"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler after early showers today; fair and cool Saturday and Sunday; wind west.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,419. .... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ALLIES DRIVE ON, PARRYING GERMAN SOMME ATTACKS

French Win Le Priez Farm and Extend Their Lines Closer to Combles.

FIGHTING THERE DESPERATE

Germans Try in Vain to Recover Bouchavesnes, Which They Lost on Wednesday.

BRITISH GAIN NEAR GINCHY

Berlin Reports Sanguinary Repulses of Severe Assaults by the Allied Forces.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—In the face of severe German assaults to recover lost ground on the Somme front, British and French troops have held their new lines and even pushed them forward at some points.

Today the soldiers of General Foch extended their gains in the crucial Combles region, capturing Le Priez Farm and enlarging other positions close to the town. Hard fighting is going on at Bonchavesnes, which was taken from the Germans yesterday.

The British have made progress to the north of Ginchy. Artillery fire along their front has been lively and severe.

The night bulletin of the French War Office reads:

North of the Somme we intrenched our positions on part of our front, which faces Combles, and carried by assault to the southeast of this locality the farm of Le Priez, which had been organized as a point of support by the enemy.

Lively isolated fighting occurred to the north and south of Bouchavesnes. We completely maintained all our gains.

South of the Somme we advanced by bombing to the east of Belloy-en-Santarre.

On the rest of the front nothing of importance occurred.

The day reports of the French War Office reads:

North of the Somme, during the night, we repulsed several German attempts at the southern extremity of Hill 76. According to late reports, the violent and fruitless counterattacks, delivered by the Germans yesterday in this region, were carried out by a division hastily brought from the Verdun front.

South of the Somme the enemy made several unsuccessful attempts against various points on our new front. To the west of Chaulnes, during one of these attacks, an enemy detachment, about a company strong, was caught under our fire and almost completely destroyed.

On the right bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front,) two German attacks against our new positions in Vaux-Chapitre Wood were repulsed easily.

The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

The British official communication, issued tonight, reads:

The general situation is unchanged.

South of the Ancre reciprocal artillery bombardments continue.

On the front between Arras and Ypres artillery and trench mortars have been active. This morning the enemy fired a camouflet near Mount Sorrel, and this evening exploded a mine near Neuville St. Vaast.

There was considerable aerial fighting. This morning two hostile machines were brought down in flames and another was driven to the ground. One of our aeroplanes is missing.

The day report of the British War Office says:

The general situation is unchanged.

South of the Ancre there were the usual artillery bombardments on both sides, hostile artillery being particularly active in the neighborhood of the Pozières windmill and south of Thiepval. Some further progress has been made up north of Ginchy.

In the neighborhood of Souchez we carried out a successful raid last night, taking some prisoners.

Berlin Reports Foes Repulsed.

BERLIN, Sept. 14. (via London.)—Repeated and violent assaults against the Germans on the Somme front yesterday were repulsed with sanguinary losses for the Allies, according to the statement of the Headquarters Staff today. The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the Somme the artillery firing on both sides increased until it reached the greatest violence. Repeated strong attacks by the enemy between Ginchy and the Somme and at several points south of the river were repulsed with sanguinary losses. In counterattacks ground was gained at places. Prisoners were taken and booty was captured.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) infantry engagements developed west of the Souville salient, accompanied at times by very lively activity of the artillery in the Thiaumont-Chapitre sector.

LIGHTS ARE PUT OUT IN WILHELMSHAVEN

Extreme Precautions Are Imposed in German Naval Base for Fear of Air Raids.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 14. (via London.)—Drastic restrictions with regard to lighting have been imposed on Wilhelmshaven as a precautionary measure against air raids.

The Wilhelmshaven Zeitung publishes an order, issued by the fortress commander, prohibiting lights in streets, yards and gardens, and allowing no more lights in shop windows than are sufficient to distinguish the goods. All special light permits have been withdrawn.

SERIOUS FOOD RIOTS REPORTED IN HAMBURG

Women Said to Have Raided Shops — Demonstrators Cried, "Down With the Torturers."

LONDON, Sept. 14.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"Serious food riots occurred at Hamburg Saturday evening. According to Berlin reports, a mob of angry women raided shops which had been closed owing to a shortage of meat and vegetables, while another crowd made demonstrations before the Town Hall, shouting:

"'Down with the junkers! Down with the people's torturers!'"

ACCUSES GERMANS OF SEIZING BANKER

Belgian Finance Minister Makes Appeal, and Says He Believes Millions Were Taken.

HAVRE, Sept. 14.—Aloys von de Vyvere, Belgian Minister of Finance, today authorized the following statement:

"The news of the seizure of 750,000,000 francs, (about $150,000,000,) in the Belgian National Bank by the German military administration in Brussels is probably true, although no official confirmation of it has yet been received.

"The German military rule has compelled the payment of contributions levied upon Belgians to be made in francs at par value, with the mark at 1.25 francs, and it has at the same time paid for its requirements in Belgium in marks. German currency has been forced upon the country in this manner to replace Belgian currency.

"The German Government summoned the Directors of the national bank and endeavored to compel them to transfer the cash in the bank to the German Government. The Directors refused, and one of them, M. Carlier, was thereupon arrested and is kept as a prisoner, where we do not know. I think the civilized world should know of this cruelty to M. Carlier."

A dispatch from The Hague Sept. 11 quoted the Belgisch Dagblad as announcing that the German authorities had seized $150,000,000 placed in the Belgian National Bank in consequence of the suspension of the moratorium, the Germans offering to pay 5 per cent. interest and return the money two years after the close of the war.

253 PASSENGERS SAVED AS BIG VESSEL BURNS

Pacific Coast Liner Destroyed in Sight of Oregon Coast, but All Are Rescued.

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Sept. 14.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's big passenger steamer Congress, San Francisco to Seattle, with 253 passengers and a crew of 170 aboard, caught fire eight miles off shore near Coos Bay this evening, and was a total loss at midnight. All the passengers and crew were rescued, the bar dredge Colonel E. S. Michie and the passenger vessels Tillamook and Yellowstone going to her assistance.

At 4:30 this afternoon the Congress was sighted by the Coos Bay lookout enveloped in smoke. Shortly afterward a radio message from the burning vessel appealing for quick aid was received here. Captain N. E. Cousins said she had caught fire in her No. 2 hold and that there was no hope of saving the vessel. The Michie, which was near by, answered the call, and as there was a calm sea the work of rescue was accomplished without danger.

Crowds lined the waterfront here and the steamer, though eight miles away, could plainly be seen. Due to the peril of an explosion from her fuel oil tanks, the Michie and other ships were forced to stand away from the doomed vessel while boats took off her passengers and crew. Officials of the operating company chartered a special train to take the passengers to Seattle.

The Congress was built in Camden, N. J., three years ago, and was said to be the finest coastwise steamer in the San Francisco-Seattle trade.

Big Salmon Bark in Breakers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The Alaska Packers' bark star of Chile, en route from Bristol Bay, Alaska, with the season's catch of salmon for San Francisco, was reported tonight to be in the breakers off Point Pedro, 25 miles south of the Golden Gate.

On board the vessel are thought to be over 200 cannery hands returning to this port.

The Star of Chile has a gross tonnage of 1,001.

318 I. W. W. STRIKERS JAILED AFTER RAID

Sheriff and Pennsylvania State Troopers Seize Disturbers on Rioting Charge.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 14.—A meeting of the Industrial Workers of the World in Old Forge at noon today was raided by Sheriff Phillips with the aid of a dozen deputies and twenty State troopers, headed by Lieutenant Price, and all in the hall, 318 in all, were arrested, loaded into vehicles, and locked up in the Lackawanna County Jail charged with riot. The authorities had issued orders that the meeting was not to be held. There were attempts to escape, but no serious violence.

For two weeks the I. W. W. men have been trying to tie up the Jermyn & Co. collieries. The employes are about evenly divided between the I. W. W. and the United Mine Workers. The latter would not join in the strike, and the I. W. W. picked by assaults and intimidation, it is alleged, sought to keep them away from their work. There have been daily disturbances and, finally, the Burgess, unable to cope with the situation, summoned the Sheriff.

When Sheriff Phillips heard the men planned a secret meeting in Swartz Hall elaborate plans were made to prevent it. The prisoners were escorted in squads from the hall and loaded into automobiles, ice wagons, coal wagons, motor trucks, and drays, commandeered by the Sheriff as fast as they appeared. Then the procession to jail here began.

Joseph Nozzi and other alleged I. W. W. leaders were among those arrested. The prisoners were locked five in a cell. Nearly all of them are of foreign birth. Jermyn & Co. announced that none of the men arrested would ever be employed again by them.

TEUTONS ON STYR WAIT TO STRIKE RUSSIAN LINE

Commander Tells Times Correspondent Foe Can't Get By to Lemberg.

NIGHT ON DEAD MAN'S ISLE

Weird Moonlight Vigil Enlivened by Rifle Shooting All Along the Line of Outposts.

A GAS ATTACK FORESTALLED

Fifteen Minutes of Concentrated Gunfire Smothers Point of Danger, but Evokes Response in Kind.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE STYR, Sept. 10, (by Courier to Berlin, Sept. 14.)—A night spent with the watch on Deadman's Island, my uncanniest war experience to date, is worth reporting, because it is typical of the keyed-up, almost overstrained, watchful waiting of the army that bars one way to Lemberg.

As in Volhynia, I found all the German Generals here fully prepared for still greater Russian efforts to break the Styr line and get Lemberg, but equally prepared for, and determined to break up, any future Russian mass attacks against this part of the east front—the livest dead front I'd yet visited. This dramatic suspense between offensives, this peculiar tension which is the most striking characteristic of the famous "Stossgruppe" (battering formation) on the middle Styr, reminded you of a trained-to-the-minute football team between halves of the championship game with nos core yet, seemed due not so much to the grueling ten weeks of fighting before this German salvation army was able to stop the Russians on the Styr and save Lemberg, not to uncertainty as to when and where Brusiloff would resume the offensive against Lemberg, but rather to hopeful eagerness that they might themselves be seizing the offensive shortly. Waiting and longing for Hindenburg to signal full steam ahead is the spirit of the Styr situation.

Commander of Front Optimistic.

I spent two hours with General von D., commander of the mixed Austro-German corps on the Styr, and an offensive optimist of the Linsingen type under whom he had fought in the Carpathians, also going over operating maps with this young chief of staff. Many American or Japanese shells are reported as being used, and it is inferred that the Russians are well fixed for ammunition. Of the general military situation here the courteous commanding General, who despite his prejudices finally warmed up toward the end of the conversation, said:

"Our impression is that the offensive north of the Dniester is about over and that the Russians are now on the ragged edge. We notice, too, that the Russians are doing a good deal of shifting of troops, drawing battered divisions and corps out of their line. Bulgaria is also attracting the attention of the Russians and they are undoubtedly drawing away forces from here for use on the Rumanian fronts.

"In general we hold very strong positions behind the Styr. The Russians lie on the other side, but won't get through us. The Styr itself is no great hinderance, though deep, being only thirty to fifty feet wide and everywhere passable. The Styr line is consequently only strong when it can be strongly defended, and that's what we are doing.

"But we are also ready to jump on our own part whenever Hindenburg gives the word. We hope it will be soon. The offensive is much nicer than the defensive. My men all rejoice when they can go ahead. I have led these same troops for two years and we have never been beaten. Though the Russian artillery has learned much from past experience and the Russian infantry also has improved, when we attack we can beat them every time, with good preparation. We can break through the Russians as we have done before if ordered to do so."

He concluded by referring to the old days of the offensive in last year's great Spring drive, in which he participated, and hoped that he might be called on to repeat.

"We are no longer the bolt that bars the gateway to Lemberg. We are ready to spring at the Russians," was the parting shot of the baldheaded, enthusiastic fighter.

"May I come also?" I suggested.

"Jawohl, when Hindenburg says forward."

Through Eight Miles of Trenches.

I meandered through eight miles of front trenches on the Styr all the afternoon, humbly, with bowed head, for the Russians that lined the dark pine and oak woods across the river kept up a random rifle fire that sang above our heads. Peering very charily at long intervals over the breastworks to look at the thought-provoking picture of the Styr front—the absurdly narrow stream almost lost in sedge and easy to pass; the broad meadows on either side, slightly swampy, but offering no hindrance to attackers; the strong Russian lines hugging higher wooded ground, anywhere from six to twelve hundred yards from the German lines and then the powerfully fortified German positions alternately held by German and Austrian regiments—I reached toward evening the famous Styr and Dead Man's Island.

The deep-tongued peninsula formed by the Styr and a small tributary is crested by a deserted Galician hamlet of poor straw-thatched cots, forming an integral part of the first Austro-German line. Reluctant permission had been given to me to visit it. A diminutive mill brook cut off the extreme tip of the peninsula, forming an oval island half an acre in size. The sun sank blood red at my back, while ahead the nearly full moon crept out of the Russian forest as I crossed the small drawbridge over which the Dante admonition, "Abandon hope all ye who enter here" might suitably be inscribed. Instead, the merry hearts of the Austrians with a touch of gallows humor had made them put up a large wooden sign reading:

"Die Toteninsel. Admission for strang-

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Demitracopulos Rejected by Allies as Greek Premier to Succeed Zaimis

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 15.—M. Demitracopulos has refused to form a Cabinet, according to an Athens dispatch to Reuter's.

ATHENS, Sept. 14.—The Entente Powers are not satisfied with the program outlined by M. Demitracopulos, whose acceptance of the Premiership was based on full power to control the national policy. M. Demitracopulos has therefore abandoned his effort to form a Cabinet.

ATHENS, Sept. 12, (via London Sept. 14,) (Delayed.)—Every effort to persuade Alexander Zaimis, the aged Premier, to remain in office was fruitless. His pride was wounded by the appearance of the allied fleet off Piraeus at the very moment when negotiations had been begun for the entry of Greece into the war. The arrest of Austrians and Germans in Athens by French and British agents and the invasion of the French Legation by ruffians who fired shots there, taken in conjunction with the continual internal discord in the face of a great national crisis, completely discouraged the entire Cabinet.

The result was not only to precipitate the retirement of the Zaimis Ministry, but to bring to a standstill and possibly even to end all discussion of a departure from neutrality by Greece.

"I hope the Entente now sees where its policy of trying to force matters leads," a prominent Greek official with sympathies for the Entente said to The Associated Press today. "The moral effect of Greece's entry into the war with the Allies unquestionably would have been a shortening of the war by many months. Without a figure like Zaimis, detached from politics, to conduct the negotiations, there is scarcely a ghost of a chance that this can be arranged.

"God knows nobody in Greece has opposed entry into the war for the last fortnight, and if this country does not go in the responsibility must fall on those who are too impatient to await the end of legitimate discussion of details."

King Constantine, however much he may be annoyed by the delay in settling the relations of Greece with the Entente, is seeking a Premier who will hasten arrangements to depart from neutrality.

WILSON TO ACCEPT HUGHES CHALLENGE

Will Defend Eight-Hour Law in His Porch Campaign and in Letters.

PLUNGES INTO POLITICS

Consults with Burleson and Tumulty, Then Gets Word That Sister Is Sinking Steadily.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 14.—President Wilson gave his first attention to campaign affairs since his arrival at Shadow Lawn in a conference today with Postmaster General Burleson and Secretary Tumulty at the executive offices in Asbury Park. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was to have been present, but at the last moment was unable to attend.

The President will not begin his "porch campaign" at Shadow Lawn until next week. In the meantime he will write a number of letters to Democratic candidates in doubtful States. Although he has definitely decided to make no speeches away from here, except before non-partisan organizations, his political advisers said today the President expected to be able to get his views before the country effectively.

A decision has been reached that the campaign for his re-election will follow closely the lines of his speech of acceptance. Through speeches to delegations here and through letters, he will amplify points made in that address, and will accept the challenge of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, on the issue created by the settlement of the recently threatened railroad strike. Mr. Wilson also has decided to avoid personalities as much as possible in the campaign, and devote himself strictly to telling of the achievements of his Administration and to attacks on the Republican Party.

Industrial Preparedness Plans.

The President will dwell particularly on the prosperity of the country and on his plans for the "industrial preparedness" of the country to meet the problem which he expects will develop following the close of the European war. In this connection, it became known today that as soon as Congress convenes in December he will make further efforts to have passed a bill allowing American exporters to utilize common selling agencies abroad. A threatened filibuster prevented the passage of a similar measure by Congress in the closing days of the last session.

At today's conference Secretary Tumulty asserted tonight, the Maine vote was not even mentioned, and he added:

"If the Republicans can get any consolation out of gloating over carrying a rock-ribbed Republican State by an abnormally low vote, let them. We are not going to worry our heads about it. We did not think it important enough to call to the President's attention. Maine has, however, noticeably increased campaign contributions. The last two days have brought in $16,000 to the National Committee in popular subscriptions, varying in amounts from $1 to $100."

The air of unruffled confidence which prevades the executive offices was further strengthened today by the receipt of telegrams from leaders in other States, including Washington and Utah, predicting Democratic majorities and telling of the new enthusiasm and energy with which the campaign has now been undertaken.

A crowd of 400 persons gathered outside the Asbury Park Trust Company Building, in which are the executive offices, to greet the President as he motored in with Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Burleson, and it grew larger before he left. The President was applauded vigorously as he alighted and entered the building. When he left, the President and Mrs. Wilson went to Spring Lake, near here, and spent several hours on the golf links.

The President's program for the immediate future is still very indefinite, depending almost entirely on the condition of his sister's health. He did several hours work at Shadow Lawn today before motoring over to the executive offices, and succeeded in clearing up most of the tasks which have been accumulating here since he left for New London on Monday. If Mrs. Howe's health permits he will leave for St. Louis on Monday to fulfill his speaking engagement there on Sept. 20. The plan to have him make the address at the opening of the new dam at Albuquerque, N. M., in October, seems almost certain to be canceled. Unless there is some new development in Mrs. Howe's condition his engagements will be limited exclusively to the nearby States.

Hears Sister is Sinking.

He received tonight a telegram from his sister's physicians in New London, saying that she was steadily sinking. He is kept in constant touch with the progress of her illness.

The Presidential yacht, Mayflower, is being kept off Sandy Hook, forty minutes by automobile from here, so that the President can hurry to New London if necessary.

Early next week Vance McCormick, Chairman of the National Committee, and Homer Cummings, Vice Chairman, will hold a conference with the President and on Saturday, Sept. 23, Mr. McCormick plans to bring to Shadow Lawn a delegation from the Business Men's League of New York. There will be a series of receptions to visiting delegations throughout the Fall, with brief addresses from the President to each.

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OUR FOREIGN TRADE TAKING GIANT LEAPS

Exports and Imports in First 7 Months of 1916 Reach Total of $4,394,040,948.

EXCEED ENTIRE YEAR 1914

This Year's Increase in Exports Alone Nearly a Billion Dollars Over Same Period in 1915.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The staggering character of the growth of American foreign commerce during the first seven months of the calendar year 1916, embracing the latest available statistics, is exhibited by figures made public tonight by the Department of Commerce showing the total values of imports and exports from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1916.

These figures show that the aggregate value of these imports and exports during the period named was $4,394,040,948. This was an increase of nearly $1,500,000,000, compared with the first seven months of the calendar year 1915. During the first seven months of 1915 the total value of American imports and exports was $2,979,381,765. The actual increase for the 1916 period, compared with the 1915 seven-month period, was, therefore, $1,414,709,181.

The total value of exports from January to July, inclusive, in 1916, is given as $2,926,221,372, compared with $1,970,277,207 for the corresponding period of 1915. The value of the imports during the first seven months of this year was $1,467,819,574, compared with $1,000,054,558 during the corresponding period last year. The increase in exports was $955,044,165, and in imports $458,765,016. For the first seven months of the present year, the second year of the European war, the total value of imports and exports, was greater than the aggregate value of exports and imports for the entire year of 1914, immediately preceding the European war, when their aggregate value was $4,258,504,805.

England Best Customer.

The British Empire is the greatest customer of America. The value of imports and exports to the United Kingdom, Canada, British East Indies, Australia, and New Zealand and British Africa during the first seven months of 1916 was $1,929,133,117, of which $1,442,955,030 represented exports to those countries and $486,178,087 represented imports from those countries.

To the United Kingdom alone, (exclusive of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, British Africa, and the British East Indies,) exports aggregating $1,048,520,721 were shipped from the United States between Jan. 1 and Aug. 1, 1916, compared with exports to the United Kingdom aggregating $660,279,440 during the first seven months of 1915. During the month of July, 1916, alone the exports from this country to the United Kingdom aggregated $152,742,105, compared with $84,123,304 during the corresponding month of 1915. Compared with the first part of 1915, the exports to the United Kingdom during the first half of 1916 have almost doubled.

The balance of trade during the first seven months of the present year is well in favor of the United States. In that period we shipped abroad merchandise worth $2,926,221,372 and imported merchandise worth $1,467,819,574, which means American exports in that period were nearly twice as great as the imports. Prior to the war in Europe the banner year for America with respect to balance of trade in its favor was 1908. In that year this country exported $666,431,554 more than it imported. In 1914 we shipped $470,653,491 more than we imported. This was beaten during the first seven months of 1916 by nearly a billion dollars.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States with the United Kingdom alone was $854,000,357 during the first seven months of 1916. In the entire calendar year of 1914 the excess of exports over imports in our trade with Great Britain amounted to only $300,551,486.

Japan Trade Nearly Doubled.

Trade with Japan nearly doubled during the first seven months of 1916 over the corresponding period of 1915. Imports from Japan this year amounted to $94,858,775, compared with imports aggregating $52,689,788. Exports to Japan during the first seven months of 1916 were worth $57,537,202, compared with $25,588,620 during the corresponding period last year. The imports and exports by countries for the seven months'

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WHITRIDGE DENIES ANTI-UNION COMPACT; MAYOR BLAMES CARMEN'S LEADERS; LINES HOLD THEIR OWN IN STRIKE

Even If Men Had a Grievance, Arbitration Would Have Been Better, Mayor Says

In stating yesterday before the Public Service Commission why he thought union leaders and employes of the Third Avenue Railroad Company were at fault for striking and not arbitrating their differences—a statement which yesterday's hearing disclosed the Mayor had previously made to the carmen themselves in an endeavor to avert the strike—Mayor Mitchel said:

"I do not think I would change my opinion even if it were demonstrated by evidence here that the men had a very serious grievance, because I still think that that grievance could have been and would more properly have been adjusted under the terms of the settlement of Aug. 6.

Chairman Straus, who, with the Mayor, had also urged the Third Avenue men not to strike, but to keep their pledge to arbitrate, reiterated at the hearing:

Nothing has been stated up to the present time that has in any way changed my opinion [that the men were wrong in striking.]

THREATS RENEWED OF GENERAL STRIKE

Fitzgerald Says That 400,000 Unionists Are Ready to Quit if Necessary.

COUNT ON GOMPERS'S AID

Throngs at Parade Mass Meeting Hear Similar Prediction by Organizer.

Renewed threats of a city-wide sympathetic strike of 400,000 trade unionists in support of the striking traction employes were made last night by leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. The threat followed a similar warning delivered at a mass meeting of strikers and sympathizers at Union Square yesterday afternoon by James P. Holland, President for New York State of the American Federation of Labor, that 70,000 unionists engaged in occupations upon whose continued operation the running of traction systems more or less directly depended would be called upon to abandon their jobs. Holland was substitute as speaker for Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation, who was unable to attend.

William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Amalgamated, said last night that he had received a telegram from Mr. Gompers in which he gave emphatic pledge of support to the cause of the transit workers. Mr. Gompers did not mention a general strike, but he went on record as entirely in sympathy with their battle against "heartless, conscienceless tyrants."

Renew General Strike Talk.

According to unionists, Mr. Gompers's telegram disposed effectually of rumors that the national leader of organized labor was not in sympathy with the methods of the traction strikers and was not ready to give more than listless support to their struggle.

Union circles in New York were filled last night with rumors of a coming "gigantic battle with capitalism," and the Vice President of one organization said that a decision had been reached secretly to "tie up every industry in which Morgan capital is anyway concerned."

The determination of the leaders to try to force a general strike was generally interpreted last night as meaning that Mr. Fitzgerald and other union heads had abandoned hope of any settlement favorable to them being reached through the efforts of the Mayor and the Public Service Commission. Only the night before they had announced that the sympathetic strike movement would "mark time" as long as things were in status quo and the authorities were endeavoring to get the two sides together.

The change of front brought looming up again the danger of the surface strike being spread to Staten Island and Queens. Efforts to cause the men in those two boroughs to strike were held in abeyance, as was the sympathetic strike movement, while the authorities were hopeful of bringing men and employers into amicable discussion of peace terms.

Queens Trolleymen Restless.

Queens trolleymen have been reported for some days as being ready to strike. Reports current in union circles were that more difficulty would be experienced in inducing the Richmond Borough platform men to go out. Efforts to spread the strike would, of course, embrace attempts to call out all the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's employes, but general reports from that borough have indicated that the Amalgamated has gained little ground there.

The statement issued by Fitzgerald last night said in part:

"The demonstration in Union Square today should be proof to the public that the Shonts-Hedley-Whitridge outfit have reduced the art of distorting the truth to an exact science. The public now knows they all individually and collectively lied when they said in their public statements that there were only a few men on strike. The newspapers this afternoon variously estimate the number in the parade at from 6,400 to 7,000. It is a fact that there were more than that number in the line.

"The parade proved that we are law-abiding citizens fighting for a great human principle and fighting fairly against an unscrupulous combination that has as little regard for the rights

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STEADY GAINS IN TRACTION SERVICE

Subway and Elevated Again Handle Surplus of Traffic from Surface Lines.

MORE GREEN CARS MOVE

Interborough Says Strikebreakers Are No Longer Needed to Run Underground Trains.

Further gains for the operating companies was last night's record of another twenty-four hours' battle between striking traction operatives and their employers.

The strike leaders made not very specific announcements of accessions to their ranks. They were cheered by their parade and demonstration in the afternoon and they renewed predictions of victory as a certainty.

To these representations officials of the Interborough were able to oppose a record of normal operation in the subway and nearly normal movement of the elevated backed by the announcement that strikebreakers this morning would be a thing of the past in the subway and that but 240 of them remained on the overhead trains.

Added to the proved ability of the Interborough system to take care of the overplus of traffic dumped upon it was another radical gain by the Union Railway Company in the Bronx in moving its cars, and a contention by the New York Railways Company that it had moved eighteen more green cars than on Wednesday. Police figures, however, showed that this company had but maintained its own, operating the same number of trolleys as on the previous day.

Neither of the other lines whose employes are participating in the walkout in New York—the Third Avenue Railway and the Second Avenue Railroad—made any progress. On the other hand, they operated without a drop in the number.

The situation in Westchester, where the Third Avenue system has refused to attempt partial operation with strikebreakers in Yonkers, New Rochelle, and Mount Vernon, remained deadlocked.

No cars were operated in Manhattan or the Bronx last night.

The New York Railways Company still refrained from using strikebreakers, but continued its policy of training new men to become regular employes.

The strike was marked by very little violence yesterday. Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner, transferred two Captains whom he accused of having been remiss in handling strike conditions. The department announced that all patrolmen forced to eat meals near their posts of special duty would be allowed 30 cents a meal.

Jitney bus drivers arrested for operating without licenses were discharged on the ground that they were doing public service.

STRIKERS SEEK OLD JOBS.

Police Report Applicants at Barns —Third Av. Co. Offers Better Pay.

Police officials and the heads of the surface railways both said yesterday that a movement of strikers back to the barns to ask reinstatement had set in. Strike leaders denied these statements.

The Union Railway Company in the Bronx, a subsidiary of the Third Avenue Company, continued to make the greatest gain. Although 95 per cent. of the Union Railway men walked out on the first day of the strike, it operated 142 cars yesterday, an increase of 27 over the day before.

The Third Avenue lines in Manhattan ran the same number of cars as on Wednesday, but officials hoped that on both the Bronx and Manhattan lines material improvement would be made today because of an announcement made to its employes last night. This notice told of new rules effective on Oct. 1, and offered the men increased wages and better operating conditions. Discussing the invitation extended to the men to return to work, Mr. Whitridge said last night:

"There is no doubt in my mind that the great majority of our striking employes are very desirous of getting back to work. Word has reached me from many individual sources to this effect, and the attitude among many of the men is that they have been bulled into taking the strike step.

"Many of these men realized their serious mistake, but, although they desired to return to work, did not know

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UNION HEADS TWICE WARNED

Urged by Mitchel and Straus to Respect Aug. 6 Settlement.

FOUND THIRD AV. LINE FAIR

No Meeting or Joint Action on Master-and-Servant Contract, Whitridge Declares.

MAYOR CROSS-QUESTIONED

Service Board Inquiry Called Foolish — Talk of a General Sympathy Strike Revived.

Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway Company, denied yesterday, while testifying before the Public Service Commission and Mayor Mitchel, that he had "conspired" with other traction officials to impose the "master and servant" contract upon employes.

He made this statement at the second hearing, called in the hope of settling the traction strike, a hearing that, like the one which preceded it, brought the contending factions to no middle ground, and, ending, left the situation where it was on Wednesday—the unions promising ultimate victory, the traction companies slowly but surely gaining in the service fight. Throughout the city yesterday all lines maintained the improved service inaugurated on Wednesday.

Yesterday's inquiry was held specifically to discover who was to blame for the strike on the Third Avenue system, and although a formal finding probably will not be presented until late this afternoon or tomorrow, the testimony disclosed that the strike had been ordered against the earnest protests of Mayor Mitchel and Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the commission.

Accused by the lawyer for the street carmen's union of having "prejudged" the case, Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus said that nothing that had been said by witnesses before the commission had changed their opinion that the union had broken its agreement by calling the Third Avenue strike.

A Jab by Mr. Whitridge.

Mr. Whitridge took advantage of an opportunity to tell the commission and the Mayor what he thought of the inquiry. When Julius Henry Cohen, special counsel for the commission, asked him as he was about to leave the stand if he cared to add anything, he said:

"Nothing. I think the record of the proceedings here is sufficiently foolish already."

Mr. Cohen was visibly taken aback, as was Mr. Straus. Mayor Mitchel smiled and pretended not to see the faces of the Commissioners.

"Thank you, sir, for your compliment," Mr. Cohen finally managed to say, as Mr. Whitridge took up his hat and stick and left the room.

Before hearing Mr. Whitridge, the commission and Mayor Mitchel listened to a recital by William B. Fitzgerald of the union, of his reasons for believing there had been collusion among the Third Avenue Company, the Interborough, and the New York Railways Company in preparing, or circulating the "master and servant" contract. For the first time in the many inquiries held by the commission and by Mayor Mitchel, in which Mr. Fitzgerald has had a part, he was angry and defiant.

Mr. Cohen pressed the organizer for his reason for not yielding to the pleas of Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus to stop the Third Avenue strike, and he denied that he had not done all in his power, as did also John J. Morris, Chairman of the Executive Board of the local union of the Third Avenue employes.

No Conference of Railway Heads.

Mr. Whitridge began his testimony by saying that his first information that a second strike on the lines of the Third Avenue Company had been called was obtained by him on Aug. 28, when he returned from Europe.

"Since that time have you had any conferences with any of the officials of the New York Railways Company or the Interborough Rapid Transit Company?" asked Mr. Cohen, referring to charges made by organizer Fitzgerald that Mr. Whitridge was in league with the other traction officials to "exterminate" the union.

"I have not," said Mr. Whitridge.

"Has there been any agreement or understanding of any kind or character with reference to the unanimity of policy between your company and the New York Railways Company or the Interborough Rapid Transit Company?"

"No."

"Has there been any joint meetings or committees of any kind or character?"

"Not that I know anything about."

Mr. Cohen continued to question the witness in the effort to discover if Mr. Whitridge had talked to anybody at all about the strike of the Third Avenue employes, and he finally succeeded

in obtaining a reply in which Mr. Whitridge took his first filing at the commission.

"I think I may have said, chaffingly, to one attorney," he said, "that I was in a very serious position. I found this body here (meaning the commission) had accused me of being guilty of everything because I was away, and Fitzgerald finding me guilty of everything because I had come back. And I think I expressed myself as being hurt at some imputation that some of these gentlemen (indicating the labor leaders) could have attributed my letters to the hand of Mr. Shonts."

Denies Rumored Statements.

"Mr. Whitridge," said Mr. Cohen, "you have given out some interviews to the press, or some statements to the press?"

"I have tried to give no statements to the press," returned Mr. Whitridge in his mildest tone, "except in the form of letters over my own signature. I find, on reading the press, however, that I have said a great many foolish things that I have no recollection of having said. I am bound by what I have signed, and those were a letter to Mr. (the witness laid heavy emphasis on the "Mr.") Fitzgerald and Mr. O'Brien, (the Fifth International Vice President of the union), and two letters to the Mayor."

"Has there been any communication at all between you and Mr. Shonts?"

"No."

"Or between you and Mr. Hedley?"

"No."

"Or between you and Mr. Quackenbush?"

"No."

"Or, as far as you know, between any of your attorneys and the attorneys of the New York Railways or the Interborough?"

"As far as I know, none whatever."

Mr. Cohen reminded the witness that Organizer Fitzgerald had testified that Mr. Whitridge and some official of the Interborough had had an interview or a conference at Sherry's a short time before the "master and servant" contracts made their appearance, and Mr. Whitridge replied:

"I was asked some of these foolish questions by some reporter, and I said I had seen an Interborough official at Sherry's one night. That was the fact. I had seen him, and I believe I saw Mr. Shonts across the room at Sherry's. I did not speak with him, though."

"Who was the Interborough official you saw at Sherry's?"

"One of their attorneys."

"Did you talk with him about this matter?"

"I did not," replied Mr. Whitridge.

Chairman Straus remarked during an interval in the cross-examination that it was getting late, and Mr. Cohen said he had finished with the witness.

"You have," asked Mr. Whitridge, as if surprised, "does anybody else want anything that I can give them?"

Anything that you would like to add to the record we should be very glad to have you say," said Mr. Cohen, and it was then that Mr. Whitridge said that he thought the record was sufficiently foolish.

Vain Efforts to Avert Strike.

There was much interest at the hearing in the testimony relative to the efforts made by the Mayor and Mr. Straus to prevent the transit strike from spreading to the Third Avenue system. The testimony, which was read into the record by Mr. Cohen, included the stenographic record of the conference at the Bar Association a few hours before the strike was called. Mr. Straus, Mayor Mitchel, Organizer Fitzgerald, the lawyer for the union, and John J. Morris, Chairman of the local union, were present.

Both Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus told the labor leaders that it would be a violation of the agreement of Aug. 6 if such a strike were called, and both suggested that the grievances of the union should be submitted to arbitration, or at least that arbitration be asked before anything radical was done.

Mayor Mitchel had read to the labor leaders the letter he had received from Mr. Whitridge saying that the Third Avenue Company had selected ex-Recorder Goff as one of its arbitrators, and urging the arbitrators to take up the dispute with the company's employes, and he (Mr. Mitchel) added that the company seemed willing to live up to its agreement.

"I want to put it to you as strongly as I can that to go out on strike under this situation would be a very deplorable thing," the Mayor told the labor leaders at the conference, "and to urge, through you the men of the Third Avenue lines not to take a step like that until they have exhausted the orderly and civilized remedies that have been supplied by this contract of settlement (of Aug. 6) that we all worked so hard to obtain. They must stick to the contract that they made, and certainly when the men made that contract supplies before they go out.

Mayor Urged Conservatism.

"In my representative capacity as Mayor of the city I say: Do not do this thing until you have exhausted the orderly procedure for correcting your grievances that is now supplied by the machinery of this contract."

Mayor Mitchel told the union leaders that he did not know anything about the merits of their grievances, and that he had no desire to pass judgment on any of the issues, but he insisted that it was their duty as signers of the agreement of Aug. 6 to keep their promise to ask for arbitration.

Mr. Straus made a similar plea, begging them not to violate their pledges, and he urged them to go before the Third Avenue employes and tell them what he and the Mayor, the underwriters and guarantors of the agreement, had done.

Morris Fridiger, the lawyer for the union, intimated yesterday after what the Mayor and Mr. Straus said at the conference has been read into the record that it looked as though Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus were trying to prevent the Third Avenue controversy. He said he did not want to cross-examine either Mr. Whitridge or the Chairman of the commission, but he did want to know what the personal attitude of the Mayor and Mr. Straus was.

"I have no objection, Mr. Fridiger," said the Mayor, in answering your question, "in stating here at the instance of the commission, particularly as I have stated it to the men, that I feel that the responsibility which is extended to me by the charter, other capacity that of the Mayor of the city, and all the attendant powers and duties which, although not specifically enumerated in the charter, are by every possible step to prevent the calling of a partial paralysis of the transportation facilities of the city by a strike on any of those lines, irrespective of the merits involved."

The conference at the Bar Association, it tried to make it clear by the statements that I made, that I had formed no judgment upon the merits of the issues, but that conceived that the issues were proper questions for the consideration of the tribunal provided by the contract if they had a grievance, and not to strike.

Still Thinks Union Acted in Error.

"I have seen nothing; nothing has been presented to me since that time to change my opinion. I do not think it would change my opinion even if it were demonstrated by evidence here that the men had a very serious grievance, because I still think that that serious grievance could have been and would more properly have been adjusted under the terms of the settlement.

"But as far as any judgment upon the merits of this whole controversy is concerned, that is to say, upon the merits of the issue or issues between the men and the officials of the Third Avenue Company, my mind is just as free, just as unbiased, if called upon to decide those questions, as if I had made no expression of opinion on particular question at the Bar Association."

Chairman Straus, in stating his position, fully indorsed what Mayor Mitchel had said.

In the hope of preventing a strike on the Third Avenue, and of preventing a breach of the agreement of Aug. 6, I wanted to use the best influence I had, and I conferred with the men and impressed them with the importance of living up to the contract that had been deliberately made. I thought this contract was of the very highest value in the maintenance of industrial peace. I thought it one of the wisest contracts that had been made in any industrial dispute that had arisen in this country.

"The opinion I expressed to you at the Bar Association was my deliberate opinion, and I authorized you to quote or use it, Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Morris, as you pleased to your men.

"The purpose of this investigation is to bring out clearly all the facts surrounding this traffic situation, in which the 5,000,000 people of New York are deeply interested, and the commission will present as it has already partly done, to the community a clear, direct view, with such recommendations as it may desire to make.

Feels Burden of Opinions.

"I will say that nothing that has been stated up to the present time has in any way changed the opinion that I expressed on that evening (at the Bar Association) and as now stated in the record. But my mind is always open for any light, and it will be my purpose to recommend to my fellow-Commissioners to make a careful and deliberate report upon our investigation in this branch of the inquiry, as it has already done in the other."

Attorney Fridiger said that what Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus had said threw the burden of proof of innocence on the union, which was contrary to usual practice, but no further comment was made by either Mr. Mitchel or Chairman Straus.

The session was concluded after Alfred A. Cook, attorney for the Third Avenue Company, had testified that the company had tried in good faith to live up to its agreement with its organized employes. Mr. Cook said there was no significance in the fact that the company had waited for the New York Railways Company to sign the agreement on Aug. 6 before affixing its own signature, and that there was no evidence that the two companies were acting in concert.

The inquiry into the Third Avenue controversy would have been finished yesterday afternoon but for the request of Attorney Fridiger for time to consult with Organizer Fitzgerald with the view of possibly introducing additional evidence today.

OFFER AID TO SETTLE STRIKE.

Citizens' Committee Calls on Public Service Board and Mayor.

Representatives of the Merchants' Association of New York, of real estate interests, and of organizations, of which prominent lawyers and bankers are members, called on the Public Service Commission and Mayor Mitchel yesterday to offer their services in the traction controversy. They had no specific remedy to suggest, but said they would hold themselves ready to follow any recommendations that might be made by the Mayor or the commission.

The citizens called at the offices of the commission after appointing a committee on relief at a meeting at the Lawyers' Club, 115 Broadway, which was attended, among others, by Louis Gimbel, J. I. C. Clarke, William Fellows Morgan, Warren Cruikshank, W. A. Marbie, Lewis L. Clarke, J. Horace Harding, D. E. Pomeroy, Daniel M. Brady, Samuel A. Megeath, Harry Brenner, and William T. Black. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved: That a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chairman, with power to add to their number, to consider this subject, to confer with the Mayor and the Public Service Commission and report to them that a number of gentlemen assembled here today, having in mind only the cause of public safety and order, had appointed the committee named, with power in them, to tender such assistance as they had in their power to preserve the peace and safety of the community, and that reports had been made to the effect that the Mayor and the Public Service Commission had not yet determined what, if any, further steps we should take; and that the committee be authorized also to confer with the representatives of the Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce or any other public bodies or organizations which they deem advisable.

The men appointed to the Committee of Five were Lindsay Russell, M. Fifield Hall, Robert E. Dowling, Alfred E. Marling, J. Greenleaf Pell. The committee met after the meeting with Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus of the commission would say after the meeting if an appointment for a second conference had been made.

HURT IN BRONX CRASHES.

Strikebreakers Say Rails Were Greased on a Steep Hill.

Three collisions between trolley cars manned by inexperienced motormen employed as strikebreakers occurred on the lines of the Union Railway Company in the Bronx yesterday. In the first accident ten persons were hurt, one seriously. Two were slightly injured in the second crash, and in the third no one was hurt, but traffic on two lines was delayed for half an hour.

On Tuesday there was a collision between Union trolley cars, due to green motormen, which resulted in the death of three persons. The motormen concerned in the most serious of the accidents yesterday, in which four trolley cars skidded down a hill and smashed one after another into a fifth, stalled there, declared that crude oil had been rubbed on the rails during the night.

The crash which involved five trolley cars occurred in Westchester Avenue yesterday morning at the foot of a steep hill which ends near Brook Avenue. The first of the four ran into a car which Motorman Joseph Ross had succeeded in bringing to a standstill after it had slid down the hill.

All but one of Ross's passengers had leaped to safety in response to warning cries by the time the first car crashed into his. Herman Letz jumped against a pillar of the elevated railroad and was bruised and cut. A moment later the second car coasted down the incline and rammed the two already jammed together.

Motorman James Corbett leaped from the front door of the third car when he too found his brakes wouldn't hold and realized that his car must crash into those at the foot of the hill. Mrs. Margaret Bonlaron jumped from the rear platform as the motorman jumped from the front. She struck an elevated pillar and was injured seriously. Eight passengers in Corbett's car were thrown from their feet amid a shower of broken glass as the trolley bored its way into the wreckage.

The motorman of the fourth car to coast down the hill managed to make his brakes hold enough to keep the car from gathering dangerous momentum. Those in the partially wrecked cars had been dragged to safety before the last car ran into them. A policeman ran to the top of the hill and stopped other cars that were approaching.

A crowd gathered about the cars, but police reserves came in time to prevent those in it from carrying out any of the many threats made against the motormen. The members of the car crews admitted they were strikebreakers, but they said that crude oil had been smeared on the rails during the night, and that the most skillful motorman could not have stopped the cars once they started to skid down the hill. Here is a list of the injured:

BONLARON, MARGARET, 43, 681 Elton Avenue; fractured ankle and internal injuries.

BRUTKUS, SAMUEL, 38, 949 East 167th Street.

DE MANTINO, Mrs. ANNA, 38, 940 Taylor Avenue.

EINSTIN, ARTHUR, 30, 1,314 Stebbins Avenue.

GETZ, HERMAN, Courtlandt Avenue and 140th Street.

GICK, Mrs. CHARLES, Newman Avenue, near Clason Point Road.

KURAMER, BENJAMIN, 25, 1,124 Simpson Street.

RHEINISCH, DAVEY L., 28, Stevens Avenue, Clason Point.

ROSENSLAT, MOSES, 33, 814 Fox Street.

SMITH, KATE, 42, 69 Clason Point Road.

All the injured except Mrs. Bonlaron suffered minor cuts and bruises and went to their homes after treatment by ambulance surgeons.

Two Westchester Avenue trolley cars of the Union Railway Company were in collision at Olmstead Avenue in the afternoon. Both, the police said, were manned by strikebreaking motormen. The injured, who refused medical aid, though cut by flying glass were Jacob Keller, a contractor, of 308 East 150th Street, and Cecelia Serlina of 2,400 Ludlow Avenue.

Traffic was blocked for thirty minutes at Morris Avenue and 149th Street when John Riley, a strikebreaking motorman, drove a Morris Avenue car into the rear of a crosstown car, derailing both. Passengers in the cars were badly jarred, but not hurt. A wrecking crew opened up traffic.

NEW CAPTAINS IN STRIKE ZONE

Woods Finds Wakefield and Henry Improperly Assigned Policemen.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods yesterday transferred Captain George R. Wakefield of the East Sixty-seventh Street station, and Captain Dominick Henry of the West 135th Street station to precincts outside of the car strike zone after an investigation of charges that the Captains had mismanaged the assignment of patrolmen to strike duty. It was found by the Commissioner that the officers had improperly distributed men under their charge and had worked patrolmen for too long hours.

Captain Wakefield, who a year ago was reduced from the rank of inspector, was assigned to the Macdougal Street station, on the lower West side, and Captain Henry was sent to the Amity Street station in Brooklyn. Captain Wall of the Amity Street Precinct will go to the East Sixty-seventh Street station, and Captain James Wall of the Macdougal Street station will go to West 135th Street.

Commissioner Woods explained that the transfer of Captain Henry grew out of the shortage of men in the matter of patrolmen to do strike duty on elevated trains on Sept. 7. The Commissioner said Wakefield had been transferred because of conditions found in his precinct by Deputy Commissioner Dunham and Inspector Schintzius after the Labor Day parade, when 100 patrolmen were found seated about the Sixty-fifth Street car barn of the Third Avenue system three hours after the last car had been shunted into the barn.

The policemen were assigned to traffic duty yesterday on the main crosstown streets owing to the increase in the number of "jitneys." The police yesterday received many reports of overcharging by these drivers in the rush hours, many of them making the price 10 cents instead of the customary 5 cents. There were many reports made to the police of the throwing of missiles at elevated cars, but few arrests were made yesterday.

STEADY GAINS IN TRACTION SERVICE

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what our attitude toward them would be.

"For this reason we have issued this invitation and have gone a step further. We have asked them to return to work. Our Superintendent will immediately receive applications for work, and if the men are taken back because they were faithful and because they were taken on when the men left there will be further, we shall take all steps necessary to protect them from further bullying. We have always been ready to do all in our power to see that employees and all others are protected in their rights, and all talk of a sympathetic strike is foolish. The people will not stand for it, and the men will not stand for it. The people have shown that they will not stand for violence, and I am sure that the people are thoroughly sick of the present situation and that they will resent any further attempt at violence on the part of the strikers or their friends. It is the duty of the police to protect the strikebreakers in the exercise of their lawful rights, and I am sure that the public realizes that the police are doing their duty. The fact that there is a public sentiment in favor of the Union Railway cars would mean by strikebreakers in the cars was shown by the fact that on Wednesday a dozen persons were injured in accidents and two lines were tied up for a half hour. A green motorman held cars up for a while from traveling in and out of the Bronx Park, and one car jumped the track at 161st Street and Park Avenue and a wrecking crew had to be called out.

John Beaver, receiver of the Second Avenue Railroad, said last night that many of the men were coming back to work, but that the company was not taking back any of the strikebreakers. Twenty-five cars ran yesterday—the same number as on the day before.

The New York Railways Company continued its efforts to rehabilitate its lines without using strikebreakers, as did the Second Avenue Company.

No attempt was made by any of the New York power companies to operate after dark last night and no promise of resuming night operation was made.

Efforts to settle the strike continued in addition to the police and to witness that they were being withheld and that they were being intimidated.

STRIKEBREAKERS OFF SUBWAY

Shonts Says He Has Enough Regular Men for All Trains.

Evidence that the strike of employes on the subway and elevated lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had failed was said by officers of the company to be afforded by the announcement of President Shonts that he would dismiss all strikebreakers except ten, who would be held in reserve for emergencies.

Mr. Shonts added that only 240 strikebreakers now are employed by the company and that they are working on elevated trains. Not a single strikebreaker will be working on a subway train tomorrow, he said. He declared the company now had enough regular employes to operate every train called for by the regular schedule and still keep back a surplus of 1st motormen and guards.

The announcement was made in the face of assertions by strike leaders that the parade and mass meeting yesterday afternoon demonstrated that the Interborough strike was far more extensive than officials of the road had admitted. Amalgamated leaders asserted that Interborough operatives were joining their ranks in increasing numbers, and that the showing made yesterday would induce many who were wavering to enroll.

The President of the Interborough announced last night that a committee of fifty-four employes representing the company's brotherhood would call upon Mayor Mitchel today and assure him that instead of being dissatisfied and disposed to cast their lot with the small minority who quit work on Tuesday they were genuinely grateful for their jobs and the treatment they received.

The declaration that there were no more strikebreakers in use on the subway and elevated systems, as many were said to have been, was made by Mr. Shonts in the afternoon. Some of these, the company asserted, were regular employes who had qualified for the jobs during the months they were idle, and when the strike started but had not been intimidated by the strikers. Others, the company said, were men who had applied for jobs yesterday for the first time. The subway trains ran yesterday as it did the day before. This, officials said, was the normal service. In the event of a sympathetic strike which would cut off its power supply, Mr. Shonts announced last night that the Interborough could get all the power it needed to operate its trains from the New York Edison Company.

It was said at Interborough headquarters yesterday afternoon that hundreds of strikers crowded at the general offices of the company at 165 Broadway immediately after the strikers' parade and begged to be taken back. Some of them wept. It was said, when told they would lose their seniority privileges. When the plea was made by some such as these they said they were under a misapprehension, an investigation was ordered, and instructions were issued that each case be investigated and that every man found not actually at fault should be taken back without forfeiture of any privileges his service and record had won for him.

STRIKERS IN PARADE MARCH IN SILENCE

8,000 Men in Line, but Only Surface Line Employes Are in Uniform.

HUGH FRAYNE AT THE HEAD

Union Workers Throng Line of March and Cheer Lustily—Three Women March.

Eight thousand men, most of them striking employes of the Interborough, the New York Railways Company, the Westchester companies, and the Third Avenue Railroad Company, took part in a "silent" parade yesterday in an effort to win the support of the public and to show that a majority of the traction employes were on strike. Starting at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, without a band, the men marched from Eighty-sixth Street south in Park Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, thence west to Madison Avenue, south to Twenty-third Street, then east to Fourth Avenue to Union Square, where a mass meeting was held. There were six divisions, but only a part of the men were in uniform, most of these strikers of the surface lines.

The leaders had promised that between 11,000 and 12,000 strikers would march, but, according to conservative estimates, the total number did not exceed 8,000, and of these, by actual count, 2,400 were in the Interborough division, of whom only twenty-four were in uniform. On the other hand, the divisions representing the surface lines were made up entirely of uniformed men, some of them wearing stripes which indicated service of from five to fifty years. The parade seemed to show that the great majority of the surface car men were on strike, but, on the other hand, it failed to back up the contentions of the strike leaders regarding the number of subway and elevated men out.

A labor leader, as the Interborough division appeared, explained that the Interborough required its men to keep their white duck Summer uniforms in lockers, and for that reason those uniforms were left behind when the men struck.

The marchers went four abreast, and the great majority went the entire route without faltering. Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor in this State, was the Grand Marshal. Acting as guard of honor were William B. Fitzgerald, head of the street carmen's union, and the members of the Conference Committee appointed by the Federated Labor Unions of the strike. Representatives of the United Hebrew Trades marched with the committee.

The downtown division of strikers, made up of men who live south of Forty-second Street, assembled in Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, west of Madison Avenue. Between these streets is the home of J. Pierpont Morgan.

Many banners were carried and nearly every marcher waved a small American flag. About two hundred carried Irish tricolors.

Some of the inscriptions on the banners were:

"Do you want men or monkeys to run your cars?"

"Real men need no cages."

"This is a strike for the right to live like men."

"Watch your step when you ride in scab cars."

"The B. R. C. says we are right."

"Shonts said: 'The strike is lost.' Looks like it don't."

"The union is crushed, says Shonts."

"Shonts over the parade, and note the number of aliens."

"Shonts says the public pays. Of course."

It was noticeable that a great majority of the spectators were sympathizers; among them many women and girls. The union men employed in construction work along the route congregated on platforms and in windows and cheered every unit as it passed.

"Look at the old guy with ten stripes," (meaning fifty years,) shouted a workingman from a platform of the building that is going up at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. The old man was Matthew F. Murphy, for forty-seven years a platform man and who for the last three years has been a switchman at Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue.

The Westchester County strikers headed the parade, and were followed in order by the divisions representing the Second Avenue Line, the Union Railways Company of the Bronx, the Third Avenue, the New York Railways Company, and the big civilian clad division which was said to be made up of striking employes of the Interborough.

Three women paraded and were in line near the head of the column. One of them held a small banner on which was printed in letters of gold, "Votes for Women."

BARS SHORT SKIRTS.

Insurance Official Wants Girls to Dress Like Business Women.

Peek-a-boo waists, striped stockings, and short skirts, to say nothing of powdered faces, will no longer be tolerated by officers of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark among its women employes. As a consequence the numerous young women are greatly agitated.

One of the girl employes was called yesterday to the office of Vice President Edward E. Rhodes, who suggested that by lengthening her skirts and wearing less transparent blouses she would be dressed in better taste for a business office. The young woman spread the news, and now the girls are preparing to wear their skirts at ankle length and their blouses high cut and of thicker material and to eliminate striped stockings entirely.

Mr. Rhodes denied yesterday that any general criticism regarding their apparel had been directed against the women in the employ of the company. He stated, however, that occasionally it has been necessary to remind certain members of the staff that they were not dressed as befitted business women.

"We do not pretend to dictate to our young women how they shall dress," said Mr. Rhodes, "but we do object to their coming to this office in skirts so tight at their knees and their hair dressed as if for a party. Such attire is not fit for a business office, and we want our young women to be business women, at least while they are in this office."

Mr. Rhodes stated that when it has been necessary to call the attention of the young women to the unbecomingness of their attire during business hours the criticism had been accepted as it had been meant, and that a modification of the fashions had been the result.

MAN FORGETS HIMSELF.

Can Tell Police Only Name of Young Woman, and She Identifies Him.

After trying for two hours last night to learn the identity of a young man who had entered the West 135th Street Police Station at 8 o'clock and said he could not recall his name or address, Detective Doyle thought of a chance and inquired if the youth recalled the name of any friend.

"I know a Miss Elvira Davis," responded the youth, who had been moved from the police station to the Knickerbocker Hospital after Dr. Smith had said he had aphasia. "But I can't recall where she lives except that it's a big hotel in Broadway near Seventy-second Street."

Doyle visited the Hotel Ansonia on the telephone and learned that a Miss Elvira Davis lived there with her mother. She consented to visit the hospital to identify the youth and, at 11 o'clock, drove up in a taxicab.

"Hello, Norman Normand," she exclaimed when she saw the young man. "He called on me last night and said he was going to join the American Ambulance in France."

Normand looked at her as though he did not recognize her, and only shook his head when the girl asked him if he did not recall his visit to her. She said she had met him some time ago in the hotel and knew he lived in St. Nicholas Avenue, though she did not know the address.

Normand announced that his parents were dead and he lived with an uncle in the automobile business, but he could not recall the uncle's name, and finally was put to bed in the hospital.

THREATS RENEWED OF GENERAL STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

of the taxpayers as it has for its employes. There was not a suggestion of disorder at any time."

No Fear of the Result.

"We have no fear as to the result of this battle. There are 500,000 men and women enrolled in labor organizations in this city, ready to assist us at the right moment, and they will strike every shop they are employed in if it is necessary to maintain the principle for which we are fighting. Organized labor is the issue.

"This man, Whitridge, the Third Avenue patentate, followed the example of Shonts and Hedley, the aristocrats of the Interborough, in refusing to confer with Organizer Fitzgerald. After the 3d gave assurances to Mr. Cohen, the counsel for the labor school him whether he had any, and Whitridge, turning to the Commissioners, said: 'I have nothing to add to their further proceeding.'

"I expected the commission to rebuke him, but it did not. I can only say that I am perfectly satisfied with the stand taken by Mr. Straus and repeat again that Samuel Gompers's telegram to Mr. Fitzgerald read:

"It causes me sincere regret that circumstances beyond my control make it impossible for me to be present at your mass meeting tonight. I wish you could see and hear the many thousands who will pass in review before you. I wish you could see the men that are there, and their wives and children, and the organizations and the organizers and the officers who are there. Anything short of a complete victory for the men who are struggling for the principles of unionism will be a defeat for the whole labor movement. Stand firm. Be true to yourselves and to your fellow-workers. Let no man or woman be induced to betray their comrades or to betray their cause.

"No definite time for putting the general strike into effect has been decided upon, it was announced by the leaders. The membership of each local union involved would have to vote favorably upon a strike before one could be called.

Brooklyn Locals for Strike.

Representatives of ninety-five locals of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, representing various trades, met last night in Labor Lyceum, Myrtle and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, and adopted resolutions indorsing those of the General Conference in the Hotel Continental last Sunday and calling on the locals to hold themselves in readiness to strike on twenty-four hours' notice. The meeting was addressed by Thomas J. Shea of the Electrical Workers, and when John P. Coughlan, Vice President, who presided, was asked if the men needed urging to strike, he exclaimed:

"Urging them to strike! Why we have difficulty in keeping them from striking now. They all want to strike."

Thomas J. Shea represented the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, and told the meeting how the strike was succeeding and why the association was confident of success.

THREATS AT MASS MEETING.

Speakers Say Sympathetic Strike May Yet Be Called.

Speaking in Union Square yesterday afternoon to a crowd of about 10,000 persons, of whom probably 5,000 were striking employes of the traction companies, James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, said that a sympathetic strike in support of the carmen was still under consideration. He asserted that unless the situation cleared up by tomorrow 70,000 men, employed in trades affiliated with the transportation systems, might be called out.

"The match is ready," said Mr. Holland, "and if by Saturday nothing is done a strike that will astonish New York will be called. We have not stopped considering such a possibility by any means, but have been simply waiting for the outcome of the negotiations which the Mayor of the city and Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission have been making in the effort to adjust matters. You men heard the men on the buildings cheering you as you marched today, and these men stand ready to lay down their tools to help you."

Hugh Frayne, State Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who three days ago announced that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, would be the principal speaker at the mass meeting, presided yesterday. He read a telegram from Mr. Gompers, who was detained in Washington.

William B. Fitzgerald, head of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes, who is directing the strike in this city, was the first speaker. He was cheered heartily by the crowd.

"The strike has just begun, and by the end of another week we shall know whether trades unionism is going to live or whether trades unionism is going to die in New York City," he said.

Mr. Fitzgerald accused President Shonts and General Manager Hedley of the Interborough of double dealing.

"While Shonts and Hedley," he said, "were sleeping serenely with the assurance that the men were at the union organization to destroy your union organization.

"At this point the head of the Interborough Division of the marching strikers arrived at Union Square, and pointing to them Mr. Fitzgerald shouted:

"There are the Interborough men. Count them and then tell me that the Interborough men are still on the cars." As the parade of these 10,000 men doubtless did the traction heads. Mr. Frayne, as well as Mr. Fitzgerald, with another parade and here counted men in the city have proved today that 10,000 at least of their 11,000 are on strike, and that being true, it means that the cars and trains that are running are manned by scabs. The companies pay those scabs three times what they pay you, and they do it to break your spirit and to destroy your organization. Stand firm, men, and the fight will be won and you will get your right to be union men."

While the meeting was in progress many Manhattan Avenue cars passed up and down Fourth Avenue. Some of the strikers on the outside of the crowd made remarks, not too complimentary to the motormen and conductors, but they did not overstep the law.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert workmen on boilers and ventilating. No covered compound either necessary.

FREDERIK H. WHITNEY Engineer and Contractor 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

MEXICO CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PATROL

Mixed Constabulary in Neutral Zone Finds Most Favor with Commissioners.

POLITICAL WORRY ASSUAGED

Secretary Lane Advises Envoys Maine Result Is Negligible—Bliss Appears Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 14.—A plan to guard the Mexican border by mixed American and Mexican troops whose operations would be restricted to a neutral zone was seriously discussed at the session of the joint American-Mexican conference here today.

In the afternoon the American Commissioners went for a launch ride with Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff of the Army, and got further advice from him on the question of withdrawing the Pershing expedition and finding means to make the border protection so strong that massacres like Columbus, Glenn Springs, and Santa Ysabel would be impossible for the future. What Major Gen. Bliss advised was kept a secret. At the session tomorrow morning General Bliss will appear before the joint commission and answer the questions of the Mexican Commissioners.

The plan for a neutral patrol was described as being a combination of types of the Pennsylvania Constabulary, the Texas Rangers and the Mexican Rurales.

Whether the plan contemplated the mixing of American and Mexican troops in the same companies with mixed officers, or of keeping the American and Mexican units separate but under the command of a joint staff of Mexican and American officers, was a question which the American Commissioners would not answer. The talk of General Bliss tomorrow is expected to have a great bearing on the question of withdrawing the Pershing expedition from Mexican territory, but no decision on this question is likely to be reached before next week at the earliest. The decision will be in the form of a recommendation to the War Department.

Mutual Apologies Expected.

It is believed that when this decision has been reached announcement will be made that the Carrisal and Parral disputes have been satisfactorily explained. The discussion of these incidents was held up by the inability of the American Commissioners to explain the reason for having artillery accompany the Pershing expedition into Mexico, the Mexicans holding that artillery was of no value in bandit hunting and that it suggested a menace to the Carranza army. General Bliss was called here from Washington largely to explain this point. Nothing has been said on behalf of the commission as to the attitude of the Mexican Commissioners on the Parral and Carrisal incidents, but, according to persons claiming to be their spokesmen, Mr. McLean will declare that public expression of regret for these occurrences should be mutual. One story is that they came to this country with instructions from General Carranza to claim apologies and indemnities for them, and that they are to demand that the United States was responsible for conflicts due to the invasion; to claim an indemnity for the killing of about 101 Mexicans whose death in American soil was officially admitted by Secretary of State Lansing in a state paper addressed to the Senate in response to a resolution introduced by Senator Fall of New Mexico, and a declaration that Mexico is not liable to damages in similar cases which he considered Mexican claims. The reason that civil government did not control in Mexico, while it did control in the United States.

If these were the original instructions to the Mexican Commissioners they have not brought them forward so far and they appear anxious to come to reasonable terms which would enable the United States to withdraw the Pershing expedition.

It is explained that the Mexican Commissioners are especially eager for an early withdrawal of the American troops, not because there appears to be further danger of clashes while the present good relations exist between the two Governments, but because General Carranza wants to use the troops now confronting Gen. Pershing's expedition to hunt down Villa and his bandits.

Loan Proposal Not Discussed.

The question of a loan has taken no part in the discussions. No other questions permanently affecting the future of Mexico have been discussed, except in the reports of Mexican Commissioners on the reforms and pending reforms in Mexico, which are intended to show the extent of Carranza's control and his ability to master Northern Mexico so thoroughly that there will be no further danger of border raids.

The fact that a Republican victory at the elections might bring to naught the work of the commission on all questions except the withdrawal of troops has lessened the interest of the Mexican Commissioners on other questions. The Mexican Commissioners have declared their preference for President Wilson twice been watching American politics closely and were cast down by the result of the Maine election, although both Commissioners insist that the Maine election has had no bearing on the Presidential election.

The commission, having power only to recommend, will not formally report when its recommendations have been agreed upon, but will leave with the Carranza Government the effect of American opinion on the reforms and adoption of a new border protocol. The only questions which are not likely to be affected by the election, from optimistic view of the administration of affairs in Mexico, after the Inauguration of the first new President and cabinet have been reconstituted by the Carranza Government, was given by the Mexican Commissioners at the conference today. This was described in a statement by the commission.

Judicial Reforms Needed.

The Mexican Commissioners devoted some time during the discussion of Mexican laws and proposed reforms to dispel impressions that the revolution had abrogated the constitution and the criminal, civil, and mercantile codes. They informed the American Commissioners that the laws were merely temporarily in abeyance, due to the disappearance of the courts and other bodies necessary for their enforcement. Where civil courts already have been re-established it was pointed out that the old laws were being used in the administration of justice, temporarily amended by executive decree, until such time as a competent body may make the amendments law.

Attention was called to the fact that Minister of Justice Roque Estrada, in an address to the newly appointed Federal Judges in Mexico City, declared that the time had arrived when there were no laws in Mexico, and that the Judges would be forced to use their discretion, but should remember that their first duty was to interpret the spirit of the Constitution and the ideals of the revolution. Instead of the Mexican Commission asking that this was not accurate, and that such changes as might be made in the laws and constitution would be in the form of amendments and not as new enactments.

A marked impression was made on the American Commissioners by statements of the Mexican members that the old legal system of Mexico placed the judiciary almost directly under the influences of the party in power, and left them little freedom of action.

An assertion that Mexican authorities had in some cases taxed land in Sonora for more than its actual worth was incorrectly attributed to H. A. Bibbet of Los Angeles, representing the Richardson Construction Company, who has been here to lay complaints before the commission.

The principal Mexican national holiday comes next Saturday, and it was learned today that any plans for a celebration which had been made by the Mexican Commissioners will not include the American members. The Mexicans had hoped that the announcement of the coming removal of the Pershing column from Mexico would be made on that date. There seems to be no hope whatever that this can be accomplished. While American troops are on Mexican territory the Mexicans do not feel that they should be seen celebrating with officials of the American Government.

Ambassador Elisco Arredondo has invited the Mexican members and their families to Washington to be his guests there, but it is not regarded as probable that they will go.

NOT SEEKING A LOAN.

Aguilar Denies Reports About Cabrera's Mission Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14.—Commenting on the press dispatches from New London, Secretary Aguilar declared tonight that the reports that the joint Commission were discussing the return of the National Railways to the original owners was entirely unfounded. He also denied that Cabrera was attempting to obtain a loan in the United States. He said the joint Commission was only discussing the immediate withdrawal of American troops and border protection by both Governments.

Aguilar hopes the outcome of the conferences will be entirely satisfactory. He will receive the diplomatic corps tomorrow on the occasion of the anniversary of Mexico's independence.

CARRANZA ORDERS ELECTION.

His Decree Will Be Issued on Mexico's Independence Day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14, (via Galveston.)—On Independence Day, next Saturday, General Carranza will issue a decree calling for Congressional elections for Oct. 15. The first Constitutionalist Congress will meet in Queretaro on Nov. 20.

General Carranza and all high members of the Government will attend, and Queretaro will be the provisional capital for that time.

The proposed assembly will reform the Constitution, according to plans drafted by Luis Manuel Rojas and José Natividad Macias, two prominent members of the Mexican bar. After the Constitution has been reformed the assembly will call for Presidential elections. It is understood that these will take place next December.

The decree issued tonight amending the various articles of the plan of Guadalupe is preparatory to one to be issued Saturday. It is by far the most important issued by General Carranza, and means the end of de facto Government and is transforming itself into a constitutional Government.

TENNESSEE TROOPS ORDERED TO BORDER

War Department Continues Policy of Giving All Men Active Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The desire of the Administration to take advantage of the National Guard mobilization as to give virtually all the units embraced in that call some active service on the Mexican border was again emphasized today when Secretary of War Baker announced that the Tennessee National Guard had been ordered to the border.

This action also swept away the impression held by many that it would be necessary to send to the border those National Guard units now in State mobilization camps and which have not yet been sent to the border.

It is the purpose of the War Department to send to the border all those units that have not seen service there, among them the District of Columbia National Guard, which has been encamped near Washington for more than two months, and members of which have been growing restless over their detention in a mobilization camp. The Tennessee Guardsmen have been in camp at Nashville. The contingent comprises one regiment and two battalions, as well as three separate companies of infantry, one troop of cavalry, one field hospital, and one ambulance company.

The regimental supply officers of the First and Second Regiments of the Illinois National Guard, who were among those embracing the Illinois National Guardsmen recently ordered to return from the border to be mustered out of the Federal service, have been ordered to return to Fort Sheridan, Ill., pending an investigation to determine the responsibility for the disappearance of fifty-four United States Army mules sent out to institute discretionary measures.

The return of the regiments from Fort Sam Houston to the border and their subsequent muster out, it was explained in a statement issued by authority of Secretary Baker today, it was discovered that the First Illinois was short twenty-one and nine animals and the Second was short fifty-three and nineteen. Gen. Funston was requested to have these organizations not mustered out of the Federal service and that they be ordered to return to

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock Makes A Fine "Tom Collins"

HENRY FORD IS OUT IN PRAISE OF WILSON

"Every Neighbor You Meet Will Tell You the Good Things He Has Done."

KEPT COUNTRY AT PEACE

Democrats Say Poindexter's Victory Shows Washington Moose Are Against Hughes.

Announcement was made at Democratic national headquarters last night that Henry Ford had come out with a strong indorsement of President Wilson. An interview with Mr. Ford, published in The San Francisco Bulletin yesterday, was telegraphed here. It said in part:

"Because of the many good things President Wilson has done, I think he should be commended and heartily appreciated. I don't want to draw a parallel between the professions and the aims of the Republican and Democratic Parties. In fact, the present trip of mine is purely a private one, and mostly for recreation. I had hoped to avoid any newspaper publicity. I do not desire to talk politics.

"Every neighbor you meet will tell you the good things in the Administration of President Wilson. I feel just as these people do about what he has done, and realize keenly that his great neutrality policy during the European war has had the patent successful result of keeping this country at peace. The efforts of his opponents to try and make political capital because of President Wilson's determination not to measure swords with poor, deluded Mexico have already ended in distinct failure."

The Democratic campaign managers intend to put into the field next week more than 100 of their big speakers and begin a drive through the Middle Western and Far Western States recently visited by Mr. Hughes. The announcement came from the Speakers' Bureau at Chicago. Included in the list of orators are William Jennings Bryan, Senator Shafroth of Colorado, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, Senator Stone of Missouri, Senator Underwood of Alabama, Judge Albert D. Nortoni of Missouri, John J. Lenz of Ohio, and Senator Robinson of Arkansas.

Mr. Bryan's itinerary was made public yesterday. Beginning next Monday he will make a tour of the West, speaking first at Reno, Nev. The other dates follow: Sept. 19, Utah; Sept. 20, 21 and 22, Wyoming; Sept. 23, 25 and 26, Montana; Sept. 27, North Dakota; Sept. 28, South Dakota, and Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 2, 3 and 4, Iowa. On Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8, Mr. Bryan will keep personal engagements at Lincoln, and on Oct. 9 and 10 he will speak in Kansas. On Oct. 11 he will be in Oklahoma, and on the 12th, 13th and 14th he will tour Colorado. On the 16th he will again be in Kansas, the 17th in Missouri, the 18th in Tennessee, 19th in Kentucky, 20th in Ohio, 21st in Johnstown, Penn., 23d in Ohio, 24th in Michigan, 25th and 26th in Wisconsin, and on the 27th and 28th in Illinois and Nebraska to close the campaign.

Senator James A. Reed of Missouri has left Kansas City on a tour of the State, and has with him two big tents in one of which he speaks himself, while the other is used for overflow meetings.

The renomination of Senator Miles Poindexter, a Progressive, in the Republican Senatorial primaries in Washington, was received with elation by Democratic campaign managers here. It was pointed out that Senator Poindexter voted for the passage of the Underwood tariff law, while Representative William E. Humphrey, his opponent in the primaries, bitterly attacked the measure and voted against its passage in the House. A statement issued at headquarters said in part:

"The reult of the Washington primary indicates that the Progressives of the West, far from being united and working harmoniously with the Republicans, are very much in the saddle and unyielding in their attitude toward the reactionary forces that are trying to rehabilitate their fortunes and gain control of the Government. Senator Poindexter's record in the Senate furnishes strong evidence of the Progressive spirit in the West. He voted for practically every piece of legislation advocated by President Wilson, and was never in accord with the Old Guard forces of the Senate. The nomination of Mr. Poindexter was a repudiation of Mr. Hughes's position on the tariff, as well as a repudiation of the Old Guard Republicans."

MARSHALL ACCEPTS, PRAISING WILSON

Says He Walked Where No Path Was and Left a Trail.

DERIDES COLONEL'S COURSE

Calls Preservation of Peace the Issue—Glynn Defends the 8-Hour Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 14.—Thomas R. Marshall formally accepted the Democratic renomination for the Vice Presidency here tonight, not for additional honor, he said, "but in the hope that I may assist in the re-election of Woodrow Wilson, who has not walked where the path has led, but who has walked where there was no path and who has left a trail."

In his speech the Vice President sketched briefly the legislative achievements of the Administration, in which he said he had been "an onlooker." A changed administration, he said, would not dare repeal a single one of the important measures put on the statute books since March 4, 1913. Wanting an issue, he continued, the Republicans had turned to foreign affairs, coining such phrases as "Firm Americanism" which they could not define.

"The real issue of this campaign," Mr. Marshall asserted, "is that thought which goes with the father to his work or business, which engrosses every mother, wife, or sweetheart, which sits down with them at every fireside and goes to bed with them in every home—and that thought is 'can the President of the United States continue to so patiently manage our international affairs as to maintain honorable peace?'"

Derides Roosevelt's Course.

Referring to recent history of the Republicans and the refusal of Colonel Roosevelt to accept the Progressive nomination, Mr. Marshall said:

"By 1912 the highway which was supposed to lead from Republicans to their officials had been narrowed to a squirrel track known only to the initiated. The right of the rank and file was ratification, not consultation. Instead of the Republican Party remaining the party of the many it had become the perquisite of the few. A majority of its members, dissatisfied with the men in charge of it, with the measures enacted by them and the methods of their enactment, as yet unwilling to trust the Democratic Party, courageously declared their secession and formed the Progressive Party. This movement was organized with as much enthusiasm as any of the Crusades, and its campaign was waged along camp-meeting methods.

"Ignorantly, it trusted its fortunes to a leader who promised that he would lead at Armageddon, but who, alas! deserted at Bull Moose Run. This spiritual and political upheaval resulted in the election of Woodrow Wilson to the Presidency.

"More than three years of the most fateful history in the annals of mankind have elapsed. Now the leader of the Crusade has turned his back on the Holy Land. As he runs he cries that the great mission of the Progressive Party has been accomplished and that it is now time to turn the country over to the very men he condemned. If the mission of the Progressive Party has been accomplished then to the Democratic Party belongs the honor, for what has been written, it has written; what has been done, it has done."

Referring to the party platforms, Mr. Marshall said:

"In accordance with custom, the great political parties have nominated candidates and endeavored to present to the people what they are pleased to call the issues of this campaign. These, in ordinary years, would be accepted as the issues. But this is an abnormal year. You cannot interest a bridegroom in the tariff nor a widow in the coffin trust. Civilization is turning a corner and the people are more interested in getting around it safely than they are in the character of the load.

"The American people this year have made their own issue. Those that the parties present may be only side issues. If the side issues square with the main issue, well and good. If not, the people will settle the main issue first, the side issues afterward. True, we can mourn more sincerely if we be named in the will but whether a legatee or not the thing to do first is to bury the corpse, then to read the will."

The question of what the Republicans would have done regarding the Lusitania, Mexico, and Belgium, the Vice President said had not been answered by the party's Presidential candidate, Mr. Hughes. He added that "firm Americanism" should be categorically defined by those who had coined it, and said the people would not be willing to discharge one doctor because he was criticised by another who offered no remedy.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Marshall, "the average American wants to know who is in the partnership with Candidate Hughes in this 'firm Americanism.' Does the firm consist of Hughes and Roosevelt, of Hughes and Hohenzollern, or of Hughes, surviving partner of the firm of Hughes and Huerta?"

In closing Mr. Marshall said:

"The one bright, peaceful spot under the sun this day is America, and it is so because the President pleads guilty to the charge of using words rather than shot and shell and shrapnel. Three years ago we thought that the age of brute force had passed and that the brain and heart of man were to rule the world. Impartially and in accordance with our treaties and the principles of international law, the President has used mere words. For this the exigencies of a political campaign demand that he shall be criticised.

"In this hour of world darkness I have faith that humankind is going upward to the heights, not downward to the vales. The judgment of the American people is not to make a martyr of the man who brooded over the Republic in storm-stressed times and by mere words spoke peace to the troubled seas of international politics.

"Not for additional honor, but in the hope that I may assist in the re-election of Woodrow Wilson who has not walked where the path has led, but who has walked where there was no path and who has left a trail, I accept this nomination."

Glynn Lauds the Administration.

Martin H. Glynn, in his speech notifying Mr. Marshall of his nomination, summed up the results of the Administration of President Wilson, replied to the critics of the present Administration, and set forth the reasons why he believed Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall should be re-elected.

Summing up the results of President Wilson's Administration, Mr. Glynn said:

"No longer will the hearts of little children be coined into gold or their blood stain the commerce of our land; no longer will the poetry of youth be robbed of its glamour or its song of joy transformed into a lamentation of despair.

"No longer will the sowers of our seed and the reapers of our harvest be denied proper place in the sun of our financial world. No longer will widows and orphans, robbed of their pittance of savings, beat their clenched fists in vain upon the doors of banks closed by manufactured panics.

"No longer will any man or set of men be able to corner the money market or take the country's business by the throat and force it to deliver to their financial pressure."

Concerning some of the issues of the campaign, Mr. Glynn said:

"In their search for an issue grasshoppers never hopped as our opponents have hopped, chameleons never changed their hues as our opponents have changed their cries in this campaign. They are like the 'huma,' the bird of perpetual motion that never lights on land or sea but is always on the wing."

Upholds the Eight-Hour Law.

"They attack the recent eight-hour law for railroads," Mr. Glynn went on. "They make as much noise about this as mossback conservatives made eighty years ago over President Van Buren's ten-hour law, and they probably will achieve the same negative result.

"In his hopping for an issue the Republican candidate for President seems to have settled for a while on this eight-hour railway law, but he will not stay on it very long after the voters commence to ask him to explain the contradictory conduct of himself and his party on this question. If this bill is a bad bill, why did seventy-five Republican Congressmen vote for it and only forty-five against it? If this bill is a bad bill, why didn't the Republican members of the Senate kill it, as they could have killed it by exercising their parliamentary rights under the no-cloture rule of the Senate?

"They could have talked it to death under that rule as they have talked many another good law to death. If the Republican candidate for President thinks this is such a bad law, why didn't he say so before two-thirds of his party declared in favor of it in the House of Representatives? Why didn't he ask the Republican Senators to exercise their parliamentary right and kill the bill? The vote of two-thirds of the Republican Senators to kill it, as they easily could have killed it, and the failure of the Republican candidate for President to declare against the bill when his declaration would have prevented the Republicans in the House from voting for it, and encouraged the Republican Senators in the Senate to kill it, forecloses and stops criticism on the part of the Republicans either against the bill or its enactment, and when the voters commence to ask for an explanation of such inconsistent conduct, why, our Republican friends will hop again, change their tune, raise new cries, and, like the huma, keep on the wing.

"Since Monday last they have been trying to make an issue out of the State election up in Maine as a repudiation of the Wilson policies and a forecast of national Republican victory. But this contention will not hold water. The average Republican majority in Maine in the last five national elections was 33,000, and yet on Monday last the Republicans carry it by only 13,000.

"This same kind of a Republican victory would swing New York to Wilson by 250,000. The falling off of the Republican vote in Maine is 20 per cent. from the vote of four years ago. If this percentage prevails throughout the country on next Election Day, Woodrow Wilson will carry every doubtful State in the nation." In closing, Mr. Glynn said: "The fact remains that under a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress this country is enjoying the greatest prosperity within its existence. The business is here, the work is here, the money is here, and no prophecy of our opponents can puff them away. Our banks are stacked with money, our mills are filled with orders, our farms revel in prosperity as they never reveled before. And the song of this prosperity, the hum of this industry is better than all the war songs in the world.

"'To maintain our national honor by peace if we can, but by war if we must,' is the motto of Woodrow Wilson. The result of the form of Mr. Wilson's negotiations with the warring nations of Europe is that while Europe is drenched in the blood of a sinister war we are enjoying the blessings of an honorable peace."

Conway Asks Votes in Brooklyn.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway, who is contesting the Democratic nomination for United States Senator at the primaries with William F. McCoombs, the organization choice, opened his campaign in Brooklyn yesterday at the Conway headquarters, 26 Court Street. About 300 heard him plead for support at the polls on Tuesday. He praised the independent attitude of the Kings County Democrats and declared that this political independence had given the borough an enviable distinction.

ROOSEVELT OFFERS TO STUMP TO COAST

May Speak for Hughes in Chicago, Denver, and Other Cities En Route.

NOT SUPPORTING SEABURY

Silent About Governor, but Perkins Advises Progressives to "Take Whitman" in Primaries.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt came to the city yesterday and had conferences with Republican and Progressive leaders in the offices of the Metropolitan Magazine and at the Century Club. He authorized the announcement that he was not supporting Seabury, for Governor in the Progressive primaries. The Colonel was still jubilant over the Maine result and the news that Miles Poindexter had won in the Senatorial primaries in Washington.

The Colonel held an hour's conference with William R. Willcox, going over the speaking schedule that is being prepared for him. He told the national Chairman that he was willing to make a trip to the Pacific Coast, if necessary, and to speak in California. This offer will probably be accepted, but it has not yet been determined just how many speeches the Colonel will make. The campaign managers are anxious that he pay considerable attention to the doubtful States, and particularly to New York. If the Colonel goes to San Francisco, he will speak in Chicago and Denver and other cities en route.

As luncheon guests at the Century Club the Colonel had Robert Bacon, candidate for United States Senator in the Republican primaries; Cornelius Bliss, Jr., Treasurer of the National Republican Campaign Committee; Lawrence Abbott and ex-Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte. Others who conferred with him were Edward A. Rumeley, Haibert Gardner, Progressive leader of Maine; Miss Frances Kellor and George W. Perkins. Mr. Gardner insisted upon telling the Colonel that he was mainly responsible for the Maine result. The Colonel grinned happily and did not deny it.

He then sent this telegram to Senator Poindexter:

Heartiest congratulations on your splendid victory. Hiram Johnson's success in California and the result in Maine are certainly good omens.

Not Supporting Seabury.

The Colonel had a long conference with Geroge W. Perkins, and then John McGrath gave out this statement:

"Colonel Roosevelt has expressly authorized me to say that he is not supporting Justice Seabury in the Progressive primaries. On the contrary, Mr. Roosevelt has stated explicitly to the Progressives who have asked him to support Justice Seabury that he would not do so because Mr. Seabury is supporting Mr. Wilson and is running on the same ticket with Mr. Wilson and therefore doing all in his power to bring about the re-election of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Roosevelt would regard this as a disastrous calamity to the country and he therefore believes that the Progressive should support Mr. Seabury in the Progressive primaries next Tuesday."

Extraordinary efforts have been made to have the Colonel come out with an indorsement of Governor Whitman, but the Colonel has refused. A compromise was reached by having Mr. Perkins issue a letter to the enrolled Progressives of the State in which he advised all Bull Moose to "take Whitman." The letter read in part:

Any Progressive who is for Mr. Hughes for President should remember that if he votes for Mr. Seabury in our primaries he is, in effect, supporting Mr. Wilson against Mr. Hughes, for Mr. Seabury is for Mr. Wilson, and must run on the record of the Wilson Administration. Since the election in Maine, where the Progressives practically unanimously repudiated Mr. Wilson and his national policies, the Democrats are panic-stricken. They are leaving no stone unturned to in some way redeem their Maine Waterloo through the use of Justice Seabury in our primaries in this State. It is very important for you to know this and appreciate its importance.

"Take Whitman," Says Perkins.

I am convinced, both from the standpoint of the welfare of this State and the welfare of the nation as represented through the election of Mr. Hughes, that it is the clear duty of every Progressive to let nothing interfere with his going to the polls next Tuesday and casting his ballot for Whitman. I realize that he was opposed two years ago by the Progressives, and that many Progressives now express doubt as to whether he has measured up to our notions of Progressivism in State affairs. If you will read, as I have done, the report of his stewardship that Governor Whitman has made to the voters of the state (a copy of which has just been mailed you) you cannot fail to be convinced, as I have been, that he has done excellent work, and that as between intrusting the State Government to him for two years more and giving Tammany control again in State affairs, our duty is clear.

We should take Whitman. Furthermore, as I have pointed out, the national situation transcends everything else at the moment, and we should not give the Democrats a chance to play up a Seabury victory here in our primaries for the benefit of Mr. Wilson and the Democratic national ticket.

Mr. Perkins said that a recent postal card canvass of the enrolled Progressive voters in New York City showed that 70 per cent. of those answering were for Hughes.

TAFT AND ROOT TO STUMP.

Ex-President Will Campaign for Hughes After Oct. 1.

Ex-President Taft and ex-United States Senator Elihu Root are to make many speeches for the Republican ticket in New York State and elsewhere, it was announced yesterday by Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee. The Chairman said he had heard from Mr. Taft, who is at Pointe au Pic, Quebec. The ex-President wrote that he was anxious to speak in the interest of Mr. Hughes and suggested several dates and places.

Many requests for Mr. Taft have come from Middle Western States, and it is likely that he will be sent to the Middle West. The former President will return on Oct. 1, and from then until election will be on the stump several days each week. The speaking dates for Mr. Root have not yet been arranged, but it is planned to have him confine his attention for the most part to New York State.

Chairman Willcox was asked to what extent Mr. Hughes would lend himself to the Whitman campaign when the Presidential candidate speaks at Saratoga on Sept. 28 at the unofficial State convention of the party.

"I have heard," he replied, "that stories have been going around that Mr. Hughes would like to have Governor Whitman and William M. Calder off the ticket, but I believe there is absolutely nothing to them. Certainly Mr. Hughes has never given any intimation that he felt the Governor was a burden to the ticket. Mr. Hughes has kept his hands off all local fights, just as I have."

In a letter to the Hughes National College League yesterday ex-President Taft severely arraigned the Wilson Administration.

"There are so many reasons why Mr. Wilson should not be continued at the head of the Administration," he wrote, "that some important ones are apt to be forgotten in their multiplicity. It is of the greatest importance that in the very critical issues that are to be met in connection with the ending of the war we should have a consistent and intelligent policy of a constructive and courageous nature, and this cannot be predicated on a continued Democratic Administration."

Representative Frank Woods of Iowa, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, called upon Mr. Willcox yesterday. The committee has established Western headquarters at Denver.

E. C. Toner of the Republican Campaign Committee of Indiana was another caller, and he urged that Colonel Roosevelt be requested to make a speech in Indiana.

HUGHES GOES MOTORING.

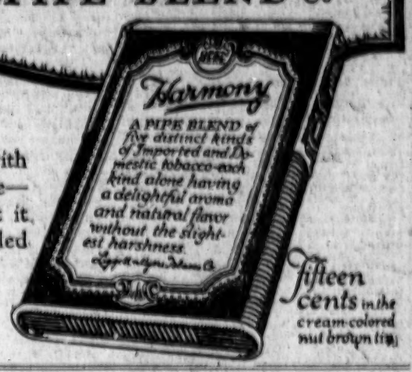
Nominee Drops Politics and Has No Visitors for a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 14.—Charles E. Hughes refused to discuss politics today and received no callers. He went for a long automobile ride with Mrs. Hughes and spent some time at work in the preparation of addresses he will deliver on his trip to the Middle West, on which he starts Monday morning.

A suspected case of infantile paralysis was found in Bridgehampton today. It was in a part of the town at some distance from the Hughes home.

HARMONY
A PIPE BLEND


Harmony
A PIPE BLEND of five distinct kinds of Imported and Domestic tobacco-each kind alone having a delightful aroma and natural flavor without the slightest harshness

The tobacco with a flavor so delicate—yet "full"—that it might be called "rich-mildness"

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored tin

8-HOUR LAW FRIENDS TO GET UNION VOTES

Railway Brotherhood Men Are Warned in Circular Letter to Remember Their Supporters.

HINT AS TO FUTURE HOPES

Railways and Unions Both Doubtful of Law's Full Meaning and Application.

The four railway brotherhoods have made the Eight-Hour Day bill a political issue, and have sent to members appeals to support "our friends" in Congress who made the law possible. The Democrats enacted the law.

Railroad officials received yesterday a circular issued in Cleveland by Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the engineers, to members, which says:

"You will receive in the near future a printed report of the public hearing before the Senate Committee on the Eight-Hour bill. We have also arranged for a reprint from The Congressional Record of Sept. 1 and 2 of all the speeches made in both the House and Senate by our friends and enemies for and against the enactment of the law.

"We do this not in the interests of any political party but in order that you may have the true facts in the case. We believe the time has arrived when labor should know who is friendly to its interests and who is not. Important legislation will take place at the next session of Congress. It is important to you that men be elected who are friendly to you."

It was said that similar circulars have been sent to conductors, trainmen, and locomotive firemen and enginemen.

Several railroad executives who are bitter against President Wilson because of the eight-hour law said the action of Grand Chief Stone showed that the Democrats were about to reap the benefit of the President's action.

While the railroad attorneys are trying to figure out the exact application of the eight-hour law, it is evident also that the brotherhoods are not sure just what it means. In his circular issued on Sept. 11, Mr. Stone said:

"We would advise all General Chairmen and committees to wait awhile before taking up the question of its application to their present schedules. Time works wonders. Give the other side a chance to cool off, and their ragged nerves a chance to heal before taking up the question."

In an effort to prevent friction, A. B. Garretson of the conductors, and the other brotherhood heads have sent to all their men a letter in which it is said:

"We will not attempt to comment in the future as to the application of this law other than to advise that it is our belief, based on the opinion of learned counsel, together with the opinion of several United States Senators and Congressmen, that the law will establish the basic eight-hour workday principles for all employes handling or connected with the operation of trains doing interstate business. The law unquestionably applies to all employes, regardless of color, on roads not specifically excepted."

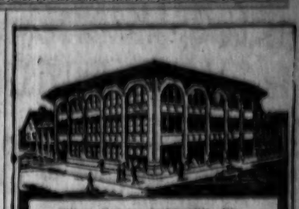
BARNES AIDING BACON.

Calder Hears Albany Leader Expects to Beat Him.

Friends of William M. Calder, Robert Bacon's opponent in the Republican primaries for the nomination for United States Senator, said yesterday that William Barnes was using extraordinary efforts to bring about Mr. Bacon's nomination. Barnes, it was said, told friends recently that Mr. Bacon needed only 20,000 votes, to be nominated, and that he expected to get these votes by next Tuesday, the date of the primaries. Mr. Barnes believes that Albany County will give Mr. Bacon a plurality of 13,000, and that Mr. Calder's majority in Brooklyn, his home city, will be less than 10,000.

Jacob A. Livingston, Republican leader of Brooklyn, denied yesterday that he was supporting Mr. Bacon. On the contrary, he said, he was behind Mr. Calder's candidacy.

Bainbridge Colby, candidate for the United States Senatorial nomination in the Progressive primaries, made the first announcement of his candidacy yesterday, in a letter to Progressives. He said that he became a candidate for the office in 1914, although he knew it was hopeless, as he hoped to contribute to the party's permanence as an organization and because he wanted to head off a scheme to indorse Mr. Calder and Mr. Hinman, both Republicans, for Senator and Governor respectively



Gilbert Garage, Jacksonville, Fla.
Howard Chapman, Architect.

Turner for Concrete

A contractor's promise is as good as his past record.

Find out what he has done consistently—then you'll know what you can expect.

TURNER Construction Co

Hats Not According To Hoyle

This shop appeals to a cosmopolitan clientele by virtue of its own *distinctive fashions* in Clothes, Haberdashery, Hats. Nothing bumptious, bizarre or bounderish, but always styles with a well-bred difference.

My *Autumn Derbies* and *Soft Hats*, in their smart becomingness, are not according to the orthodox Hoyle of commonplaceness, but according to the advanced taste of Manhattan.

Unusual and exclusive tints in Soft Hats to match suit colors.

Derbies, $3 and $4
Soft Hats, $3, $4, $5

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

DE PINNA
Outfitters to Young Men
Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

Clothes for College or Town

Outfitting young men for college, or business and professional life, is a distinct De Pinna specialty.

Complete assortments of Autumn clothes—custom made and ready for service—from imported woolens and of latest English cut, will be found in this separate department for young men.

Open Saturday Until 6 P. M.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St.—*Street Floor*

Men's Banister Shoes
For Fall 1916

Same price, same quality as last season despite rising costs

Counterbalancing soaring cost tendencies in labor and material by lowering quality standards is a makeshift not in keeping with the Franklin Simon & Co. policy.

At this shop you will find the same shoe values at the same standard prices as last year.

7.00

Tan or Black Russia Calf.
Small invisible eyelets.

FRANKLIN (Shoe) Shoes 5.00
"Thomas Cort" Shoes 11.00,

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Announce for To-Day

A "Double-First" Showing of
Men's Suits and Overcoats
Genuinely Hand-Tailored
Fall 1916

THIS Announcement is of twofold importance:

It comes from the House of undisputed style leadership.

It heralds the new fall models of genuinely hand-tailored ready-for-wear clothing made to conform to the ideas of the well-groomed New Yorker.

Worth remembering, for the helpless word "hand-tailored" is staggering under a reckless burden of abuse. Some clothes are called hand-tailored simply because a tailor touches up a few button holes.

The flood of claims of "hand-tailoring" in ready-for-wear clothing is matched only by the scarcity of clothes with a "clear title" to this description.

As a result of the sincerity of our policy, "Franklin Simon & Co" clothes show all the workmanship and fine touches of Fifth Avenue tailoring in everything—except cost.

Men's Suits and Overcoats 25.00 to 60.00

For Men and Young Men
Sizes 33 to 46 Chest.

Men's Clothing Shop
A Separate Shop On the Street Level
8 West 38th Street

Franklin Simon & Co. assume full responsibility for their men's clothing by affixing this "label signature," and by offering to buy back any article not satisfactory.

BULGAR SALIENT TAKEN BY BRITISH

Gains Are Maintained Against Counterattacks and German Soldiers Captured.

SERBS CONTINUE ADVANCE

Storm Trenches and a Hill at Point of Bayonet, Inflicting Heavy Losses.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The allied offensive in Macedonia continues methodically and successfully. British troops have captured a salient in the Bulgarian lines north of Mucukovo, which village is about eight miles southwest of Doiran, while the Serbians continue their advance all along their front.

The statement, issued by the British War Office tonight, says:

Early this morning our troops moved forward, after artillery preparation, through Mucukovo, and in the face of stubborn opposition captured a salient in the enemy's line to the north of the village. Considerable ground was gained, and, although the enemy counterattacked, our gains were fully maintained.

We captured some German prisoners and a number of machine guns.

British Still East of the Struma.

An early official statement, issued in the morning, read:

There has been considerable activity on both our Struma and our Doiran fronts. Our patrols have been active on the east bank of the Struma.

The official British press representative at Saloniki reported yesterday, erroneously it would appear, that the British had withdrawn from the east bank of the Struma.

An official statement issued at Serbian Headquarters today says:

"Our offensive continued yesterday on the entire front with complete success. Accordin gto statements of prisoners, the intensity and precision of our artillery fire inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. At many points the Bulgars are retiring under the pressure of our infantry, which is successively occupying enemy positions. Our action continued energetically."

Following is the bulletin issued today by the French War Office:

From the Struma to the Vardar there has been an intermittent cannonade without any infantry action, except some patrol enagements at different points of the front.

West of the Vardar the Serbians continued their advance and captured at the point of the baronet some Bulgarian trenches between Kovil and Vetrenik, and have made appreciable progress in the direction of Kalmakcalan, (northeast of Lake Ostrovo).

Northwest of Lake Ostrovo, after a violent engagement in which heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, the Serbians captured a height west of Hill 1,248. Their advanced guard reached the first slopes of the Malkadze.

The fighting continued to our advantage in the region south of Lake Ostrovo.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down by one of our machines near Hardovtsi.

Say Italians Were Again Worsted.

The following official Bulgarian statement was received here today:

Macedonian front: There was strong reciprocal artillery and infantry fire yesterday near Lake Ostrovo. In the Moglenica region there was increased artillery and infantry firing, as well as mining activity. The enemy attempted to advance at some points and was repulsed by our fire.

Two Italian battalions, one squadron of cavalry and one battery, advanced in the direction of Butkovo and Hrenovo. Our detachments attacked them energetically and put them to flight. The enemy retired and was pursued by our troops. We captured one officer and eighty-seven men. This was our second encounter with Italians.

In the Struma Valley there was scattering artillery fire.

The hostile fleet continues to cruise off the Aegean coast, as usual.

The Bulgarian Minister of the Interior, Christo Popnow, has resigned to resume his former occupation as journalist. News advices from Sofia say. Premier Radoslavoff, who also holds the portfolio of foreign affairs, will act temporarily as Minister of the Interior.

BERLIN, Sept. 14. (via London.)—Army Headquarters today gave out the following report of the situation on the Macedonian front:

There was more active fighting on both sides of Lake Ostrovo, on the Moglenitza front and east of the Vardar, north of Gevgeli. The ridge and at Kurkures and from repeated strong attacks by the enemy were repulsed. Ivavala has been occupied by Bulgarian troops.

300,000 TEUTONS TO FIGHT IN BALKANS

Rumanians in Dobrudja Repel German-Bulgar Attacks and Capture Eight Light Guns.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A wireless press dispatch from Rome says that at the General Council of the Central Powers at the headquarters of the German Emperor an offensive campaign in the Balkan was mapped out, and that Germany will send 200,000 men and Austria 100,000 for this purpose.

Rumanian troops have repulsed a series of attacks by the Germans and Bulgarians in Dobrudja, according to the Russian War Office announcement today, which reads:

In the region of Silistria, on the right bank of the Danube, Rakitna is the point most violently attacked. After a series of attacks by German, Bulgarian troops and captured eight light guns.

The Berlin War Office statement today, on the other hand, says the advance of the German Army in Dobrudja is continuing. It follows:

In Transylvania there were no incidents of importance.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—In Dobrudja German, Bulgarian, and Turkish troops are advancing while fighting successfully.

BERLIN, Sept. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In the first ten days of campaigning in Dobrudja the Bulgarians captured more than 10,000 square kilometers of ground, or more than the territory lost to Rumania after the second Balkan war, says a dispatch from Sofia to the Overseas News Agency. The fighting started on a front of 180 kilometers, (110 miles.) The front has now been reduced to 100 kilometers.

ADMITS AUSTRIA'S ERROR.

Tisza Says Rumania Was Not Expected to Strike So Soon.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—At the resumption of debate in the Hungarian Diet today Premier Tisza again refused to consent to the convocation of the delegations or representatives of the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments, says a dispatch from Budapest to Reuter's Telegram Company.

In a speech defending the Government's foreign policy the Premier admitted that, although it was fully aware of Rumania's intention, it was not supposed that her armies were ready, and, therefore, it was believed that an attack from that quarter would not come so soon. The Premier continued:

"We believed that Rumania had a better conception of her own interests. We were deceived in this assumption, and our error had sad and harmful consequences for us, but I don't know whether the consequences of this premature attack will not be much heavier for Rumania."

Expressing regret at the loss of Rumania's friendship, Premier Tisza said he believed that the compensation arising from the Bulgarian alliance would fully counteract the loss of the Rumanian alliance.

RENEWS ATROCITY CHARGE.

Sofia to Protest Against Rumanian Cruelties, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Sept. 14, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—According to a Sofia dispatch to the Overseas News Agency, Bulgaria is greatly aroused over the atrocities upon Bulgarians in Dobrudja charged against the Rumanians, and the entire press is demanding punitive measures.

The Bulgarian Government, adds the dispatch, intends to invite the diplomatic representatives of neutral countries at Sofia to make a personal inspection of the district and will register an energetic protest with the neutral powers.

The Bulgarian War Office issues the following statement, under date of Sept. 13:

The commander of the Third Army further reports:

Our officers who yesterday returned from Silistria, Tutrakan, and vicinity, and who witnessed events there, report that the Rumanian troops during their ignominious retreat committed horrible excesses against peaceful, inoffensive Bulgarians. The body of a girl under age was found torn in two pieces. Separate Russian detachments in Silistria participated in the atrocities following the defeats of the Rumanians.

ACTIVITY ON TIGRIS RESUMED BY BRITISH

Win Clash With Turkish Irregulars—Turks Claim Successes in the Caucasus.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The British army in Mesopotamia, which has been inactive for several months on account of the intense heat, has engaged in a few minor operations recently, which were reported officially today as follows:

On the Tigris on the morning of Sept. 11 an aerodrome of the enemy was raided by our airmen, who destroyed a small camp.

On the Euphrates line on Sept. 8 a reconnoitring party was attacked northeast of Nasiriyeh by Turkish irregulars. Two days later a mixed force from Nasiriyeh drove them northward. The operations were most successful. Over 300 of the enemy were killed and large quantities of ammunition were captured and destroyed.

To the northward, in the Caucasus, Russian operations on a large scale appear to have been suspended for the present. The bulletin issued by the War Office at Petrograd today says:

On the Caucasian front, in the region west of Khan, hostile Kurds are showing increased activity. Near Hamadan, in the valley of the River Karasanchai, our detachments as a result of engagements captured camels and cattle from the enemy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14, (via London.)—Turkish forces have checked the Russian offensive in the Ognot sector of Turkish Armenia, according to a War Office statement dated Sept. 13, which says:

Caucasus Front—On the right wing we repulsed an enemy attack in the Ognot sector. Two enemy attacks on Sept. 10, prepared for by artillery fire, were repulsed by our counterattacks. Enemy troops endeavored to approach our positions in various groups were scattered by gunfire and suffered extraordinary losses. The number of officers and men captured on Sept. 9 in the right sector is still increasing.

On the left wing, during skirmishes which resulted in our favor, we captured prisoners, arms, and equipment.

RAID ARSENAL NEAR TRIESTE

Italian Aeroplanes Drop Five Tons of Explosives There.

ROME, Sept. 14, (via London.)—A squadron of Italian aeroplanes made a raid yesterday on the Austrian arsenal and aeroplane hangars near Trieste, says an official statement issued by the War Office today. Five tons of high explosives were dropped and large fires were observed to result therefrom, the statement states. The bulletin reads:

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Aviano, but they did no harm.

Aeroplanes directed against Ravenna were driven off by our batteries and aeroplanes. Last night an enemy air squadron bombarded San Giorgio di Nogaro, Villa Vicentina and other places in the lower Isonzo valley. One man was killed and some fires were caused.

Yesterday afternoon in unfavorable atmospheric conditions, a squadron of twenty-two of our Caproni battle planes, escorted by Nieuport chasers, made a raid on Trieste's arsenal and hydroaeroplane hangars near Trieste. Over a hundred and seventy-two bombs, equivalent to five tons of high explosives, were dropped on the railway establishment and on ships under construction. Large fires were observed. Our aeroplanes were attacked by the enemy's anti-aircraft artillery and hydroaeroplanes, but all returned to their sheds.

VIENNA, Sept. 14, (via London.)—A naval official statement, issued today, reads:

Wednesday afternoon an enemy air squadron of eighteen Caproni's under the protection of three aircraft aeroplanes attacked Trieste. Six enemy torpedo boats and two motor boats assisted them in the gulf. Numerous bombs were dropped, but these caused only slight damage and none of military importance. One man was slightly wounded. Our aeroplanes and anti-aircraft batteries obtained hits on the enemy torpedo boats.

At the same time an enemy air squadron appeared over Parenzo, dropping twenty bombs in a field. No damage was done.

WIN HEIGHTS BY CLIMB.

Italian Troops Take Important Positions in the Zara Valley.

ROME, Sept. 14, (via London.)—The official communication issued by the War Office today, dealing with operations against the Austrians, says:

By a daring climb our troops succeeded in taking some important positions in the Zara Valley, in the Podina sector, and on Monte Lagazuoi, in the Travenanzes-Boite Valley.

At the head of the Felizon Valley the enemy attacked in force one of our advanced posts on Panta del Foame and compelled it to fall back about a hundred meters.

On the morning of Wednesday, after violent artillery fire, the enemy attacked our positions on Slatenl, on the Upper Isonzo, and between Vulzana and Camponl, southeast of Tolmino, but was repulsed with losses.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—The War Office statement today had this to say of operations on the Italian front:

Enemy artillery activity against the Carso Plateau increased.

In Northern Albania our troops are clearing the Forane sector of the enemy.

Our positions on the Fasana Ridge are under continual artillery fire.

GERMANY'S IRON OUTPUT.

August Production 1,145,000 Tons, Against 1,134,400 Tons in July.

BERLIN, Sept. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German output of pig-iron during August was 1,145,000 tons, as against 1,134,000 tons during July, the Overseas News Agency announces today.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The more recent French gains in the vicinity of Combles and just to the south unquestionably hold more importance than any other yet made in the battle of the Somme. This is not merely because the French drove forward at one point for a depth of two miles. This gain is remarkable, it is true, for gains on the western front have, ever since the establishment of the present lines, been measured in yards, not in miles. The importance lies, not in the immediate section of the greatest gain, but further south, where the advance was comparatively insignificant.

It is not correct to say that all communication between Combles and Peronne has been cut off. Communication can be had by a circuitous route which it would take a long time to travel. For practical purposes, however, the statement is not far amiss. In so far as it refers to the ability to transport ammunition trains from one place to the other under French pressure, which imposes the element of time as an essential, it may be said that communication between the villages is at an end.

But the French have done more than this. After the stroke, which brought them to the Bapaume highway, the French struck out again the following morning and with equal celerity captured the village of Bouchavesnes and Hill 76, thus leaving Combles still further to their rear. They have now pushed north, capturing the farm of Le Priez and driving a small wedge on the eastern side of the town. As a military consideration one may then dismiss Combles from the battlefield, as it no longer has any value. The main interest centres in the region to the south.

In previous summaries, I have described the situation between the head of the Somme and the elbow of the Cologne which shows the predicament in which the Germans, occupying this belt, find themselves. They are under fire from in front, that is along the river from Clery to la Maisonette, where the French are in possession of the west bank of the river. They are under fire from Hill 76, which commands the country between the narrow gauge railroad and the river, and from which the German lines can be enfiladed by artillery fire. From Hill 146 and from the Bois De l'Abbe Farm their lines are taken from the rear. It would seem, therefore, that the German position was not one that could be held much longer and that the next French threat to advance southward would compel the retirement to a position back of the Bapaume road from Bouchavesnes to Peronne.

The German position is too dangerous to justify them in taking chances. The loss would be too great if they were to be defeated and the gain too small and temporary if they were to win.

If the French did squeeze the Germans out of this small rectangle, this would not be the end. With part of the German line running from Peronne along the Bapaume highway, it is interesting to ask what would happen to the line on the other side of the river from la Maisonette to Barny. This line would be on the east bank, almost cut off from the line across the stream, the latter being, moreover, over two miles in advance.

The western part of the line would have to retire. But where to? It could go only to the eastern bank. Here it would be outflanked and enfiladed. It is probable that it would have to fall back to a line as far east as the northern part of the line, abandoning the territory between the river and the Bapaume road as far south as Mons.

This in itself does not mean a great deal. It does not threaten immediately any great artery or give the French any great superiority of position; in fact, it decides nothing. It may, however, have a very great effect.

One must consider what the French have gained since Sept. 1, and why their advance has been so rapid, compared with that of the preceding two weeks.

The Germans are still very strong on the western front. Out of 240 or 250 divisions, 120 have been identified as a result of the systematic raiding of the Allies on their trenches. There are, therefore, men enough to resist the French advance and check it, in part at least, provided men are the only consideration.

But there is another consideration. A report comes from French sources that the French wedge has been driven through the original German front and has broken through all of the German fortifications and traversed all of the rows of trenches which aerial observation, made at the time the battle of the Somme began, showed to be holding the French back.

We may accept this or not, as we please. The question is whether or not it is probable, and until all the details of the war are positively known, which will hardly be in the present generation, we will have to place our dependence on probabilities rather than on definitely ascertained facts.

The Germans had spent nearly two years in building a set of field defenses constructed with an absolute knowledge of present-day offensive conditions. They were most carefully planned, most elaborately constructed, most efficiently manned. Previous attempts to break them had been dismal and expensive failures. They had, therefore, every reason to believe that they would be able to hold them.

The Allies might break through the first line as they did at Lens and Champagne, but the second line was immediately behind and was just as strong. Experience had shown that after the first line was broken there was not enough force left to break the second.

In view of this, does it seem possible that with all their reputed thoroughness the Germans would construct behind them endless rows after rows of trenches that stretched behind them to their own border. If not, how many rows would they build and to what depth in their rear? This no one can answer with definite knowledge.

From Maricourt to Bouchavesnes, the former the place of beginning and the latter the most advanced French position, is a little over six miles. As the French have approached this limit, their path has been growing steadily easier.

The indication would certainly be that the more serious of the German defenses had been passed and that those which still face the French are the ordinary type of field fortifications, constructed against the Allies in their retreat and under the fire of the French artillery.

SAYS ALLIES EXPECT A YEAR MORE OF WAR

Paul D. Cravath Returns Confident That Germany's Doom Is Only a Question of Time.

SUDDEN PEACE A MYTH

Attorney Found England and France Determined to Continue Until Prussianism Is Crushed.

Paul D. Cravath, the lawyer, returned last night on the American liner Kroonland from a two months' trip to France, where he visited the Somme and Verdun fronts. He said the official figures regarding the aerial fighting gave the Germans as losing 120 machines and the Allies sixty during the month of August. It was evident, he said, that the Allies were preparing for at least another year of war, if not longer.

The question of how long Germany can hold out will be decided when her Government realizes that it is going to lose, he said. When asked by a Times reporter for his opinion of the conditions in the war zone from his own observations, Mr. Cravath said:

"My observations, superficial as they necessarily were, have completely revolutionized my conceptions of the magnitude of the achievements of the French and English nations in this war and of the issues at stake, not only for them, but for us in America. I return home with all doubt removed as to the ultimate certainty in this regard, and I am told that the same opinion has become general in neutral countries in Europe, even in those having pro-Teutonic sympathies.

"It now seems to me as certain as human affairs can be that the German armies that lost the battle of the Marne two years ago to greatly inferior forces, when every advantage was in their favor, cannot now win when superior and highly organized forces are facing them on every front.

"The question which is on every lip is, How long will the war last? The men who are in best position to say do not hazard an opinion except to its minimum duration. I am convinced that one element is wholly eliminated, and that is the possibility of the war ending suddenly or soon in a peace based on a compromise or an acceptance by the Allies of the conditions existing prior to the war. In both England and France—and I am told that the same is true of Russia—confidence in ultimate victory is accompanied by a grim determination to continue the war, whatever may be the sacrifice of life and treasure, until the Allies can impose upon the Central Powers a conclusive peace. One finds this determination alike in official circles, in the press, and among the rank and file of the people at home. The Governments of both England and France have already committed themselves to a definition of the term conclusive peace, which involves not only the liberation and indemnity of Belgium and Serbia and the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine to France, but also the assurance of an enduring peace by the destruction of Prussian militarism.

Another Year at Least.

"Manifestly, if the conclusions I have just stated are sound, the duration of the war will be measured by Germany's ability and willingness to resist the economic and military pressure to which she will be subjected with ever-increasing force. Few with whom I talked expect Germany to come to the Allies' terms within a year, and the Governments of England and France make no concealment of the fact that they are making their preparations on the assumption that the war may last even longer.

"We in America have no adequate conception of the magnitude of England's achievements in the war. The appeal of France has been so simple and direct that one's sympathy and admiration could not go astray, but we have heard so much of England's mistakes and shortcomings that we have lost sight of the real greatness of her achievements. By common consent among the Allies the creation of England's volunteer army, with the mobilization of the industries of the nation for the support of that army, is the most marvelous achievement of the war—always excepting the victory of the Allies in the battle of the Marne, which still remains the miracle of the war. We are apt to forget that before conscription came almost 90 per cent. of the available men of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ulster had already volunteered. England has assembled, trained, equipped, and officered a volunteer army of about 4,000,000 men. No one who has not seen for himself can form any conception of the gigantic proportions of this task. England has done in two years by the voluntary action of her people what it has taken Germany and France two generations to accomplish with the most drastic measures of conscription and organization. England has been turned into a veritable armed camp. Soldiers are everywhere. To equip and munition this army there are over 4,000 factories operated by the Government or under its control, many of them built since the beginning of the war. At least 2,000,000 people are engaged in the manufacture of munitions, and in other activities directly connected with the war. Since the outbreak of the war the production of munitions in England has been multiplied at least fifty-fold.

England's Gigantic Task.

"In two years England has spent over $8,000,000,000 on her own preparations, and loaned about $4,000,000,000 more to her allies and colonies. After allowing for all the blunders and delays, this gigantic mobilization of the energies of the nation has been accomplished with a promptness and a universality of sacrifice and service for which history affords no parallel. The women of England have been wonderful. Hundreds of thousands of them of all ranks are doing work which in normal times is done by men.

"What is the feeling regarding the United States and her attitude toward the belligerents? That is a hard question to answer in a few words, because the feeling differs widely in different circles. In France the feeling is much more cordial than in England. That is doubtless partly due to the traditional friendship between the two great Republics, but it is chiefly due, should say, to the appreciation of the French people of the unofficial assistance which the people of America have been rendering to France.

Masses in England Despise Us.

"In England the feeling is less cordial. In official circles and among well-informed people, particularly in London, the difficulties of our position are fairly well understood, and it is realized that the anti-British German and Irish elements in America are isolated and do not materially influence surrounding public opinion, and that our sympathies, so far as they have been aroused, are strongly for England and France. But I am sorry to say that among the people at large we are distrusted, almost despised—for what is supposed to be our attitude in this world's war—the attitude taken by our President in so many of his deliverances. The English earnestly believe that, at great sacrifice, they are fighting the battle of civilization against its greatest menace—Prussian militarism—and that every civilized nation is deeply concerned in the outcome. They therefore feel that they are entitled at least to our sympathy and good will. They naturally resent and despise the official advice of our President to the American people to be neutral in spirit and feeling as well as in action, and his official declaration that we have no concern in the purposes and aims of the Allies in this war.

"I, for one, have never realized, as I do now, how deeply concerned we are in the victory of the Allies, and what terrible risks for the future our Government is running in imperilling our friendship with France and England, to say nothing of the deadening effect upon the spiritual life of the nation which aloofness from the struggle which is convulsing the rest of the civilized world would entail."

TURKEY WILL PERMIT RELIEF FOR SYRIANS

Ottoman Government Yields to Pleas by Washington for Starving People.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Turkish Government, in a communication received today at the State Department, consents to shipment of relief supplies from the United States to famine sufferers in Syria.

The action reverses the previous attitude of Turkish officials, who had refused two urgent pleas of the department for the privilege to make food shipments.

Distribution of the supplies, which already have been offered in large quantities by Syrian and Armenian relief societies, would be made under the Turkish plan, through the port of Beirut. State Department officials believe that inasmuch as the French Government has been anxious to get such supplies through and may itself contribute, assent of the Entente Allies for passage of shipments through the blockade of Turkey may be confidently expected.

The department regarded Turkey's action was especially timely, since Oct. 21 and 22 have been named in a proclamation by President Wilson as relief days for raising further funds and supplies for Syrians and Armenians.

The consent of the Ottoman Government with respect to Syria does not apply to Armenia, but negotiations are being continued for similar concessions there. As forwarded by the Embassy at Constantinople, the Turkish communication fixes only one condition, that supplies for Syria be distributed from Beirut through the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Syrian and Armenian relief organizations with headquarters at New York were notified of Turkey's action tonight by the State Department. In her previous communications regarding Syria, Turkey had insisted that there was no urgent need for relief supplies there. Advices from other sources, however, convinced the State Department that many of th inhabitants had been reduced to starvation.

GIVES RUSSIAN CABLE RULES

War Censor Advises Americans to Write Messages in Full.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Announcement was made tonight by the Department of Commerce that the Russian war censor of telegraphs has handed to W. C. Huntington, American Commercial Attaché in Petrograd, a set of instructions for use by Americans who wish to avoid trouble and delays in cabling to Russia. The instructions, as cabled to the Department of Commerce today by Attaché Huntington, are:

"1. Make your messages absolutely clear, so that a perfect stranger can make sense of them.

"2. Do not use too many figures in comparison with the amount of text. A cipher story can be told in figures if as a number after every three or four words of text, so that the censor can see that these numbers are only a part of the message and have no hidden meaning.

"3. Do not send anonymous telegrams. Sign your full name or the name of your firm.

"4. Do not be laconic. Short message sound very mysterious to the censor. Spend a little more money and make the story complete.

"5. Do not use highly technical terms, that is, words not generally known or which cannot be readily found in the dictionary."

TAKES UP FINNERTY'S CASE.

Washington Asks Why British Are Detaining Visitor to Ireland.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Ambassador Page at London was instructed today to ascertain why Michael James Finnerty of New York City, who has been visiting in Ireland, is not allowed by British authorities to return to the United States.

"The Great American Novel"

The Thirteenth Commandment

By RUPERT HUGHES

The Los Angeles Times says:

"The Great American Novel has appeared . . . the novel of the hour—of the present day—and is written with a felicity of style, a keenness of thought and an accuracy of character delineation that may well keep it as one of the Great American novels. It will sell well, too. . . ."

$1.40 net.

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Established 1817.

Why Are So Many Young Men Bald?

Dandruff, itching and irritation, neglect, harsh remedies, strong soaps, etc., etc. No matter what the cause let us suggest the remedy.

Just before shaving rub Cuticura Ointment gently into the scalp. Then shave by the Cuticura Soap directions. After shaving *smear* the shaven surface with Cuticura Ointment. Then wash off all, scalp, face and neck with Cuticura Soap and *hot water*, using plenty of Soap and continue bathing a few minutes. Rinse all with *tepid* water.

For Free Trial by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 53M, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GIANTS to-day with CINCINNATI 3:15 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

To Hold Midweek Pictorial.

Handsome binder to hold THE NEW YORK TIMES Mid-Week PICTORIAL for $1.25 in cloth and $2 in leather, by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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THE REIGN OF THE SOFT HAT

The last word in correct styles

Semi-Military Shapes

$1.00 & $2.00

Many New Colors

Why Pay $3.00 or $4.00 Elsewhere?

Flexible Derbys $1.00 & $2.00

Quality Same as Last Season

The Lightest Hat You Ever Wore

New Tweed Hats, $1.00

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THE GREATEST OF OUTDOOR HEADWEAR.

CELESTINS VICHY

Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government

Natural Alkaline Water

Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve

INDIGESTION RHEUMATISM URIC ACID GOUT

Not Genuine without the word CELESTINS

Dining on the way to Philadelphia

In the stage coach days of the past, on the two days' journey from New York to Philadelphia, the traveler stopped for his meals at a tavern along the route. Here is a typical bill for an overnight stop at a tavern—

John Smith
To QUEEN INN, Dr.
Dinner for you and wife
Room for you and wife
2 breakfasts for you and wife
1 toddy for you
12 o'clock 1 brandy
12s. 6d.

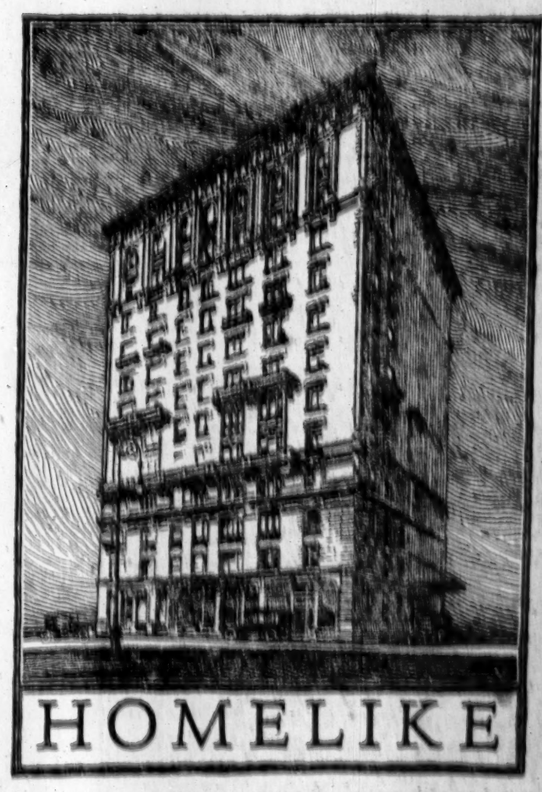
Today the journey from New York to Philadelphia can be made in two short hours on the magnificent trains of the *New Jersey Central Railroad*. De Luxe Dinner en route.

The dining car service is unsurpassed. Below is a typical menu—including the choicest viands and delicacies to please the most discriminating taste.

New, all steel trains leave New York for Philadelphia every hour on the hour.

Leave Liberty Street 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. week-days; 8:15 A.M. and hourly from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M. Sundays; midnight train daily; sleepers ready 10 P.M. Leave 23rd Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.

Your Watch Is Your Time Table



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Apartments 3 to 6 rooms—Rentals $1200 to $2800—include free refrigeration.

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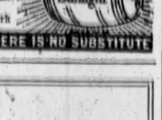
More profit for you follows the daylight

Barreled Sunlight will increase daylight in your plant 10% to 36%. Gives a permanent, glossy, tile-like surface that stays white longest. Made also as a flat wall paint for office and hotel use.

If you want to increase output, prevent accidents, reduce light bills and spoilage, let us put on. Send for free booklet, "More Light!"



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Providence and New York

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Mallory Hats at $3

Autumn, 1916.

¶ Illustrated is the season's smartest soft hat for men—"The Maldancon"—a Mallory from label to brim.

¶ Just one of the many new styles in Mallory hats for Fall. Made of the finest fur and highest grade trimmings obtainable—and

"Carenette"

finished, which makes it shed moisture without leaving a spot of any kind.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

Sole New York Agents

Santa Fe All the way

Fall Colonist Excursions to California and Arizona

On sale daily, Sept. 24 to Oct. 8, 1916, inclusive.

Modern Tourist sleepers and chair cars on fast trains take you through in comfort, via the Santa Fe.

Personally conducted Tourist sleepers three times a week.

Fred Harvey meal service.

Stop-over allowed for side trip to Grand Canyon.

Write or call for details.

Sample—
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Chicago . . $40.50

Proportionately low fares from other points

Geo. C. Dillard, G.P.A. 377 and 1323 Broadway New York City Phone, Franklin 2810 and 8501.

New Jersey One Day EXCURSIONS

ATLANTIC CITY $2.50
NEXT SUNDAY, SEPT. 17th

Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.05 a.m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

GERMANS TO DEPORT GREEK ARMY CORPS

Will Remove to the Fatherland Troops Surrendered with the Forts at Kavala.

ARE TREATED AS NEUTRALS

Garrison Apparently Divided in Loyalty to King—1,500 Removed by Allied Ships.

BERLIN, Sept. 14, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—An official announcement issued under date of Sept. 13, says an arrangement has been made to bring to Germany the Greek troops which were at Kavala, in northeastern Greece, at the time of the arrival of the Bulgarian forces which occupied the eastern portion of Greek Macedonia. The announcement shows that German troops co-operated with the Bulgarians in the occupation of this territory. It follows:

German and Bulgarian troops were forced to enter Greek Macedonia to counterbalance the attacks of General Sarrail, (commander of the allied forces on the Macedonian front.) The Fourth Greek Army Corps remained behind the Bulgarian left wing, which advanced as far as the Struma. This army corps was fully equipped in Seres, Drama, and Kavala. Measures were taken by the Entente to cause these Greek troops to take sides with it, or to meet a fate similar to that which befell part of the troops of the Eleventh Division at Saloniki. Free communication with Athens was checked and permission to communicate with the authorities was refused arbitrarily by the Entente.

The commanding General of the Fourth Greek Army Corps at Kavala, faithful to the will of the chief commander and the legally constituted Government's policy of maintaining neutrality, and in view of the unsupportable situation of the troops under his command, menaced by famine and disease, has been compelled to proceed on his own authority. On Sept. 12 he asked the German chief commander to protect his brave troops, loyal to the King, to relieve them of the pressure of the Entente and provide shelter and food for them.

In order to prevent any breach of neutrality, it has been agreed with the commanding General to transport to lodging places in Germany these Greek troops, in the status of neutrals, with their entire arms and equipment. Here they will enjoy hospitality until their fatherland is free of invaders.

Allies Removed 1,500 Men.

ATHENS, Sept. 13, (via London, Sept. 14.)—The British Legation today informed Garrett Droppers, the American Minister, that the Greeks had surrendered to the Bulgarians the last of the forts defending the seaport of Kavala, in Northeastern Greece. Several of the forts were occupied some time ago by the Bulgarians. Warships of the Entente Allies have removed 1,300 Greek soldiers to Thasos.

Rioting at Kavala is reported, and it is said houses and shops have been pillaged. A number of Americans are endangered, as is property of American tobacco companies to the amount of more than $2,000,000. No ships are permitted to remain in the harbor.

Garrison May Have Been Divided.

The conflicting statements in the Berlin official announcement and the dispatch from Athens would seem to indicate that the Greeks garrisoning the forts at Kavala were divided into two factions, as were the Greek soldiers at Saloniki, and that the non-interventionists are to be taken to Germany, while the pro-Entente soldiers went to Thasos.

Thasos.

When the Bulgarians entered Greek Macedonia a force of Greek soldiers, under Colonel Christodoulos, resisted the Bulgarians, engaging them in actions near Seres and Drama. Later it was reported that this force had appeared at Kavala and had recaptured two forts from the Bulgarians. This was not confirmed officially, however, and the German report evidently alludes to some other Greek officers.

The Eleventh Greek Division, stationed at Saloniki, to which reference is made in the German communication, was attacked by Greek revolutionists. Some of the soldiers of this division remained loyal to the King. It has not been made known authoritatively what became of the others whose fate is alluded to in the German report. It was understood that the garrison had been disarmed and interned in Saloniki. Subsequently the loyal men made their way back to Athens. The others are reported to have joined the revolutionists.

STILL HOLD KAPUL HEIGHT.

Berlin Reports That Russian Carpathian Attack Failed.

BERLIN, Sept. 14, (via London.)—Concerning operations on the Russian front, the War Office today issued the following statement:

Army group of Prince Leopold: The situation is unchanged.

Army group of Archduke Charles Francis: A Russian attempt to storm Kapul Mountain failed. The capture of Kapul Mountain was announced in the Russian official bulletin of Sept. 12.] West of Kapul the fighting still continues.

VIENNA, Sept. 14, (via London.)—An official statement issued from General Headquarters today reads:

Carpathians—There was again vigorous fighting. After lavish artillery preparation which increased to incessant firing, the enemy stormed our positions at Smotrec, Ludova, and Kapul, but was most sanguinarily repulsed. The battle continues in the Citso Valley.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14, via London.)—The Turkish War Office in its statement of Sept. 12 reports briefly on the operations of Turkish troops in Galicia, recording an engagement in which more than 400 Russians were taken prisoner. The statement says:

Galician front: In close quarters encounters on Sept. 7 we captured three officers and more than 400 Russian soldiers.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 14.—"On the western (Russian and Galician) front the situation is unchanged," says today's announcement from the War Office.

INVADERS USED GERMAN CARS

Rumanians Entered Transylvania After Seizing Foes' Rolling Stock.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 15.—A dispatch from a Daily News correspondent at Bucharest says:

"The Germans were beaten at their own game when the Rumanians, on declaring war, crossed the Carpathians in a single night. The Germans themselves made up for the insufficiency of wagons (railway cars) for mobilization. They had sent wagons into Rumania to fetch grain. These wagons returned laden with Rumanian soldiers. As we traveled south (from Petrograd) we passed many troop trains consisting almost entirely of wagons from Essen, Bremen, and other German towns.

"The fall of Tutrakan is not an incident of great importance. When the troops retired from the outer fortifications they found the Bulgarian elements in the town had murdered and tortured unarmed Rumanian ambulance attendants and doctors. When, after four days, the town was finally taken, the Bulgarians massacred soldiers and inhabitants alike. Rumanian officers shot themselves rather than suffer a worse death."

PRUSSIAN TRAFFIC GROWS.

Railroads Benefit by Employment of Women in Industry.

BERLIN, Sept. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Receipts of the Prussian State railroads for the transportation of freight in the second year of the war exceeded by 5 per cent. the former high record, made in 1913. Receipts for the transportation of passengers and freight in 1915 exceeded those of the previous year by 11,000,000 marks. Thus far in the present year there has been a further increase of more than 5 per cent. in the revenue from transportation of passengers and freight.

The recovery in 1915 was due to reorganization of the economic life of the nation and to longer hauls necessitated by the blockade, particularly of coal. The present further development is ascribed to revival of industrial and commercial life made possible by the employment in industries of women and of men under or over military age.

SEES ALLIES' UNITY CRUSHING GERMANY

But French Premier, Reviewing Achievements of War, Warns Optimists.

HAILS OFFENSIVE AS OMEN

Chamber of Deputies Passes the New Loan Bill Unanimously.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—In addressing the Chamber of Deputies on the military and diplomatic situation, Premier Briand this afternoon laid stress upon the close co-operation among the Allies against their common foe. The Premier reviewed the circumstances leading up to the two most recent important developments of the war—Rumania's declaration of war against Austria and Italy's declaration of war upon Germany—and declared:

"Thus again confirmation is given of the determination to practice more intimately each day unity of action along the united front. The Allies, putting their efforts in common, combining and co-ordinating them in close collaboration, have determined upon an evolution of the war along these lines. The Germanic empires find themselves reduced to the defensive. The initiative of the operations has escaped them."

After a reference to the natural reasons for Rumanian intervention, Premier Briand referred to the army at Saloniki as follows:

"In close union with our efforts, the armies at Saloniki will fulfill the mission confided to them. Already on that front, as on others, the action is developing according to the plans of the General Staffs. The action of the Allies will be developed in all ways necessary to dissipate the Oriental dream of the Central Empires.

Retribution for Turkey.

"Events will follow their inexorable course in the Balkans, and Turkey and Bulgaria will learn each in its turn the danger for a country in abandoning its traditional friendships to subordinate itself to the selfish designs of a country without scruples."

Because of the Bulgarian invasion of Greek territory without resistance from the Greeks and corruption and espionage organized in Athens by German agents, continued Premier Briand, the Allies were led to take, or require to be taken, measures indispensable for the security of their troops, giving their assurance that their action was in no wise hostile to the Greeks.

"We were called to Saloniki," he said, "to contribute to the defense of Serbia, the ally of Greece. We shall pursue that work to the end, and we could not under these conditions allow our operations to be compromised by the intrigues of our enemies or their accomplices, but in intervening thus we did not think solely of the security of our troops; we had also in view the interest of Greece herself. We proposed to fill once more the traditional rôle of protective powers. We intended to safeguard Greek territory for the Hellenic people, menaced by the covetousness of our enemies, who are also theirs."

Concerning the deportation of many thousand women, girls and boys from the Lille district in Northern France by the German military authorities, Premier Briand said:

"Our enemies, being unable to controvert the fact that they acted contrary to all elementary rules of international law, have thought to justify their acts by affirming that they were in the interest of the population and to assure its subsistence. They omitted to say that they began by reducing our fellow-citizens to famine by despoiling them of all interest in the harvests from their own soil. It seems fitting, while awaiting the moment when these criminal acts shall receive their punishment, that they should be brought to public attention."

The Premier added that he had placed the proofs in this connection before neutral governments and the universal conscience.

"Confident as we may be in the issue henceforth," said Premier Briand, near the conclusion of his address, "we must not indulge in an excess of optimism. It would be harmful should we diminish our activity in the conviction that victory can no longer escape us. Let us coolly face the truth. The enemy is still powerful. He will defend himself desperately to the end. He can only be crushed by repeated blows."

Premier Briand concluded by an allusion to the peace to which he said a continuation of the present effort would lead. Thus, he declared, would come "peace by victory, a sound and durable peace, guaranteed against any return of violence by appropriate international action."

The Cabinet's declaration to Parliament, as given in the Chamber by Premier Briand, was read in the Senate by M. Viviani, former Premier, and now Minister of Justice.

The audience in the Chamber was a brilliant one, including King Nicholas of Montenegro and the Ambassadors and Ministers of the allied nations, with their staffs. The galleries were crowded with women, who joined in the vigorous applause which broke in from time to time upon the utterances of the Premier. The bill authorizing the new war loan was adopted by the Chamber unanimously and without discussion.

In explaining the war loan measure Finance Minister Ribot said briefly that the new loan was not asked for earlier because the country did not need it. Those who had subscribed to the first loan had aided the nation, he said, and also had made a good investment in buying 6 per cent. bonds at 92 which were now quoted on the Bourse at 90.

STEAMER AND SCHOONER SUNK

Harrison Liner Counsellor and the Europe Destroyed in War Zone.

FECAMP, France, Sept. 14.—The three-master Europe, 856 tons gross, formerly in the Newfoundland fisheries trade, has been sunk. Eleven of the crew were landed.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Harrison liner Counsellor has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

The British steamer Counsellor measured 4,958 tons gross. She was built in 1903 at Belfast. The Counsellor was last reported as having sailed from Colon Aug. 27 bound from Vancouver for Liverpool.

DESTROY EIGHT SEAPLANES.

Giant Russian Aeroplanes Drop 73 Bombs on German Station.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that four giant Russian aeroplanes of the Muromets type bombarded a German seaplane station on Lake Angern, in the Gulf of Riga, where seventeen seaplanes of various sizes and models were discerned. The Russians dropped seventy-three bombs, with resultant fire and smoke, which soon concealed the seaplane sheds.

Eight German machines attacked the Russian machines, but were soon put to flight with machine guns. During the bombing and air fight not fewer than eight German machines were destroyed or put out of action. The Russian aeroplanes returned safely notwithstanding they were shelled by anti-aircraft guns.

On a previous occasion, the correspondent says, our Muromets machine, with a crew of five, routed seven German seaplanes which attacked it.

BRITISH SEIZE DANISH MAIL.

Pouches on Norwegian Liner from New York Taken at Kirkwall.

BERLIN, Sept. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Danish mail on board the Norwegian liner Kristianiafjord, from New York to Bergen, was confiscated by the British authorities at Kirkwall, according to a report from the Postmaster General of Denmark, the Overseas News Agency announced today.

HOLLAND MAY TAKE SHIPS.

Said to be Making Plans to Seize Vessels to Carry Goods.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14, (via London.)—It is reported that the Dutch Government is preparing a bill under which the State will be enabled to commandeer shipping to bring goods to Holland for distribution under State control.

2 GENERALS DIE IN ACTION.

Clifford and Philipotts, British Commanders, Named in Casualty Lists.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 15.—Two Brigadier Generals have been killed in action, according to the latest casualty lists printed here—Henry Frederick Hugh Clifford and Louis Murray Philipotts.

Brig. Gen. Clifford of the Suffolk Regiment was born in 1867, and entered the army in 1886. He served in the South African war, in which he won the Queen's Medal and the King's Medal. He was made a temporary Brigadier General in June, 1915.

Brig. Gen. Philipotts of the Royal Artillery was born in 1870 and also served in the South African war, where he received the Queen's Medal, the Distinguished Service Order, and was mentioned in dispatches. He was made a Brigadier General in October.

AMERICAN DRIVER CITED.

Bowman of Lake Forest, Ill., Praised by French for Bravery.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Robert Bowman of Lake Forest, Ill., a driver of Section 1 of the American Field Ambulance Service, has been cited in the Orders of the Day for "scrupulous devotion to duty, never hesitating in the presence of danger.

"From Aug. 20 to Aug. 30," the citation continues, "he worked constantly, day and night, in the zone of an intense bombardment. His ambulance and wounded men whom he was transporting were struck by bursting shells. His coolness and presence of mind were remarkable."

DUTCH MOBILIZATION TEST.

Commander Wants a Practical Demonstration of Transportation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14, (Dispatch to the London Times.)—There are rumors of mobilization in Holland. I hear that papers are issued for Sept. 15. The press says that plans exists for a test mobilization which, if carried out, will occupy about four days before Sept. 20.

General Snyders, the Dutch commander, is said to be dissatisfied with the theoretical security of a very rapid mobilization of discharged men and desires to subject the arrangements to experimental proof.

FAHLBUSCH, AIRMAN, SLAIN.

German Lieutenant, Often Mentioned, Killed in Action.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Sept. 14.—The German Lieutenant Fahlbusch, whose successful exploits in the air have been mentioned recently in official dispatches, has been killed in action, according to the Vossische Zeitung.

WANTS CHURCHES SPARED.

Pope to Protest Against Bombardment of Sanctuaries.

ROME, Wednesday, Sept. 13, (Delayed.)—In view of the recent aerial bombardments of Venice, Pope Benedict has renewed to Austria-Hungary his recommendation that, during the war, churches, monuments, and art treasures be spared. This wish of the Pope will be urged also by Mgr. Valfredi Ponzo, a prelate well acquainted with high Italian personages, who will soon go to Vienna as papal nuncio.

Mgr. Ponzo will fill the vacancy created by the elevation of Mgr. Scapinelli to the Cardinalate.

RELIEF FOR AMERICANS.

Cruiser Des Moines to Transport 68 Women and Children from Palestine

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Instructions to arrange for transportation of sixty-five American women and children out of Palestine on the cruiser Des Moines were called by the State Department today to the American Embassy at Constantinople.

They will embark at Jaffa, where the cruiser is to deliver a supply of medicines, and will be taken by the cruiser to the nearest Italian port and transferred to ocean liners for the United States.

SAVE SOLDIERS FROM FIRE.

Two Hundred Rescued from a Hospital Near Ampthill.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Two hundred wounded soldiers were safely removed on stretchers tonight when fire broke out in the Wrest Park Military Hospital, near Ampthill, Bedfordshire.

The building, which was the seat of Lord Lucas, and was occupied for several years by the late Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to Great Britain, was badly damaged.

Villagers for miles around aided the police, firemen, and nurses in the rescue of the wounded soldiers.

FRANCE GETS RODIN'S WORK

Sculpture and Building in Which They Are Housed Are Given.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The creation of a Rodin Museum in Paris is assured by a vote in the Chamber of Deputies today, which accepted the offer of the collection of the works of Auguste Rodin, the sculptor, 370 in all. The collection is valued by experts at more than $800,000.

A dispatch from Paris April 3 last said that the sculptor Rodin had executed a deed of gift to the French Government of his entire art collections and the Hotel Biron, in which they are assembled. He retained a studio in the building.

Auguste Rodin, one of the foremost of French sculptors, is 76 years old. In 1912 he offered to the State all his own works in his possession, the result of forty years' labor. For some reason he received no definite reply from the Government.

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TEUTONS ON STYR WAIT TO STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

ers one crown. Proceeds for Imperial and Royal Widows' and Orphans' Fund."

I asked an Austrian officer why they called it the Island of the Dead.

"Eighteen of our men have already been killed here in a few days," he answered.

Now the command was given to stop talking. We pussyfooted like Indians silently through the night in the labyrinth of trenches that turned the little island into a powerful field fortification until we reached the apex. Here the brilliant Galician moonlight showed a row of motionless statues in sloucby Austrian caps and gray greatcoats standing in pairs at breastworks, one with gun pointed, the other with ear cocked and eyes straining into the night.

On two raised platforms behind protecting barricades of sandbags stood two heroic, motionless figures, equally tense, right arms raised and each holding a hand grenade ready to hurl. It was the night watch on Dead Man's Island. They held the outermost last strip of Galician soil, for forty feet away were the Russians with only the moon-silvered band of streamlet between.

We tiptoed to the breastworks and joined those silent watchers who whispered short reports to their commander and then resumed their watching. I was roundly squelched for absent-mindedly talking aloud, and thereafter the conversation was confined to husky, gasped monologues on the part of the Commander, who explained the mysteries of this dangerous, most advanced outpost as we stood at the breastworks and peered through slits in the iron shooting shields. I was forty feet from the nearest Russians, hence the not unreasonable tiptoeing and tacturn tension.

Foe Only Forty Feet Away.

He pointed out a low, white, small shed, forty feet from my nose. "The foremost Russian field watch is sitting in there," he said, adding that other Russian outposts were lurking in hedge and bush, in earth-holes and treetops, on three sides, and in uncomfortable proximity to us.

The Russian main line lay 200 yards ahead of us here, across the Styr tributary and its confluence with the Styr. He showed me a moonlit Russian hamlet where more Russians were in force. I could by that blessed moonlight see the Russians' wire entanglements, fifty, sixty, a hundred feet away, and once, for an instant, a dark shadow bobbing up and down. Frequent rifle cracks of the Austrian night watch, firing at every slightest suspicious shadow or stirring hedge or bush, firing also at random into the night on the long chance of hitting something, all about the island, were lavishly answered by the Russian outposts, who were not sleeping either. Their prodigal expenditure of bullets that pattered against trees and breastworks and ground, and literally rang in one's ears, would have been disconcerting if the almost hypnotic fascination of the night on Dead Man's Island had not made one oblivious of danger.

There was no offensive, no attack on any point of the Styr line, yet with each hour of the night the rifle fire increased on both sides and extended up and down the lines, assuming the respectable proportions of a miniature battle.

We were to get our money's worth in sensations during this night on the Styr. From Dead Man's Island we returned in the main Austro-German lines and entered the Austrian Regimental Commander's headquarters.

Here during a frugal supper, by the dim light of six candles in brass candlesticks in a low room, a young Austrian Lieutenant unlimbered a battered violin and charmed them and us into temporary forgetfulness of war with Dvorak's "Humoresque," a serenade of a native composer, Zeroia, a favorite concert piece of Kubelik, and the melancholy Polish hymn. And all this within a hundred yards of lurking rifle-firing Russians!

Then the Austrians turned on their prize possession, an American gramophone, and the long roll of rifle fire was drowned by Caruso's splendid singing of an aria from "La Favorita," by the master technique of Kubelik, by Mizzi Feritza, favorite Austrian Court opera singer. Italian operas were stock favorites with the Austrians, who had no hard feelings toward Caruso as one of the enemy race, and broad-mindedly praised his wonderful voice.

We were reminded of war again when an orderly entered. Our Austrian host looked happy as he read the message and said to us:

"You're in luck. The neighboring German regiment has reported to the division that it has detected strange odors, arousing suspicion that the Russians are preparing to make a gas attack on this sector, and the division has just notified me that to forestall it a combined, surprise artillery attack by all the German and Austrian batteries will be made on the Russian trenches ahead of us from 10:30 to 10:45."

I learned that this sudden deluge of shell was the logical answer to the expected gas attack, the idea being to smash the Russian gas apparatus before the Russians had a chance to turn on the gas. I looked at my watch. At 10:30 on the second the first German battery fired. It was the signal for the greatest concerted turning loose of concentrated artillery fire against a single point within my privileged experience. Small and middle-calibred field cannon, howitzers, and heavy mortars, everything the Germans and Austriahs had in the way of artillery massed back of us, got into this little surprise for the Russians opposite us.

We left the commander's hut and took up position on the eminence of a dunghill outside his front door. We had the rare luck to be directly in the path of fire. Wailing and shrieking trails of Austro-German shells were over our heads, and they came so fast one could no longer distinguish them as they blended into a sea of sound of rising intensity, like a storm of wind rising. For exactly fifteen minutes to the second the continuous roll of salvos crushed the few hundred yards of Russian trenches immediately ahead of us on the Styr, and the Russian gas attack that night was smelled no more.

Russians Return the Compliment.

The firing ended as suddenly as it began. Five minutes of unwarylike calm ensued, then the first answering Russian shell crashed, reducing a thatched peasant hut to a rubbish heap.

"They feel insulted because our artillery has mishandled them," said the Austrian commander. His name was Teuffel, (devil.) He suggested that we should leave the dunghill and go indoors again, hinting that there was nothing romantic or heroic about being killed on a dunghill.

Two empty shrapnel husks dropping beside us and then a sudden shrapnel spray at our right were calculated to break one's nerve and wreck professional enthusiasm, so I retired indoors and tried hard to pretend to enjoy the sensation of sitting in a husky young thunderstorm with lightning striking nearby, while these cheerful Austrian fatalists again turned on Caruso to compete with the Russian artillery, which vented its spleen against us for nearly an hour.

Compared with the German, the Russian reprisal fire was weak, and confirmed my impressions at both the Volhynian and Galician fronts that either many Russian batteries had been silenced by the Germans or that the Russians had drawn much artillery away for use elsewhere. They didn't seem to have much left at this part of the east front.

We had blundered right into the real thing, and for once rare luck continued to dog us. I had long wanted to tell THE NEW YORK TIMES readers from actual experience about a fascinating phase of the fighting—the nocturnal man hunts in the swamps and marshes of these Russian rivers—but invariably had been balked by the hard common sense of the German commanders at other fronts. These ideal Austrian hosts, however, looked like good fellows, and when I asked to be allowed to take an active, though neutral, part in a midnight "Scleichpatrouille"—a crawl patrol to the enemy's lines—the Austrian officers enthusiastically consented. A diminutive olive-cheeked Spanish correspondent was also game to essay the adventure.

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OPEN-DOOR PLEDGE RENEWED IN ORIENT

Japan and Russia Assure Washington That New Treaty Upholds China's Integrity.

SATISFIES OUR GOVERNMENT

Note from Tokio Specifically Disavows Any Designs Against China's Independence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Formal assurances that the recent treaty of alliance between Japan and Russia does not threaten the "open door" in China have been given to the United States by the Governments of both of the powers signatory to the treaty.

Secretary Lansing announced today that such assurances had been given to Ambassador Guthrie at Tokio by the Japanese Government and to Ambassador Francis at Petrograd by the Russian Government. The statement of the position of the Japanese Government was conveyed in a note which was handed to Ambassador Guthrie on Sept. 13, the text of which was made public today.

Taken in connection with the assurances given by the Japanese Government several days ago to the effect that the demands now being made on China for apologies, indemnification and police rights in those cities of Mongolia where there are large Jalanese colonies are not intended to violate the sovereignty of China or to impair the Root-Takahira agreement, the statement of Japanese policy just received with respect to the terms of the new Russo-Japanese treaty of alliance is regarded as important.

The announcement made by Secretary Lansing today is also looked upon as significant because it shows that as long ago as Aug. 16, the Secretary instructed Ambassador Guthrie to make inquiries of the Japanese Government regarding the new treaty. These instructions, as well as those sent later to Ambassador Guthrie directing him to seek the facts regarding the demands that Japan had made on China, are accepted as evidences of the deep concern of the United States in the Orintal situation, and especially in the attitude of Japan.

Secretary Lansing issued a prepared statement today regarding the assurances just received from Russia and Japan as follows:

The Department of State received last evening a telegram from the American Ambassador at Tokio communicating in part the text of the reply of the Japanese Foreign Office to the request of the American Government for information touching the recently signed Russo-Japanese convention. This request was transmitted through Ambassador Guthrie on Aug. 16 last. An oral response was made at that time, reaffirming adherence to the "open-door" policy, but the Japanese Government has now most courteously added in a note to the Ambassador, dated Sept. 13, the following assurance:

"The Imperial Government desires to assure the American Government that the new convention is in no sense designed to repeal or modify the provisions of Article 2 of the convention concluded between Japan and Russia on July 31, 1907, nor have the Imperial Government entertained for a moment any intention to depart from the policy to which they have avowedly committed themselves respecting the maintenance of the independence and territorial integrity of China as well as the principle of equal opportunity for the trade of all nations in that country.

"On the contrary, they are as strongly convinced as ever of the usefulness of that policy in the interest of the general peace and stability in the Far East, which they have always very near their hearts."

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Imperial Russian Government in like manner assured the American Ambassador, in response to his inquiry, that his Government had not withdrawn from the conventions of 1907 and 1910, but would maintain unimpaired the provisions of those agreements, notwithstanding the fact that no mention of them was made in the convention of 1916.

The Japanese note asserts that the new treaty is in no sense designed to repeal or modify Section 2 of the convention concluded betwen Japan and Russia on July 31, 1907. This section was reaffirmed in slightly different language in the convention of 1910 between Russia and Japan. Article 2 of the treaty of 1907 reads as follows:

"The two high contracting parties recognize the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the principle of equal opportunity in whatever concerns commerce and industries of all nations in that empire, and engage to sustain and defend the maintenance of the status quo and respect for this principle by all the specific means within their reach."

TIME LIMIT TO NICARAGUA.

Sixty Days Given for Reply to Salvador on Fonseca Bay Grant.

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, Sept. 14.—The Central American Court of Justice has given the Nicaraguan Government sixty days to reply to the claim of the Republic of Salvador concerning the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua for the establishment of a United States naval base in Fonseca Bay.

A decision favorable to the contention of Salvador that the republic's rights had been infringed by Nicaragua's treaty with the United States for the establishment of a naval base in Fonseca Bay has been upheld by the Central American Court of Justice. Nicaragua has announced that it will not accept the decision.

MRS. CORNELL SUED FOR $11,407 IN GEMS

Dreicer & Co. Get an Attachment Against the Property of Hotel Langdon Guest.

DATED HER CHECK AHEAD

Jewelers Say They Have Been Unable to Obtain the Money or to Get Their Goods Back.

Mrs. Claire Cornell, who has lived at the Hotel Langdon, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, with her daughter, Miss Claire Cornell, for several years, is the defendant in a suit filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Dreicer & Co., jewelers in Fifth Avenue, to recover $11,407 for rings, bracelets, pins and other jewelry sold to Mrs. Cornell between July 12 and Aug. 1. A summons in the case was served on Mrs. Cornell on Aug. 29.

On application of Ernest F. Ellenwood, of Stern & Gotthold, counsel for Dreicer & Co., an attachment against Mrs. Cornell's property was signed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Guy. The petition for the attachment alleged that Mrs. Cornell represented when she bought the jewelry that she was solvent and able to pay for it. It was set forth that on July 24 Mrs. Cornell gave the jewelers a check for $11,165 on the Equitable Trust Company, which was dated Aug. 8, the defendant explaining that she would have funds on deposit to pay the check on that day.

The affidavit submitted by Mr. Ellenwood set forth that when the check was presented payment was refused because it was alleged Mrs. Cornell didn't have sufficient funds to her credit to meet it. It was alleged that Mrs. Cornell wrote that she was leaving on a motor trip but that when she returned on Aug. 15 she would pay the check. The check was presented several times later, and for the last time on Sept. 5, and still payment was refused. It was asserted that Dreicer & Co. then offered to take the jewelry back, but that Mrs. Cornell explained that she couldn't return it because she had disposed of the property.

The attachment against Mrs. Cornell's property was granted on allegations that the plaintiff's representatives had been unable to find her in the last few days. It was asserted that she might have gone to Philadelphia. A Deputy Sheriff went to the Langdon yesterday afternoon to serve the attachment, but was not allowed to enter Mrs. Cornell's apartment.

A telephone call to Mrs. Cornell's apartment last night was answered by a man who said Mrs. Cornell was there and was not in hiding. He said that she couldn't answer the telephone because of illness in her family. The spokesman for Mrs. Cornell said that the attachment had been granted through a misunderstanding and that the plaintiff's attorneys, conceded that the papers on which the attachment was granted were defective, and would withdraw it today.

The person who spoke for Mrs. Cornell last night said he didn't know about the case of Mrs. Albert Cornell of the Langdon, whose trunks were seized on an attachment for $211 obtained by a dressmaker when she was sailing for Europe in 1907. She paid the money and the trunks were released.

Mrs. Cornell's daughter, Miss Claire, was a bridesmaid at the marriage of Miss I. Baar to William Johns Ralston, son of Louis Ralston, the Fifth Avenue art dealer. As a flower girl at the Italian charity bazaar in 1915 she won the prize for collecting the largest amount of money.

CANADA HAS CAMP PROBLEM

More Tuberculosis Among Home Troops Than at the Battle Front.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 14.—More Canadian soldiers have developed tuberculosis in the military camps of the Dominion than at the battle front despite the sodden trenches.

Dr. Alfred Thompson, Medical Superintendent of the Military Hospital Commission, stated today that there are 370 tubercular soldiers in sanitariums in the different provinces. Of these 175 had been over seas and 195 had not yet been to the front. Of those who have gone over seas about thirty infected with tuberculosis returned to Canada every month.

The Hospitals Commission has invited several experts to meet in Montreal tomorrow to discuss methods of dealing with the problem.

CUBAN OFFICIAL ILL HERE.

Parents Are Coming by Special Train to Dr. Nunez.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—The parents of Dr. Enrique Nunez, Secretary of Sanitation, who is critically ill at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, sailed for Key West today aboard the President's yacht Hatuey. A special train will convey them to New York.

The condition of Dr. Enrique Nunez was pronounced critical at the hospital last night. Two brothers of Dr. Nunez reached here on Wednesday.

Dr. Nunez was operated on a few days ago because of an infection caused by a cut on his foot. He came to the United States to visit springs noted for their curative powers.

BURSTING TANK KILLS SIX MEN IN NEWARK

Workmen Strangling from Ammonia Fumes Jump from Milk Plant.

VAT BREAKS UNDER TEST

Welding Gives Way as Machinery Is Being Inspected in Factory Not Yet Completed.

Six men were killed and three injured yesterday afternoon when an ammonia tank burst as it was being tested in the plant of the Interstate Milk and Cream Company at Elizabeth Avenue and Peddie Street in Newark.

The dead:

BALLOU, J. M., 81 Birch Street, Richmond Hill, L. I.

BOTKIN, SAMUEL, 18 Highland Street, Newark, President of the company.

CAIN, CHARLES A., 733 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York.

ELLIS, LOUIS, 18 Highland Avenue, Newark.

LUTZ, HARRY, employed by the Frick Milk Machine Company of Waynesboro, Penn.

MANKOWITZ, LOUIS, son-in-law of Botkin, of the same address.

Edward Carrol, Peter Malloy, and Joseph Arbeitel, all of Newark, are in the City Hospital, suffering from having inhaled ammonia fumes and from burns.

The plant is a new one, not yet in operation, and the tank that burst was undergoing its first test, under the supervision of Lutz, who had installed it. The tank was said to have a resisting capacity of 5,500 pounds. It was tubular, with a diameter of two and one-half feet, and it was nine feet long. Inspector Fred J. Meehan of the Newark Bureau of Fire Risks and Combustibles examined what was left of the tank, and said, in his opinion, the welding was defective.

Immediately after the explosion workers in the building jumped from the windows, from which poured dense, white clouds of ammonia fumes. Men in the vicinity ran to the plant and plunged through the fumes to rescue the forms that could be seen dimly huddled on the floor. Three men were pulled out by these volunteers and by police and firemen working in relays. A hurry call was sent for the searchlight company of the Fire Department. When it arrived with its equipment of oxygen helmets the room in which the tank had burst was searched and the bodies of those who had been killed were carried out by the masked firemen.

Ballou and Cain arrived at the plant a short time before the explosion. Ballou was a salesman for the Frick company, and went to the plant to supervise the installation of the machinery. Cain, who was connected with the Dominion Chemical Company of Syracuse, N. Y., was a friend of Ballou and had no connection with the work at the milk plant.

Damage to the building, which is a two-story structure of brick, with a one-story extension in the rear, was confined almost altogether to the room in which the tank stood.

MRS. HOWE IS FAILING.

President's Sister's Condition Worse, Her Physician Announces.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 14.—Mrs. Anne Howe, President Wilson's sister, who is gravely ill here, "failed steadily today," according to an announcement made at 9 o'clock tonight by her physician, Dr. H. M. Lee.

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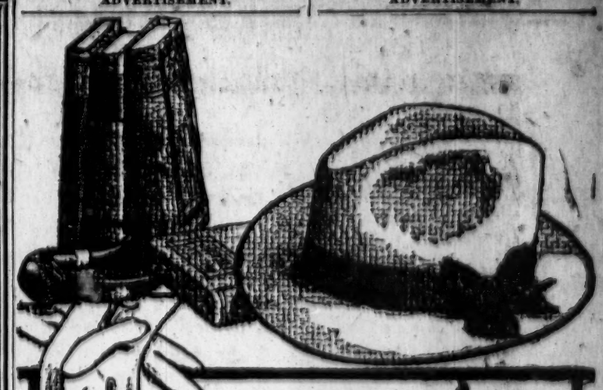

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Use a good tooth brush.
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A thoroughly reliable hair food and dressing.
Destroys dandruff germs.
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The Rexall Store

Automobile Thieves a Growing Pest

How these skillful bandits break locks and cut chains, how they carry their own gasoline and rig up their own ignition system for running locked cars, and the marvellous tricks by which they disguise stolen automobiles is all explained, with pictures, in the October Popular Science Monthly.

Would you like to know the newest devices and kinks for the motorist and motor car? These and 175 other new mechanical feats are all in the October Popular Science Monthly—the fascinating magazine that shows everything that's new in automobiles, moving pictures, wireless, aeroplanes, electricity, astronomy and mechanics.

What would you say to making a timid deer take a flashlight photograph of himself? Or to decoy ducks that have little machines that make them quack and swim? Or to a wonderful engine which is driven, not by burning coal, but by the rays of the sun?

Then, there's the machine for teaching football players how to buck a line; and the clothes-trunk in which you can take a bath; and the queer instruments for finding out whether you are fit to be a fighting aviator; and the dizzily spinning mechanism that keeps a rolling ship steady, so that you won't get seasick; and the artificial mouth that talks to deafened soldiers and makes them hear again.

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The October Popular Science Monthly, too, is just packed with practical money-making, money-saving ideas. If you're handy with tools, read

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How to tap telephone wires with a little pocket-indicator;
How to make a front and back door alarm-bell;
How to change a gas lamp into an electric light;

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PUBLIC LEDGER

PHILADELPHIA

$10,000 MAN STOLE TO PLAY IN WALL ST.

Salesman Confesses He Robbed E. J. Wile & Co. of More Than $50,000.

WON IN MARKET RECENTLY

G. W. Simm Holds 200 Shares of General Motors and Is Willing to Make Restitution.

George W. Simm, whose salary and commissions as salesman for E. J. Wile & Co. of 160 Fifth Avenue, manufacturers of cloaks, amounted to more than $10,000 annually, was arrested yesterday, charged with grand larceny. From an investigation which the firm has been conducting within the last two weeks, it is believed he has taken goods valued at between $50,000 and $60,000 in four years.

Simm was taken before Assistant District Attorney Owen Bohan, to whom he made a complete confession attributing his thefts to a desire to speculate in Wall Street. He admitted, according to Mr. Bohan, that he had made money in his investments, and at present held 200 shares of General Motors. Yesterday General Motors gained 53 points. He offered to make a partial restitution of the money. He said that he lived at the Hotel Ansonia with his wife and was accustomed to visit Europe each year on a vacation. Mrs. Simm is now traveling in Canada, he told Mr. Bohan.

Simm brought a suitcase each day to his place of business, Mr. Bohan said he confessed, and at opportune moments would take some of the best coats and conceal them in it. The suitcase would then be sent to the Ansonia, from where he negotiated the sales.

Fifty garments were found at two stores, both of high reputation in the uptown retail district, by detectives acting on information furnished by Simm. The proprietors voluntarily came to the District Attorney's office and said they were not aware that the goods had been sold to them unlawfully. Mr. Bohan said he was inclined to believe their stories, as one of the visitors produced checks showing the manner in which Simm was paid.

The specific charge on which the salesman was held mentioned the larceny of six coats on Sept. 9 valued at $1[illegible]. Simm was arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Tombs Court and held in $5,000 bail for a hearing on Monday. He was represented by Joseph Rosalsky of 340 Broadway.

When a member of E. J. Wile & Co., whose head is the President of the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association, was asked how it was possible for the robberies to escape notice for such a long period, he was reported as saying at the District Attorney's office:

"I didn't suppose a $10,000 a year salesman would be guilty of petty larceny."

MAY UNITE BEHIND DUNNE.

Governor's Victory in Primary Leads to Harmony Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Governor E. F. Dunne's victory in the Democratic primaries of yesterday, when he was renominated by a plurality exceeding 80,000, may lead to a harmony movement in the party in this State. Governor Dunne has a large following, especially in Cook County. His strength here, as well as down State, causes the managers of the Wilson campaign to view with complacency the November elections. They say that they are confident of carrying Illinois for "Wilson and Dunne," which, it is said, will be the slogan of the campaign.

Efforts to harmonize the Democratic Party and induce all factions to unite behind Governor Dunne are being made by party leaders. A leading State official expressed the belief today that the Dunne-Harrison-Lewis combination would support the Sullivan County slate in Cook County in return for support of Governor Dunne.

Barrat O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor in the Dunne Administration, has lost a renomination, due in large measure to his activities in investigating vice conditions in Chicago.

According to the late returns Colonel Frank L. Rowden won the Republican nomination for Governor by a plurality of 100,000.

For Congressmen-at-large the nomination of Medill McCormick by the Republicans was certain, and for his running mate, ex-Senator William E. Mason, was strengthening his lead over B. M. Chiperfield, the incumbent, Representative-at-Large. William Elza Williams has been renominated by the Democrats, and returns indicated that Joseph G. Rosinger of Chicago would win over Everett Jennings by about 8,000 votes for the other place.

Lehigh Valley Coal Pier Undamaged

Officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad said yesterday that the fire on its pier at Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 11, which resulted in the death of one man, caused no damage, as reported in dispatches from Perth Amboy to its newly constructed coal pier at that point. The fire, the officials say, was confined to an open pier used exclusively for the handling of such coarse freight as lumber, stone, and salt.

TRUE!
—every word of it"

"I know it is, because I have tried it! If you are suffering—as I did—with eskin-trouble that smarts and burns like mad, and is so unsightly that you dread to be seen; if you are trying—as I did—treatment after treatment without real help, then you can imagine how I felt when Resinol gave me *instant* relief and soon cleared away the eruption. My doctor prescribed it.

"Why don't you try Resinol?"

Sold by druggists everywhere. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. Samples free; write to Dept. 2-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. Remember, Resinol stops itching instantly.

Resinol
For that skin trouble

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH
SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT No. 1

ARMOR PLANT HEARING ENDS

More Than 100 Applications Must Be Considered by Navy Board.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Hearings before Secretary Daniels and the General Board of the Navy on the question of a suitable location for the projected $11,000,000 Government armor factory closed today with approximately 125 cities and rural districts asking for the plant. A selection probably will not be made for two months.

All possibility of purchasing a ready-built plant was disposed of during the hearings. Of the factories making armor or engaged in similar activities, only two were mentioned as possible purchases, and the General Board considers neither satisfactory. They are the properties of the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company, and of an unnamed corporation at Ashland, Ky.

In making its selection the board must go over hundreds of written arguments and briefs, describing as many sites. Secretary Daniels said today that every proposal would get careful consideration. The law provides that the factory, which will have an annual capacity of not less than 20,000 tons of armor, shall be located with especial reference to safety in time of war.

WORLD'S RECORD BY GUNS.

New Dreadnought Hits an Invisible Target at 11 Miles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A new world's record in naval gunnery has been made by the new superdreadnought Pennsylvania, the Navy Department announced tonight. Credit for the feat is given to the big battleship's primary battery of twelve fourteen-inch rifles, which on broadside fire in a recent trial registered five hits on a small target eleven miles away, not visible to the gunners.

Records of the highest scores ever made under similar circumstances have been examined by naval officers, but none equaling that of the Pennsylvania has been found. The Pennsylvania is the first United States warship to have its primary battery mounted three guns to a turret, and the performance is declared by ordnance officers to be the final answer to critics opposing the three-gun turret system.

The Nevada and Oklahoma, also new additions to the navy, are equipped with two three-gun and two two-gun turrets. Neither has been able to compete with the Pennsylvania, although both made unusually good scores.

HOLDS McLEAN LETTER.

Son Says One Missive Left by His Father Should Not Be Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. — Edward Beale McLean admitted today, in an answer filed to a petition of the American Security and Trust Company, executor of the will of his father, John R. McLean, newspaper publisher, that he had a letter from his father's correspondence which the District of Columbia had ordered turned over to the executor for use in the trial of young McLean's suit to break his father's will. Mr. McLean says he took the letter in the presence of Francis T. Homer of Baltimore, named in his father's will as adviser of the executor, and that Mr. Homer knew that he took it.

Mr. McLean in his answer says that "because of the extremely personal and private nature of its contents (the letter) it ought not to be made public, and because of its possible evidential use it ought not to be destroyed, and that being the only child and sole heir at law and next of kin of his father, John R. McLean, deceased, he was, as a matter of fact, entitled to the possession of such a paper writing."

An allegation of the executor that the letter had been used to intimidate a prospective witness in the will case is denied by Mr. McLean. He says he has no knowledge that the writer of the letter is to be a witness. The name of the writer of the letter has not been disclosed.

BAMBRICK SAVED AS CHAIR IS READY

Second Time Within Two Weeks Condemned Man Has Been Reprieved by Governor.

NEW EVIDENCE DISCOVERED

District Attorney Swann May Have Asked for Respite to Give Time for Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—Governor Whitman today granted a respite until Oct. 2 in the case of Thomas Bambrick, whose execution for the slaying of Policeman George Dapping of New York in 1915 had been fixed for tomorrow morning. This is the second time within fourteen days that Bambrick has been respited a few hours before the time set for his execution. Word of the Governor's action reached the Executive offices shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon from Syracuse, where the Governor is attending the State fair. A telegram was sent by Owen L. Potter, the Governor's legal assistant, to Warden Osborne of Sing Sing Prison, notifying him of the reprieve.

Although no details were received at the Executive Chamber, it is believed there that the request for Executive clemency came from District Attorney Swann of New York, who was reported to have been considering such action on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

A last appeal was made to Governor Whitman by Bambrick's attorney on the ground that he had a new affidavit from a reputable witness that it was not Bambrick who shot Dapping at a picnic of the Thomas J. McManus Association in Manhattan Casino on Sept. 24, 1915.

Bambrick originally was sentenced to be executed on Aug. 28 with two other prisoners, but late on the afternoon of Aug. 27, on the advice of Police Commissioner Woods of New York, a reprieve was granted which would have expired tomorrow morning.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Sept. 14.—All the arrangements for Bambrick's execution had been made when word of the reprieve was received from Albany. The first message came over the telephone and was followed by a telegram. The messages informed Warden Osborne that the execution had been stayed to the week beginning Oct. 2.

The news that he had again been reprieved was taken to Bambrick in the death house by Frederick Dorner, the principal keeper.

"That certainly sounds good to me," was Bambrick's comment.

District Attorney Swann expressed his approval yesterday of Governor Whitman's action in Bambrick's case. The matter now rests, he said, with Justice Bartow S. Weeks, who would review and pass on the new evidence presented.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE TAKING GIANT LEAPS

Continued from Page 1.

period ended with July 31, 1916, compared with the seven months ended July 31, 1915, were as follows:

Exports to:	1916.	1915.
Austria-Hungary	$68,385	$36,636
Belgium	12,097,530	12,566,506
Denmark	30,695,756	40,326,129
France	472,285,081	304,128,720
Germany	1,118,283	11,649,707
Greece	20,805,456	16,902,731
Italy	137,542,839	134,039,073
Netherlands	60,960,658	101,957,438
Norway	35,782,550	26,221,066
Russia in Europe	124,661,804	48,920,565
Spain	33,326,618	26,000,107
Sweden	28,047,892	37,445,267
United Kingdom	1,048,320,721	660,279,440
Canada	316,853,796	174,422,195
Central America	25,244,541	20,560,951
Mexico	38,039,573	21,577,000
Cuba	82,410,096	46,333,084
Argentina	42,802,347	26,560,429
Brazil	26,382,803	17,022,029
Chile	16,457,884	8,461,776
China	20,760,313	11,808,180
British E. Indies	15,391,700	11,525,030
Japan	57,537,202	25,588,626
Russia in Asia	114,080,162	19,880,827
Australia and New Zealand	45,034,200	35,273,362
Philippines	12,513,270	16,822,429
British Africa	17,154,585	12,904,084
Imports from—	1916.	1915.
Austria-Hungary	$406,208	$4,427,107
Belgium	764,040	1,695,066
France	65,771,164	39,455,431
Germany	4,813,452	36,064,096
Italy	38,724,073	31,501,721
Netherlands	25,846,937	15,440,148
Norway	3,571,538	3,057,792
Russia in Europe	1,854,070	472,240
Spain	18,781,398	9,434,192
Sweden	7,000,183	6,345,018
Switzerland	12,737,738	10,694,946
United Kingdom	194,819,365	143,201,770
Canada	116,700,282	85,506,350
Mexico	61,268,205	50,207,524
Cuba	175,914,509	138,763,671
Argentina	74,765,582	55,038,677
Brazil	72,951,860	60,558,004
Chile	50,728,364	20,477,115
China	48,860,401	27,806,383
British East Indies	125,472,778	89,918,870
Japan	94,858,778	62,080,788
Australia and New Zealand	40,485,662	22,735,443
Philippines	17,144,617	12,437,070
Egypt	24,068,822	13,749,432

STOCKS GO SOARING AS PUBLIC COMES IN

Turnover on Exchange Equaled on Only One Day Since Panic of March, 1907.

Public participation on a great scale worked yesterday to establish a record of trading on the Stock Exchange which had been surpassed only once since the big days in the panic of 1907. The fourteen million-share day this year brought with it new high records for Steel common, Reading, Republic Iron & Steel, General Motors, International Merchant Marine common, and Utah Copper, and while an extensive selling movement developed in late dealings, the closing gong brought no indication that buyers had got all the stocks they wanted.

The turnover aggregated 1,680,942 shares, which had no equal for any day since Sept. 27, 1911, with 1,683,729 shares, and before that the records had to be searched back to March 15, 1907 to find anything larger. On that panicky day, 1,753,133 shares changed hands, and the day before the total of transactions was 2,565,070 shares.

In the opinion of brokers an ancient adage of the market place was re-embellished yesterday, and in the other million-share days this week. This adage is: "The public always begins to come in when prices have been bid up from 5 to 10 points from the bottom." The attendance in commission houses was larger than on any other day this year, and it was reported in quarters where fractional lots of stocks are featured that such buying of odd lots had never been known. The succession of tremendous trading days has brought back the congestion in brokerage offices that existed last year in the boom, and clerks were working last night until the small hours over the bookkeeping end of the session.

A year ago there was serious discussion in brokerage quarters of a day's recess so that the clerks could catch up. Since then additions have been made to the forces of most of the commission houses, and no talk of distress has as yet been heard.

Million-share sessions have become so common that the Street looks forward to them each day when business starts with a bang. Yesterday Reading and Steel got under way with such a rush of orders that their new records of 107 and 114⅛ were hung up with buyers fairly begging for stock. From the noon hour professional traders who have seen large profits pile up this week were heavy sellers and an accumulation of orders on the selling side around 2:30 o'clock caused considerable irregularity in the final appearance of the price list. The encouraging element in this wavering state of the market—as far as the bulls were concerned—was the steady absorption of stocks by the public, who were unwilling to come in a month ago with prices much lower.

General Motors went through another spectacular movement, shooting up to 750 on transactions amounting to only 200 shares. This was a sheer jump of $53 a share and the highest quotation since the well-remembered bulge of Northern Pacific to $1,000 fifteen years ago. Bethlehem Steel approached within twenty points of its maximum of $600. The upturn of these issues, and the other industrials which received particular attention, was sufficient to carry the average price of fifty stocks to 94.13, within three-quarters of a point of the highest record last year.

The course of the market in the current movement is set forth in active stocks in this tabulation.

Stock.	Yesterday's High.	Adv. Over Year's Low.
American Beet Sugar	95½	33½
American Can	66⅝	16½
American Car & Foundry	67⅛	15⅞
American Locomotive	82½	24½
American Smelting	106⅞	20⅜
Anaconda Copper	90⅛	13⅝
Baldwin Locomotive	93	27⅜
Bethlehem Steel	580	165
Central Leather	64¼	15½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	53	16½
Crucible Steel	97⅛	44⅛
Erie Railroad	38½	8½
General Motors	750	345
Great Northern Ore	43⅜	10⅜
Inspiration Copper	62¾	20⅝
Internat. Mercantile Marine	50⅛	37⅛
Internat. Mercantile Mar. pf.	125½	64
International Paper	29¾	19⅜
International Nickel	61⅞	41⅞
Kennecott Copper	54⅞	10⅝
Lackawanna Steel	86½	22⅞
Maxwell Motor	90⅛	35
Mexican Petroleum	116⅛	29⅛
National Lead	72⅞	17
New York Central	106⅝	6⅛
Reading	114⅞	36⅝
Republic Iron & Steel	69¾	27⅜
Studebaker	134⅞	16⅛
Union Pacific	145⅜	14
U. S. Independent Alcohol	128⅛	32½
United States Steel	107	27¼
Utah Copper	80⅝	14⅜
Westinghouse	64⅜	12

A glance over the record days of the past six years shows that in 1913 there was no session with a day's sales of as many as 1,000,000 shares. These figures display the maximum days in each year:

Year.	Shares.	Date.
1916	1,680,942	Sept. 14
1915	1,441,383	April 19
1914	1,298,809	July 30
1913	880,177	June 10
1912	1,261,220	Dec. 11
1911	1,683,729	Sept. 27

On the Consolidated Stock Exchange trading yesterday was more active than in any previous session since Jan. 1. Sales at prices fractionally higher than on the big board were recorded in Steel, Reading, and Mercantile preferred.

CONCRETE CRAFT NOT NEW.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A newspaper statement that Norway had put into operation the first stone vessel ever built with concrete hull and ribs of steel is disputed by the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce. According to what was said at the bureau today, scows No. 33 and No. 66 were built of concrete at Fairfield, Md., in 1912 and 1913 by the Arundel Sand and Gravel Company of Baltimore.

The American-built concrete vessels measure approximately 112 feet in length and 28 feet in beam. It is believed that they were the first vessels ever built of concrete. No. 66 was abandoned as unfit for service in the early part of 1916, but No. 33 is still in commission.

"A mark of education is the ability to discriminate—" In the preparation of

Chiris
(Pronounced SHE-RIS)
OLIVE OIL

we are catering exclusively to the discriminating. Its slightly higher price demands this distinction.

Order a bottle from your grocer to-day.

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY
18-20 Platt Street, New York City

You're Wishing You Had a Motor Car Now
Why Don't You Buy This One?

Saxon Roadster Costs Little to Buy and LESS Than Your Street Car Fare to Run

Saxon Roadster has established its reputation for economical travel by three years of convincing performance in the hands of owners. For such an emergency as the present street car strike it is the logical car for your use.

The initial low cost of Saxon Roadster is self-evident — $395.00—but its economy of upkeep is the big feature.

Saxon Roadster was designed and constructed to overcome this item. Saxon Roadster will give more miles of satisfactory service for less money than any car on the market.

Its gasoline consumption is unusually low. Hundreds and hundreds of satisfied owners have taken occasion to write us unsolicited letters stating the high mileage they are gaining from this economical car. Under every conceivable test and condition it has continually produced an average of 30 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

Its oil consumption is so low it becomes a negligible quantity.

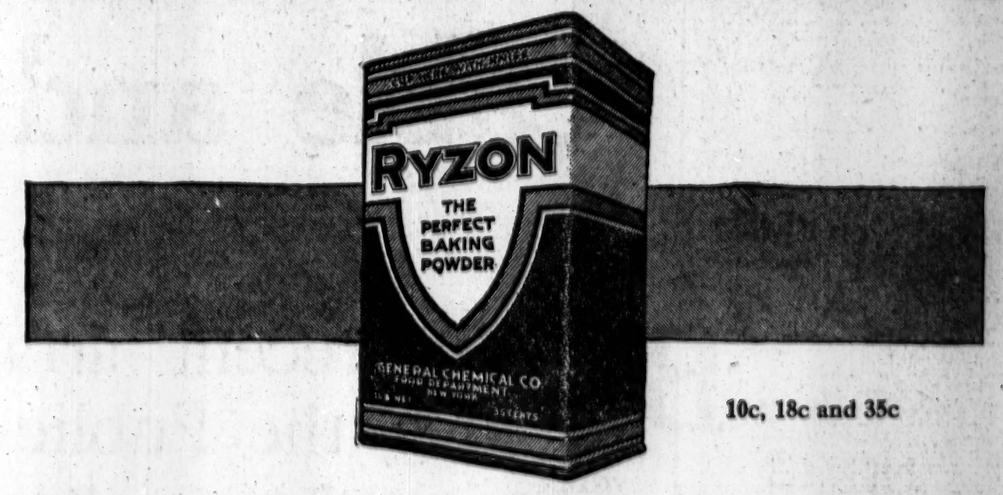
The big item of expense in the upkeep of any car is that of tires, and a factor often overlooked. A complete new tire for Saxon Roadster costs but $9.50. The inner tubes are so inexpensive it doesn't pay to have them vulcanized. There is more tire surface, proportionate to the weight of the car, than on any car made, which explains the reason Saxon owners average well over 6,000 miles per set of tires.

A conservative estimate of the complete operating cost would be $8.00 a month, exclusive of your garage.

Saxon Roadster can be operated for an amount equal to your present street car fares.

Saxon Motor Car Corporation
of New York

251 West 57th St. Tel. 2240 Col.



10c, 18c and 35c

The Change That a Year Has Wrought in Baking

And the First Practical Baking Book

A year ago women were asking women, "What is this RYZON?" What is meant by the **"Dawn of a New Baking Day?"**

A few women, ever on the lookout for the new and better, bought **RYZON**. They tested it and found they had discovered the **Way to Better Baking.** Womanlike, they spread the news. **RYZON** is used in thousands of homes. It is in the kitchens of the mighty and in kitchens where economy is the watchword.

A year ago not a hospital in the land knew **RYZON**. But the trained dietitians in the hospital kitchens realized the defects of existing baking powders.

Their technical knowledge enabled them to understand **RYZON**, to fully appreciate its excellence, its purity and its healthfulness.

They knew why monosodium phosphaet is a great improvement in baking powder—that **RYZON** is made with this pure and better phosphate, which leaves no unwholesome residue in food. Is it any wonder, then, that in the dietaries of the finest and largest hospitals you will find **RYZON**, The Perfect Baking Powder?

A year ago RYZON was but a name to the grocer—simply another baking powder.

He put it in—he couldn't lose, because **RYZON** is sold with a **satisfaction or money-back guarantee.**

As day followed day more customers demanded **RYZON.** The grocers noticed pleased users—noticed, too, the steadily increasing volume of **RYZON** sales. Grocers spoke to grocers. Today **RYZON** is a staple with the best grocery stores.

A year ago RYZON was sent to a number of the country's recognized domestic science experts.

They were asked to give **RYZON** a searching and exacting test. To try it out under all conceivable conditions, for baking of every sort.

The manufacturers of **RYZON** anxiously awaited the result of these tests—the verdict of the experts.

Finally it came. Unanimously they declared **RYZON** The Perfect Baking Powder. **Better Baking Had Arrived.**

Moreover, there was nothing haphazard—nothing left to chance or guesswork in using **RYZON.** A definite and exact unit of measurement—**the level teaspoonful**—was adopted.

A year ago the masters of cookery, the chefs of New York's great hotels, of world-famed clubs, knew nothing of **RYZON**, The Perfect Baking Powder.

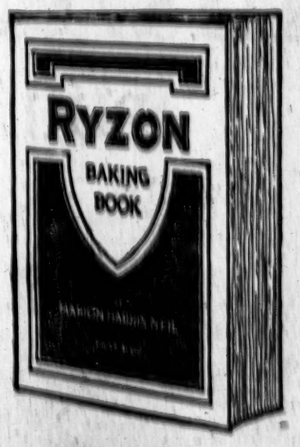
Today **RYZON** is in the kitchens of these hotels and clubs. The chefs, always eager to improve their wonderful creations, tried **RYZON.** They recognized its superiority.

These master cooks use **RYZON** only because it enables them to produce better tasting, better looking and more digestible baked foods than even their skilled efforts were previously able to create.

The accomplishments of **RYZON** in the space of one short season are due to the genius, the work and the care of men of science.

For years these men experimented and re-experimented—until at last the day came when they knew they had **The Perfect Baking Powder.**

A baking powder that overcame every objection to other powders—that would make the results of baking uniform and certain.



You Can Get the RYZON Baking Book by Using RYZON

This book embraces the baking knowledge of ten thousand women. Each of these thousands of women contributed their favorite baking recipe. From all of this material competent judges made the selections.

The **RYZON Baking Book** is the authoritative, complete textbook on baking—beautifully illustrated in colors. Ask your grocer.

RYZON
THE PERFECT BAKING POWDER

WILLIAM COLLIER IN A FUNNY FARCE

With More Help Than Usual, He Extracts Much Laughter from "Nothing but the Truth."

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY

Presenting the Agonies of One Who Had Wagered He Could Be Absolutely Veracious for a Whole Day.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—A farcical comedy in three acts, by James Montgomery; based on a novel of the same title by Frederick Isham. At the Longacre.

Robert Bennett.....William Collier
Richard Connolly.....Richard Bennett
Clarence Van Dusen.....Ned A. Sparks
Bisbey Doran.....Arnold Lucy
Gwendolyn Harkins.....Margaret Brainerd
Mrs. E. M. Ralston.....Maude Turner Gordon
Violet Clark.....Tom Powell
Stella Jackson.....Vivian Wessell
Celia Jackson.....Mary Mervar
Marie.....Theresa Michelena

That expert, amiable and ever welcome farceur, William Collier, Sr., came back to town last evening when a new play called "Nothing But the Truth" was presented here for the first time at the Longacre Theatre. This is the work of James Montgomery, most kindly remembered in this vicinity as the author of "Ready Money." This time he has written a quite frequently amusing farce from which Mr. Collier, with more assistance than usual, deftly extracts all the fun there is.

We have become accustomed of late years to expect with this actor a small body of play entirely surrounded by Collier, but here he is working away with apparent contentment in a piece that would not be utterly unthinkable with some one else in his part. Not that he does not do his share—and more. He does. And does it with such effortless, noiseless ease that many of our actors and most of our directors would do well to sit at his feet and ponder. Thus they might escape from their apparent confusion of the great Issacius with the Bull of Bashan.

Mr. Montgomery's play deals gently with one Robert Bennett, who is so annoying in his insistence that it pays to tell the truth, that his partners are driven to wager he himself cannot tell the absolute truth for twenty-four hours. He must answer every question put to him without evasion and without even the shadow of mendacity. If he does, he gets $10,000. If he fails, he loses that amount. The wager has been in force only a few minutes when young Bennett, deriving no end of inspiration from gazing at Washington's portrait, begins to make ducks and drakes of the senior partner's brokerage schemes by loudly telling all he knows. And from then on, his opponents in the wager consistently get the worst of it.

Sometimes it is the innocent bystander. When the curtain rises on the second act a young creature is squawking at the piano, and you see that the stricken Bennett knows full well what's coming.

"And what do you think of her singing?" his partner asks maliciously.

"I think it's terrible," says Bennett like a soldier—under orders to charge.

"Am I the only woman you ever loved?" asks the unconscious lady of his heart a little later.

"No," says Bennett gloomily.

"Tell me her name."

He swallows hard before the confession comes.

"Maude Adams."

So it goes. And when the day is done, at the releasing stroke of the clock, it is amusing to see Bennett pour forth a stream of lies with the infinite relish of a man dashing from the water wagon to the nearest bar.

Of course, the idea for Mr. Montgomery's farce, which he took from a novel by Frederick Isham, is not a new one, nor is it worked out this time with great ingenuity. But the inevitably entertaining idea is there, and so is William Collier. So, also, is Vivian Wessell. You probably remember her as the Scotchman's bride in "The Only Girl," and you would only have to see her take the climax of the play into her own pretty hands to realize that "Nothing But the Truth" is not a typical Collier vehicle.

Arnold Lucy waits till the last act before becoming amusing, and, in the interests of nothing but the truth, it must be said that some of us find pretty burdensome the extraordinarily labored and invariable manner of Ned A. Sparks. Margaret Brainerd, however, is attractive as the exceptionally silly heroine of the new farce at the Longacre.

Anna Held's New Play in Rehearsal.

Rehearsals of "Follow Me," the musical comedy in which Anna Held will return to the New York stage next month, were begun yesterday. The music of the new piece is by Leo Asher and Sigmund Romberg, and special numbers have been prepared by Helen Trix, Alfred Bryant, Harry Tierney, and Gus Edwards. Roy Atwell and Zelda Sears will have important rôles, and others in the cast will be George Anderson, Harry McDonald, Lou Halligan, and the Sykes Sisters. Frank Tours will conduct the orchestra.

MUSIC NOTES.

Mme. Julia Culp, who gives her first recital here at Carnegie Hall on Nov. 28, will arrive in this country early in November. Her accompanist will again be Coenraad V. Bos.

Beatrice Harrison, the English 'cellist, will make a tour in this country during the coming season. She will arrive here early in October.

Samuel Gardner, violinist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Oct. 11.

The Diaghileff Ballet Russe will arrive here on the Lafayette, which is due on Monday. The scenic equipment which has been used in a tour in Spain recently completed will be prepared for the coming tour of the United States, which opens at the Manhattan Opera House on Oct. 9, for three weeks.

The New York Chamber Music Society, Carolyn Beebe, Director, will give three concerts in New York this season at Aeolian Hall on Oct. 24, Jan. 2, and Feb. 27.

The seventeenth season of the People's Symphony Orchestra will begin on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 22, at Carnegie Hall, when Christine Miller, contralto, will be the soloist. A campaign is now under way to raise a large endowment fund for the orchestra.

The People's Symphony Club will enlarge its chamber music concerts to two courses. They will be held in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School. The course of six Friday evening concerts will be begun by the Kneisel Quartet and ended by the Flonzaley Quartet, and the Saturday course will be begun and ended by the same organizations. Others to be heard will be Davis and Clara Mannes, the Tollefsen Trio, the Virchplan Trio, and the Philharmonic Trio. The Neighborhood will also give an evening of classic and folk dances.

Mme. Ober, contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and her husband, Arthur Argo, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son this week at the Summer cottage of the artist on Schroon Lake in the Adirondacks.

Helen Warrum, who joined the Metropolitan Opera Company last season, was recently married to Dr. R. S. Chappell of Indianapolis, the home town of the bride also. She will be a member of the company this season.

MAUD ALLAN RETURNS.

Greek Classic Dancer Brings Two New Productions.

Maud Allen, the Greek classic dancer, arrived from London yesterday on the White Star liner Lapland to make a tour through the United States and Canada, in which she will appear in two new productions. The first is an African play, "Ham," with music by Bellpassi, in which the dances will appear in the rôle of a slave girl, and the second production is called "Khamma."

"This is a story," Miss Allan said, "which I took from one of the old Egyptian legends that were translated by Gaston Maspero, the French author. It is a stirring human story of a dancing girl full of human emotion. When I submitted my ideas to Claude Debussy he was enthusiastic about writing the music. I have the score with me and it will be produced in New York for the first time in any country."

I have also a cycle of eight Chopin Preludes transcribed by Ernest Bloch, composer of the grand opera "Macbeth." I engaged Mr. Bloch in Geneva this summer to conduct the symphony orchestra I have especially organized for this tour."

Miss Allan added that she has some of the old favorites in her program, including Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," Strauss's "Blue Danube" Waltz, and Schubert's "Ave Maria."

The dancer is accompanied by Miss Leolie Mengen, the young English violinist. She is only 22 years old and does not look more than 16. Miss Mengen was born in Brighton, and was a pupil of Professor Auer of Petrograd, who was the teacher of Mischa Elman.

MOROSCO LEASES THEATRE.

Takes One of Two the Shuberts Are Building in West 45th St.

Negotiations were concluded yesterday whereby Oliver Morosco leased for a long term of years the larger of the two new theatres being built by the Messrs. Shubert in West Forty-fifth Street.

Mr. Morosco will make this his New York producing theatre, and will equip it for every phase of play producing, from the manufacture of the smallest stage property to the painting of elaborate scenery. The building will contain a suite of offices, in which the Eastern headquarters of the manager will be located. The playhouse will be known as the Morosco Theatre, and will be under the personal direction of Mr. Morosco, who will divide his time between New York and California.

Mr. Morosco's first offering here this season will be a new comedy by the Hattons, entitled "Up Stairs and Down," which will be presented at the Morosco Theatre from next Monday night. A new musical comedy, "So Long, Letty," will have its first performance here Oct. 9, and Oct. 23 in Washington he will produce a new comedy by Owen Davis, called "Nine-a-Minute Kendall." This, and Rupert Hughes's drama, "The Prat," will be acted in New York before the holidays. "Canary Cottage," a musical play now in its ninth week in the Cort Theatre, San Francisco, will open the new theatre about Jan. 1.

WEDS HIS COLLABORATOR.

Rudolph de Cordova, Dramatist, Marries Mrs. Alicia Ramsey.

Rudolph de Cordova, author and dramatist, and Mrs. Alicia Ramsey, who has collaborated with him in writing many plays, were married last night at the home of Mr. de Cordova's sister, Mrs. Cora de Cordova Sanville, 260 Riverside Drive.

Mr. de Cordova, who is now a member of the scenario staff of the Metro Company, was formerly an actor, and was a member of Mme. Modjeska's and Richard Mansfield's companies.

New Playlets at the Comedy Oct. 2.

The Washington Square Players will produce their first bill of new playlets since taking possession of the Comedy Theatre Monday night, Oct. 2. The bill will be made up of four one-act playlets, "A Merry Death," a harlequinade by Nicholas Evreinov, translated from the Russian by C. S. Nelson; "Lover's Luck," a comedy translated from the French by Georges de Porto-Riche, by Ralph Roeder; "The Sugar House," a play by Alice Brown, and "Sisters of Susanna," a farce by Philip Moeller.

During the season the Players will give five regular bills in addition to special productions. The bill of revivals now running at the Comedy will be continued until the presentation of the new program.

East-West Players' Plans.

The East-West Players, a band of men and women organized last season to produce English translations of Yiddish plays, will be active again this season. They will revive "The Stranger" and "Night," two of the playlets included on their first program, and will produce "The Awakening of Narradin," by Gustav Blum and Elias Lieberman, based upon an Arabian Nights tale. Walter R. Johnson has composed a score of interpretative music to accompany the playlet. The organization is an experiment in co-operative management and includes among its members artists and musicians as well as playwrights and actors.

"The Intruder" for C. & H. Theatre.

A new comedy by Cyril Harcourt, entitled "The Intruder," will be presented by Cohan & Harris in the C. & H. Theatre Tuesday night, Sept. 26. In the cast will be seen Olive Tell, Frank Kemble Cooper, Vernon Steel, H. Cooper-Cliffe, Frederick Esmelton, Doris Sawyer, George Barr, Lawrence White, Kenneth Keith, F. G. Harley, J. H. Green, and A. H. Reno. Leo Ditrichstein will end his engagement in that playhouse a week from tomorrow night and the following Monday will begin his tour in Detroit.

Raymond Hitchcock in "Betty."

ROCHESTER, Sept. 14.—Raymond Hitchcock made his first appearance under the management of Charles Dillingham at the Lyceum here tonight in a musical comedy entitled "Betty." The piece was originally done in London and is scheduled for New York production within the next few weeks. The principals include Iva Sawyer, Joseph Santley, Joseph Herbert, and Peter Page.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Estelle Winwood, who will play one of the principal roles in "Hush," the farce with which Winthrop Ames will reopen his Little Theatre, arrived yesterday on the Kroonland. Miss Winwood has been seen in London productions, but this will be her first appearance here.

M. S. Bentham, it seems, was in error when he announced that Constance Collier would appear under his management for a brief engagement in vaudeville before beginning her season in the revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The vaudeville engagement was discussed, but Miss Collier found she would not have time for it.

Daisy De Witte will make her first stage appearance in the new Ziegfeld "Midnight Frolic," the first performance of which will be given Tuesday night, Sept. 26. Ned Wayburn is staging the piece.

McIntyre and Heath have been engaged for the Winter Garden revue, which will succeed the current offering next month. This will be their first appearance at the Winter Garden.

Malcolm Bradley has been added to the company E. H. Sothern is assembling for his tour in "If I Were King."

Leon Errol, whose name has been associated with the Dillingham-Ziegfeld Century revue, is to have a part in that entertainment, it was officially announced yesterday.

Estelle Frederick will impersonate a cabaret girl in the second act of "The Man Who Came Back" at the Playhouse beginning Monday. Miss Frederick is one of the skaters in the Hippodrome ice ballet.

"The Two Janes," a musical farce by Norman Lee Swartout, was given its first performance at Long Branch last night. Harry Fisher, Lillian Lee, Jane Fearnley, James McElhern, Frederick Trowbridge, Claude West, Stanley Ridges, Victoria Guran, Marie Giesaker, and Mlle. Fanchonetti were in the cast.

OSBORNE'S 'BAD MEN' ARE NOT SO VERY BAD

Two Called Desperate at Clinton Are Allowed to Take Country Walks at Sing Sing.

ANXIOUS TO MAKE GOOD

Warden Demonstrates That So-Called "Hopeless Cases" Have Become Good Convicts.

They kept Bill Green and Charlie O'Connell in solitary confinement in Clinton Prison at Dannemora, N. Y., because the two were considered "bad men," but both are now in Sing Sing Prison, members of the Mutual Welfare League, and are sent daily for long walks over the hills of Ossining so that their health, impaired by the cell life of Clinton, may be fully restored. They are under guard, of course, when they go beyond the prison walls; but the guard is a sergeant at arms of the Mutual Welfare League, and only one of the two Clinton men goes out at a time; but neither saw anything except a patch of sky and prison stones for months before going to Sing Sing last Saturday.

A reporter of THE TIMES went to Sing Sing yesterday to interview these "bad men." He had been told that they had been transferred because Warden Thomas Mott Osborne wanted to refute the theory held by some that the prisoners for whom the officials at Clinton considered solitary confinement necessary were men different in nature and character from the prisoners who prospered so well for themselves and for society under the regime of the Mutual Welfare League at Sing Sing. The Warden's theory is that the "old system," by which Clinton is managed, tends to make men who might be of use in society into "bad men," and tends to make "good prisoners" of the weakest and most contemptible inmates, and Mr. Osborne wished to put this theory to the test, to see whether bad prisoners of the old system might not be redeemed under his system and ultimately released in society with which they would naturally co-operate. So he asked the Superintendent of Prisons to send him a number of Clinton's "bad men," and Bill Green and Charlie O'Connell were transferred as a result.

"This is Mr. Green."

When the reporter asked for permission to interview the men, Warden Osborne gave his consent at once, contingent upon the willingness of the men, and the reporter talked to each of the prisoners separately for as long a time as he desired, and with no prison officials or other person within hearing distance.

This is Mr. Green," said the trusty introducing that prisoner to the reporter. The meeting was startlingly conventional and normal.

And the "bad man" of Clinton? He was found to be a large, agreeable fellow, about 35 years old, with a disposition unmistakably jovial. Throughout the interview, more than anything else, he laughed. It was hard to believe that any one had ever considered him a "bad man." But now and then, in telling of brutalities and injustice which he had suffered—the harshness of his voice and the bite in his words showed that he might well be a "bad man" to those who treated him with injustice and brutality.

Green told his story simply. He was born in Ossining and grew up there. He got into bad habits. "I was a big boob all of my life," he said, meaning that he lived carelessly, drank more than was good for him, and picked up the taste for little jobs. He was arrested two or three times for intoxication and petty larceny, but for some time did nothing serious" and made friends in Ossining, even among persons who never turned to infractions of the law. All reports are that everybody who knew him liked "Bill," and when he was passing through Ossining on his way to Sing Sing last Saturday a baggage man at the station and several persons greeted him with "Hello, Bill, glad to see you back." He had never been a "bad man" to them.

But in 1909 Bill was convicted of robbery in the first degree and sentenced to serve from four years and six months to six years and six months. He says he never committed the crime for which he was committed, but that's another story. He was sent to Sing Sing, and, in his pride, "for nineteen months everything was all right."

"Then I got word that my brother was dying," said Bill, "and I asked the Warden to let me go to see him—under guard, of course. He said he wasn't running any nursery, and wouldn't let me go. Right there I turned against the whole business. 'All right,' I said to myself, 'I ain't made any trouble here and I've settled down to do my bit, but this ends it. I'll beat Mr. Warden and his whole bunch of screws.'

Makes His Escape.

Two weeks later Bill and four other prisoners escaped by sawing a few bars, diving into the Hudson River, swimming to land near the prison and hiding in Ossining in the house of one of Bill's friends while the authorities searched far and wide for them. After lying low until it was safe to move, Bill went to Boston and worked his way to England on a cattle ship, but he did not like the foreign land.

"After all," he said, "there's no place like our country."

He returned to America and, for a time, worked as a night watchman in Boston.

"That's a good job for an escaped con," explained Bill. "You sleep all day when people are running around, and at night nobody sees you."

Later Bill rode freight trains to the Coast and obtained worked as a sea diver near Los Angeles. He had never dived when he began, and admitted that he "took a chance," but he said he "had to earn a living." A "friend" learned his identity, however, and told the authorities. Two years and fourteen days after his escape he was "received" at Sing Sing again. Five months later he attempted another escape, was captured, sentenced to serve two years and two months in addition to the maximum of his original term, and sent to Clinton, the prison where "bad men" go for correction.

In Tomb of the Living Dead.

Bill was put in solitary confinement on March 2, 1914. He said his was an "isolation cell," and the prisoners called it, he added, "the tomb of the living dead." In July, 1915, Bill was taken from isolation and put to work in the prison kitchen. There he encountered "the league of prison rats"—men for whom he had a contempt because they "snitched" on other prisoners and were tools of the officials. One of these "cussed" Bill, he "beat the fellow up," and was sent back to isolation—after seven months in the kitchen. He remained in solitary confinement until transferred to Sing Sing. His conduct was such that the officials did not think he could be trusted to mingle with other prisoners.

"The isolation cell," said Bill, "is a little room, 10 by 10, with a yard about the same size. The yard is all shut in by a high wall and you can't see a thing but the sky. Every once in a while a bird will fly by, and you get to looking for the birds. They are all you can see."

In the isolation Bill developed an active hostility to the prison officials. He said some of them beat other prisoners frequently, so he kept in training, ready at any time for a fight. He had a little ball and he used to play handball with it against his wall, perform calisthenics, and take other exercise to keep in condition. He was ready to put up a fight for it any time they attacked him, he said.

But he doesn't feel like fighting at Sing Sing. No one received him with a lecture and pledge for signing when he arrived. He was simply admitted, made a member of the Mutual Welfare League, and is now a "friend among friends," as he says.

Feels He Has a Chance.

"How does it feel to be here?" the reporter asked Bill.

"I don't know," he replied. "It's hard to tell you. It's just in the head. You look at things differently. It don't seem like everybody was against you. You feel like you got a chance. Say, it's the best I ever clutched on a man in my life, but if I saw one of the guards here doing something he ought to do, I'd tell the officers of the league in a minute, because we're all pulling things and we gotta work together."

But it all seems strange to Bill yet. He was asked where O'Connell was.

"He's out taking his constitutional," he said, and laughed aloud. The idea of a bad man taking a constitutional seemed mighty humorous to him. He took his first constitutional on Wednesday.

So, repeated Bill, "he's out taking his constitutional. But he's not dreaming. Both of us are dreaming. We don't think we are here. We think we're down and out and we ain't ever left the walls of Dannemora."

O'Connell came in shortly. He is a slender, more serious man, 33 years old. He has had a more adventurous life than Bill. He was a cowboy, a gold miner, a prospector, a prize fighter, a Panama policeman, and then dropped into a hard robbery. He was sentenced to nine years in 1908 for robbing two banks in New York City, simply reaching over the cages and lifting packages of money. He escaped from the courtroom of Judge Rosalsky, was recaptured four months later, was convicted in Clinton prison for thirty-two months, and then escaped by walking out of the gates disguised as a painter. Five days later he was caught in Pittsburg by a railroad guard at Platform 9, identified and returned to prison. After remaining in the prison hospital ten weeks he tore the plaster cast off his knee, climbed out of a window and succeeded in reaching Baltimore, despite his pain and lameness.

O'Connell had plenty of money and talked away, but his hands on it, and called for England like a petulant man. He lived in Europe a free man for some time, and then took service with the Reichsbank in Frankfort-on-the-Main. Here it was, he says, he got out of the bank, but was caught and identified later because, in his Prince Albert coat and high hat, he was conspicuously well dressed.

Served in German Prison.

O'Connell served thirteen years and a half in German prisons, making many attempts to escape, and his account of prison life in Germany portrays the system there as infinitely worse than the oldest "old system" here. Every day of his incarceration, he said, was solitary confinement.

When the war broke up in 1906 O'Connell was extradited to America and returned to Clinton. He was discharged in 1911, but two years later he was arrested in Chicago for a bank robbery in Aurora. He swears he never committed the robbery, but there was evidence against him; he feared conviction as a habitual criminal and pleaded guilty to grand larceny. He was sentenced to five and one half years and upon returning to Clinton was put into solitary confinement by his officers, who remembered his previous incarceration.

O'Connell, too, complained of brutality and injustice at Clinton. He is an intelligent man who speaks several languages, is well read, has a knowledge of things artistic, and seems to have possessed elements of refinement. His criticisms, therefore, were keener than Green's and more analytical. He was recorded at Clinton as an "agitator" and "agitator he is," he said, "if he says that he had never been vicious.

"The trouble is," he said, "that at Dannemora they don't know a man from a dog. They think we are all dogs. But here they understand human nature and treat you like a man. They think we are practical and understand a fellow here—and, believe me, now that I've got my chance, I'm going to make good."

The two "bad men" certainly seemed human. And they certainly had the point of view that promised success in their new purpose.

INVITE COLONEL AND HUGHES

Philadelphia Republicans Would Have Them on Same Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Colonel Roosevelt is to be invited here to address a mass meeting of first voters under the auspices of the Young Republicans of Philadelphia on the same night that Charles E. Hughes speaks at a dinner at the Union League Club. An effort is to be made by the committee to have Mr. Hughes speak from the same platform as the Colonel after he has addressed the members of the Union League.

The decision to extend the invitation to Colonel Roosevelt was made at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Young Republicans by Maylin J. Pickering, President of the club, who said that "such a gathering of the Republican and Progressive leaders in Philadelphia would show a united front to the country."

Senator Penrose, Governor Brumbaugh, and the Republican Congressmen will be invited to be guests. No definite date has been fixed by Mr. Hughes for his visit to Philadelphia.

THERMOMETER TOUCHES 85.

Straw Hats Called In Today, but Summer Weather Remains.

The hall rings for straw hats today, but fashion's call is likely to be unheeded unless atmospheric conditions differ radically from yesterday's. A temperature which reached a maximum eleven degrees above normal and an extremely high humidity came as a reminder that summer is still with us.

The mercury stood at 10 at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and then went up steadily until 1 o'clock, when the Weather Bureau thermometer registered 85 degrees.

Showers were expected today which would be followed by cooler weather.

Hundreds of men left Coney Island and the Manhattan beaches last night and the straw hat season. Although the streets were littered late last night by the remnants of hats that were sold and worn last May, there were no arrests for assaults upon the straws that will be passed today.

DEFENDS WILSON'S POLICIES

Mayer London Says President Has Nationalized His Party.

Mayer London, socialist member of Congress, spoke last night before a crowded audience in Public School 15, Jackson and Madison Streets, describing briefly what had been done in the House of Representatives in the last year. He analyzed the appropriation bills which had taken up so much time, he said, that there was very little left for constructive measures or permanent legislation.

"I am not opposed to the country having an army or a navy," Mr. London continued, "but I am opposed to large appropriations dictated chiefly from a sense of unreasonable fear. My constituents asked me for an explanation when they saw the navy appropriations kept on growing. When the bill first came up for $317,000,000 I was the only member in the House who voted against it, but there were fifty-one who voted against it after the amendment by the joint committee adding a three-year naval program of $205,000,000 had been tacked on to it.

"I agree with President Wilson's Mexican policy and think the sending of the National Guard and the army to the frontier was a demonstration of the ideals of liberty carried out for the first time. I was the only member who voted against the Villa expedition.

The President by his judicious acts has made the Democratic Party into a national party for the first time in history. It has always been said that the Democratic Party could do nothing in the way of national legislation without the approval of the solid South. He originated the theory of getting the Labor bill passed, which was very much against the interests of the majority of the Southern Democrats."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM — ZIEGFELD FOLLIES — ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Turn to the Right! — GAIETY
GEO. COHAN'S — Seven Chances
EMPIRE — LAST 2 NIGHTS — SYBIL — Margaret Anglin in "Caroline."
LYCEUM — LAST 2 NIGHTS — MURDOCK — Please Help Emily
Otis Skinner in "Mister Antonio" — CRITERION
GEORGE ARLISS in PAGANINI. — HARRIS
FAIR and WARMER — with MADGE KENNEDY
BELASCO — THE BOOMERANG
FULTON — THE SILENT WITNESS — "THE BEST DRAMA IN TOWN."
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Park — CIVILIZATION — $1,000,000 Photo Spectacle
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LONGACRE — WILLIAM COLLIER — in NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
39TH ST. — VERY GOOD EDDIE — A Musical Comedy That Is Different.
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL — THE PANTOMIME WITH MUSIC.
BOOTH — "An enchanting thing. If you do not see it you are not one of us." — N. Y. Times.
44th St. — A GIRL FROM BRAZIL — TYPICAL SHUBERT MUSICAL SHOW—THEREFORE A1.
LYRIC — THE FLAME — RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S "Glorified melodrama a smashing success." — Ashton Stevens in N. Y. Journal. — A BLAZING SUCCESS
PLAYHOUSE — The Man Who Came Back
48th St. — JAMES T. POWERS — in "ROMEBODY'S LUGGAGE," by Mark Swan. A Clean Farce with a Clean Comedian.
STANDARD — "The Lilac Domino" — Next Week—"THE HOUSE OF GLASS."

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STANDARD — "The Lilac Domino" — Next Week—"THE HOUSE OF GLASS."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1916.

THE NEW INCOME TAX.

The humble payers of the tax of $10 on an income of $5,000, or of $160 on $20,000, know well that they must this year pay $20, or $320, but are comforted by the thought that there is a punitive supertax on the too rich. As a matter of fact, the 100 per cent. increase, or a double tax, is the most punitive feature of the new tax. The method of computation is cumbersome, consisting of the additions of the supertaxes on successive increases of income. According to the computation of a leading Wall Street house, interested in the diversion of investments through the incidence of the tax, the old tax on an income of $100,000 was $2,510 and the new tax is $3,920. On an income of $500,000—above which there is no general interest in the subject—the increase is from $25,010 to $42,920. These are not 100 per cent. increases. If the rich are punished in whatever degree for their wealth, the poor are more severely punished proportionately for the modesty of their incomes, if they have enough to be taxed at all. Their remedy is to get richer, the possession of wealth being the answer to any complaint of the tax, by all who do not pay the tax, and who ignore the burdens of the rich.

It is by no accident that the market for municipal bonds, especially New York's, has made new high records since the enactment of the new income tax. By reinvesting in tax-free securities there is a gain both in the rate of tax and the rate of income, under present conditions. For example, a taxpayer with an income of $3,000 from salary and $2,000 from mortgage investments could reinvest his mortgage money so that his tax would be nothing, and his income would be increased $177.50, more or less, according to his selections. In the case of an income of $10,000, including $4,000 from mortgages, reinvestment would reduce the tax of $120 to $40, and increase the income by $425, more or less, according to the excellence of the new investments. To make money, and avoid the tax burden in a strictly legitimate manner, is an operation so tempting that it explains the strength of the tax-free investments, as attested by the free offerings in many financial advertisements.

While the bill was pending the British Treasury gave official notice that taxes would not be collected on war securities held by aliens neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom. It is only conjecture whether or not the announcement was intended to affect favorably the tax status of Englishmen resident in the United States. However that may be, the new law levies the tax on all income of every non-resident alien, without exemption, unless he shall file with the officials a true return of all his income "from all sources, corporate or otherwise, in the United States." The property of aliens is even made liable for distraint for the tax payment.

There is an even more striking contrast with the severity of this action, with a suggestion of how our tax measure may recoil upon us. When the London Water Board borrowed some millions in this market the other day, it was announced that British taxes would not be collected on any British city securities issued in the United States with the approval of the Treasury. The intention was to promote British borrowing here, and thus favorably affect the exchange market. It is an anomaly that British cities should borrow here. It is according to custom for us to borrow abroad, and in normal times we may expect to do so again. Then these precedents that we are making may recur to plague us. We are discouraging foreign investments here by our tax policy, and are making foreign credits less accessible to our borrowers. We are growing rich at a prodigious rate, but we are not yet so saturated with wealth as the old countries. We may come to want money for our own purposes. We certainly can make use of foreign money for the extension of our foreign trade in countries where we hope to compete with foreigners on their own ground.

There is no precedent for the manner in which the liquidation of our securities has been postponed by the devices of the British Treasury in borrowing them with an option of sale. The real test of our financial strength will come when that selling is done. Foreign reinvestment would be a great assistance then, and the taxation of those securities in the hands of foreign holders would be a hindrance to that relief to our market. The tax on non-resident aliens is practically an inducement to them not to hold our securities, or to sell them if they hold them and it is worth their while. When their home securities are offered so liberally there is a strong temptation to them to exchange the one for the other. Such considerations are of no weight at times like these, nor with those whose idea is to put burdens on aliens in the belief that all realized is clear gain. It will appear otherwise if foreign countries should lay taxes on Americans as we lay taxes on aliens.

MR. CURRAN'S CANDIDACY.

The election of Mr. HENRY H. CURRAN to the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen would give to the Board of Estimate a new member of ripe experience in the conduct of civic affairs, of tried worth and sound judgment, who could be relied upon to fulfill all his duties with fidelity to a high standard of public service. In the Board of Aldermen Mr. CURRAN has served long, to the advantage of the whole city. He has been an acknowledged force in the reform of the Board. While he was leader of the majority he bore an active part in the clarification of city laws and the abolition of ancient abuses which will never be revived. As a member of the opposition he has been scarcely less effective in the work of that once much abused body, which has of late become truly a municipal legislature. Though he has always been a Republican and is the candidate of his party, he is in no sense a partisan in his official work. He is young, zealous and capable, far-seeing and prudent. The city needs such a man in the body which controls its expenditures and possesses so great governmental authority.

Mr. CURRAN'S opponents are both men of good repute, but it is doubtful if either of them possesses the qualities that are most needed in the Board of Estimate. Mr. DOWLING, the Democratic candidate, who is the present President of the Aldermen, is zealous and energetic, but he will be a Tammany member of the Board of Estimate if he is elected, and it is most desirable to keep the control of the city's affairs, as far as possible, away from Tammany's influences. Mr. CHOROSH, the Progressive candidate, has been a competent Alderman, but he has scarcely had the experience which should be required of a member of the Board of Estimate. Mr. CURRAN'S nomination has the cordial support of the Citizens Union, which urges Progressives and members of the Independence League to vote for him. He ought to be sure of the votes of all who appreciate the service done to this city by the present efficient and nonpartisan Government. He will, in fact, have a large vote. If it could be made large enough to elect him the cause of good municipal government would be materially strengthened.

THE INDIANAPOLIS PRECEDENT.

The question whether the individual contract system is a discrimination against a union has been tried in the courts in Indiana. The Public Service Commission of that State arbitrated the difference between the Indianapolis traction company and its workmen in 1913. Part of the award was that there should be no discrimination for or against unionists, and the company afterward circulated the individual contracts.

In 1914 a strike seemed imminent, and both sides secured injunctions. The company asked the court to prevent the strike. The unionists asked that the company be prevented from breaking the award of arbitration, specifying the individual contracts as a grievance, and alleging discrimination against the union.

The company got its injunction against the strike. The unionists did not get their injunction, the court failing to find inconsistency with the award. The unionists appealed, and the higher court sustained the lower.

Conditions in Indianapolis were worse than here, troops being necessary. The arbitration was upon the demand of the strikers, and the award was thought fair by popular opinion as well as by the court. The award terminates in November of this year. Then the question is likely to be revived in Indianapolis and to be affected in some degree by the course taken here, just as the course here might be affected in some degree by the bearing of the litigated precedent.

OUR SALES OF MEAT.

While the war has brought to this country very large gains, on the other side of the account there is the higher cost of living, due mainly to the war. A part of the war addition to this cost is seen in the increased price of meat. For some time before the war a decrease in our supply of cattle had been giving to the price of beef an upward tendency. This reduction in the years from 1907 to 1913 was about 20 per cent. Then the decline was checked and a slight annual increase was reported, but our population has been growing, and the supply of beef cattle is now only a little more than two-thirds as much per capita as it was ten years ago. The decline suggested imports from Argentina for markets on the North Atlantic coast. Beef and mutton are still coming from that country, but the quantity is very small in comparison with our own output.

Although the condition of our meat supply at the beginning of the war was not such that it seemed to warrant a considerable increase of exports, an enormous foreign demand has been satisfied during the last two years. Exports of meats have risen from 455,000,000 pounds in the year immediately preceding the war to 885,000,000 in the first year of it, and 1,339,000,000 in the second. Shipments of fresh beef in the year that ended with June last were thirty-six times the exports in the year just before the war began, and those of all kinds of beef were multiplied by ten. At the same time the comparatively small imports were reduced by more than one-half.

The inevitable effect of this great export movement was an increase of meat prices in the United States. Everybody knows that prices are high, but some may not see why they have advanced. Again it is the old law of demand and supply. The war has increased our cost of living in many ways. For example, the farmer must pay very much more for his engine and tools, and the average price of the supply things a railroad company must buy is higher by at least 50 per cent. But there is compensation, and more, of course, in our war trade gains and the prevailing prosperity here, our extraordinary industrial activity, and our sales of food, metals, munitions, and other products that gave us last year an unprecedented accumulation of gold and a trade balance of more than $2,000,000,000 in our favor.

DOES THE ARK NEED SHINGLING?

The Hon. WILLIAM E. HUMPHREY of Seattle, Representative in Congress of the First Washington District, was a candidate in the Republican primaries for the seat in the Senate now occupied by the Hon. MILES POINDEXTER. Mr. HUMPHREY is a protectionist of the straitest sect. He made his campaign on the tariff issue of false Democratic prosperity. He insisted that Senator POINDEXTER'S heart was not true to Washington lumber and shingles. He read from The Congressional Record a speech in which the Senator had made the base admission or prophecy that the Underwood tariff would benefit the State of Washington to the extent of $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 a year. He challenged the world to find in The Record a single kind word of Mr. POINDEXTER'S for the protective tariff. He accused him of voting for a free trade amendment to the Underwood bill. "Tell me about "the 165 shingle mills that have "closed since the Underwood tariff," cried Mr. HUMPHREY:

> The Republican platform says the Underwood tariff is a complete failure in every respect, and I want to ask Senator POINDEXTER if he stands on that platform with CHARLES HUGHES and ROOSEVELT, and if he does, when he climbed on it.

Arch crime of all, a speech of Mr. POINDEXTER'S is in the Democratic Campaign Text Book. "Did you ever "hear of any speech by me being "embalmed in a Democratic text "book?" asked the best friend of lumber and shingles.

In spite of his "free trade," Mr. POINDEXTER won by some 7,000 votes. If the Democrats were good and kept away from the primaries, as the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee advised them to do, the Ark of Protection in Washington State needs shingling. The Republicans had the right of challenge if any Democrat tried to take part in the selection of the Republican candidates.

HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS.

A marked reduction in the number of fatal accidents at railroad grade crossings in this part of the country is shown by the report of the National Highways Protective Society for the month of August. In the State of New York eight persons were killed. The number in August a year ago was seventeen. And in New Jersey the decrease is more impressive—from twelve to four.

This change for the better has been due to the railroad companies, whose "warnings and extra precautions," the society says, "have undoubtedly been the cause" of it. The companies are earnestly striving to prevent loss of life at the crossings. But they cannot keep men on guard night and day at all of them, nor can they restrain the thoughtless who will not "stop, look, listen." All drivers on the highways are warned and urged by signboards to do this, but some will not heed the warning, and there are some who will even run against and wreck gates closed to protect them. Progress is made every year in separation of grades, but the work involves great expense, and recent events at Washington will reduce the companies' net earnings, a great part of which was already needed for delayed purchases of new equipment.

The number of automobiles in use is growing rapidly, and this may account for the August increase of the number of persons killed by such vehicles in this State. In that month eighty-eight lives were lost, and in the State outside of the city the increase was 28 per cent. In New Jersey, however, the number declined from twenty-six to twenty-two. Among the causes were defective brakes, the recklessness of drivers, and the carelessness of pedestrians. Accounts of fatal collisions show again and again that the most cautious driver is not safe when he is followed or met by those who are incompetent or otherwise disqualified. With a greater number of motor vehicles, there will not be less danger, and all possible improvement of regulations for the promotion of safety should be diligently sought.

DICTATOR FOR A MOMENT.

Stray hints that leak through the tight censorship are all that we have as a basis for conjectures about what is going on in Greece. The most definite is a dispatch quoting Premier ZAIMIS, who has resigned, as saying that "internal incidents were preventing him from dealing with the "external situation." Translated from the mysterious words beloved of officialdom into ordinary language, this means that domestic politics prevents him from carrying out his foreign policy. Now, ZAIMIS originally represented the policy of neutrality. VENIZELOS carried on a steady fight against that policy, in which he has recently received powerful aid through the march of events—and the march of Bulgaria. At the moment when the situation seemed to have become impossible, VENIZELOS demanded a union of parties. Within a few days came the announcement that ZAIMIS had assumed dictatorial powers, and had done so with the consent of VENIZELOS. This could mean only one thing—that the end which VENIZELOS sought when he demanded a union of parties had been achieved, after a fashion, by a working agreement between the two statesmen. It is true that some flamboyant statements were made to the effect that ZAIMIS's dictatorship was real and complete, and that the power of keeping Greece at peace or plunging her into war was in his hands alone. But it was plain enough that there was nothing either in the situation or in the personal strength of ZAIMIS to account for anything of that kind.

A few more days have elapsed, during which the most rigid censorship has covered the events in Athens, and now ZAIMIS resigns because his attempts to deal with the foreign situation are nullified by events at home. The working agreement between him and VENIZELOS has evidently broken down. As his policy was originally that of neutrality, it is to be supposed that he has endeavored to keep too close to that original policy to suit VENIZELOS. Finding VENIZELOS resolute and his own position impossible, he resigns. The King thereupon offers the Premiership to Mr. DEMITRACOPULOS, who favors war. Most certainly this offer does not represent the King's own wishes. He is helpless in the hands of VENIZELOS. The short-lived working agreement, the momentary dictatorship of ZAIMIS by permission of VENIZELOS, has come to an end. There is every indication that the whole situation is now in the hands of VENIZELOS, with the King powerless and ZAIMIS out. This is the climax of the "internal incidents" which have prevented action on "the external situation."

OKLAHOMA CONSERVATISM.

A candidate for the Legislature in Southern Oklahoma is making his canvass on the aspiring issue of a dome for the State Capitol. Oklahoma is building one. Averse to custom and precedent, as usual, she is not to crown her house of laws with the indispensable inverted cup. The Capitol at Washington set the fashion for the State Capitols. Indeed, a precisian in Government architecture like the late Senator THOMAS COLLIER PLATT couldn't conceive that the New York Custom House was possible without a dome.

It may be considering too curiously to wonder if statutes enacted in a Capitol wanting the official hemispherical roof can be constitutional. That doubt would bother Oklahoma little enough. She is content to please herself and show her originality in legislation. Of her contempt for the archaic and her love of the newfangled, her undomed Capitol speaks eloquently. But this time she has gone too far. She has touched the reserve of hunkerism, old habit, poetic association, or what not, the "old world" lingering subliminally in the modernest bosom. The Oklahoma City Times sees a "Statewide unrest" on account of that missing dome. The Southern Oklahoma conservative has a great issue and should have a great future.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Seems Queer, But It's All Right.

A psychologic difference almost worthy to be called fundamental or essential, separating the peoples living on the two sides of the Atlantic, is brought to attention by the official granting to the City of Verdun of a whole collection of medals and crosses, gold and other, in recognition of its heroic and successful repelling of the great German attack.

So nearly impossible would it be for us to think of honoring a little town—or a big one, for that matter—in this particular way that we have more than difficulty in arriving at comprehension of just what impulse it satisfies or what pleasure it gives. We do not often personify cities, and though, in a sense, we do sometimes speak of them as doing things—building subways or water works, for instance—we wouldn't carry the metaphor so far as to credit one of them with a warlike achievement, or any other of a similar nature.

The mystery of these awards to Verdun is increased—for us—by the fact that neither the town itself nor the old forts that gave it the name of fortress played any part in the siege except to be about in the centre of the operations, and the defense was not the exploit of Verdun's own inhabitants or of its ordinary garrison, but that of officers and soldiers gathered from all parts of France. The decoration of those officers, or even of all their men, would be understandable over here, for that is the one use we make of such honorifics.

But of course the French have the very best of rights to solve, in accordance with their own ideas, not ours, the problem of showing appreciation of the magnificent and efficient courage shown by their army at Verdun. The immediate rewards of patriotism, courage, and persistence are very properly symbolic, and, in the choice of symbols, national habits of thought and action are decisive. Where they seem adequate and significant, they are both, and there need be no questioning as to whether or not the awarding of the orders to the city was "reasonable." It did not have to be, in the ordinary meaning of that term; it only had to accord with the French view of the case and its demands.

Reason for Thought, Not Alarm.

There is more of interest than of importance, probably, in the suggestion that the so-called eight-hour law imposed upon the railways by Congress may be interpreted as prohibiting the payment of a full day's wage to the engineer or other trainman whose allotted daily task is completed in less than eight hours. The expert adviser of the companies who has brought forward that possibility can himself hardly regard it as more than the remotest of probabilities, and it is not very unfair to suspect that his purpose was less to forecast the future than it was to create uneasiness in the minds of the brotherhood members.

They would have cause indeed for grief if the exercise of their powers of coercion were to result in the abolition of their long-established right or privilege of getting a full day's pay for a fractional day's work, but courts have an eye for the intentions of legislators, as well as for the words they use—and do not use—and in this case there is no doubt as to what the legislators intended. It was to make eight hours the working day in the same sense that ten hours had been before, and though they did not say anything about payments for fractional days of less than eight hours, the failure could hardly be twisted into a prohibition that was in nobody's mind.

What is probable, if the new law withstands the attacks which the companies are threatening to make on it, is that as many as possible of the now numerous "short" days will be eliminated by a rearrangement of train schedules. That will be unpleasant for the beneficiaries of the old system, but they cannot put it forward as a grievance with much hope of exciting sympathy.

Ambition Outruns Possibility.

One of our correspondents, not content with the number and size of the problems now confronting a troubled globe, advises the establishment of what he calls a "world paper"—a daily to be issued in the capitals of all lands and presenting the same contents in the language of each. A fine scheme, that, but exactly the purpose to be accomplished by its execution or how it could be done was not disclosed.

Possibly the proponent's idea was to give only news, and it could hardly be denied that there is a certain amount of news of certain sorts that is, or ought to be, of interest and value everywhere. To meet all tastes and to avoid all censorial influences and inhibitions, however, that news would have to be reduced to the barest and driest of bones, and the reading of such a paper—well, it might be imposed in police courts as a substitute for $10 or ten days, and so something of circulation could be attained, but voluntary subscribers would be few.

If an effort were made to add comment and explanation to the news in the "world paper," the difficulties would be enormously increased. The writers of the editorial articles would have to have their offices at least as far away as Mars—perhaps to be Martians themselves—if they were to display that fine, inhuman impartiality, and that finer and more inhuman indifference to consequences, that would be needed for the safe and competent performance of their duties.

A "world paper" would be, if for anybody, which is doubtful, for "citizens of the world." That title is still claimed by a few morbidly self-esteeming persons, but they are considerably less numerous now than they were when the penalties for talking that particular sort of nonsense were less severe than they are now become.

It is to be feared that what our correspondent really wants is not a "world paper" in any true sense, but an "organ" for the wide distribution of theories and doctrines, political and other, in which he himself believes. That is a familiar journalistic aspiration; everybody in the business has it to some extent. Experience has shown, however, that there are limits on the attainment of this worthy ambition, and, from present indications, every paper will have to be contented with a "field" considerably less extensive than the whole round world.

Clever Yankees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was quite far from my expectation that the trifling squib (on its face one would think "humorous") concerning the acquisition by the United States of certain British possessions would be taken seriously. It is extremely mortifying to have been so misunderstood, and especially by one like Mr. Ornum, (or Munro,) who seems to have his pet country's interests so much at heart. Not for worlds would I wound any one's feelings. And there, let me point out, I differ from the gentleman from Stamford. My! how cross-grained, even cruel, he is, not only toward me individually, but kicking and clawing and biting and scratching America and Americans.

But what an immoral state of things his communication seems to disclose! I wonder if our thrifty merchants really have made as good a bargain and been as ruthlessly (even if immorally) clever as his ferocious letter would seem to indicate. What! "two dollars cash for every dollar's worth of merchandise!" And we were as "smart" as that, were we? But where was British cleverness all this time? Were they fooled into paying out good money ("cash in advance") for "shoddy" and "sawdust," or did they part with their substance out of sheer good nature? I wonder.

Yes, Sir, we Yankees are clever. But, honestly, until I learned the fact from Mr. Ornum, I never fully realized exactly how clever; I never knew before that we were relying solely upon the British Navy to keep safe our Monroe Doctrine. Just think! entire safety for "Monroeism," and Great Britain all the time paying the bills! Gracious! Egotistical and "chauvinistic" as a Yankee in good standing, I never thought of that. Clever's no word for it. Now I see just how the matter stands. Why, of course, we have no need to acquire further territory in and around the Caribbean Sea. I apologize.

WILLIAM J. ROE.
Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1916.

An Objection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to protest most emphatically against Mrs. Homer Fort's statement that twelve States "gave by direct vote of the people large majorities against woman suffrage." The question has never been submitted to the people of those States. One fraction of the people decided not to permit another fraction to vote; that is all.

GEORGE H. WRIGHT.
New Milford, Conn., Sept. 6, 1916.

WILSON AND LINCOLN.

Charges Made Against Them Show a Strange Parallel.

New York, Sept. 13, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Wilson's opponents are very liberal with their criticisms of his care and caution in dealing with the difficult foreign questions which he has had to meet, and very free in charging him with "wabbling," "uncertainty," and the like.

The attitude of even ardent supporters of President Lincoln during his term of office is both an illustration and a warning of the small value to be attached to these contemporary opinions. If we would see the great civil war President as he appeared to those of his time, we must go to their writings, and we shall find the picture quite different from the idealized one so familiar to us now.

Richard Grant White, a Republican and an earnest Union man, wrote a series of political pamphlets in support of the Administration, four in number, entitled "The New Gospel of Peace." In the first of these, published July 27, 1863, he pictures Abraham Lincoln as he appeared to the country then:

> Now, Abraham was honest, but he was not wise in his generation.
>
> Likewise, also of the chief counselors that he appointed, that one that was counselor for the war wrought only mischief and confusion; even so that Abraham, who was long-suffering and slow to anger, would sometimes put down his foot in wrath.
>
> Now, Abraham's foot was heavy, but his head was light and his knees were feeble, so his foot came down in the wrong place or at the wrong time, or else it continued not down until the end was accomplished.
>
> Wherefore he prevailed not. And he was called Abraham the well-meaning. And men pitied him.
>
> And Abraham and his counselors should have ruled with a firm hand and a mighty arm and have bound the land together with bands of steel, and have smitten down the strong and set at naught the proud, and been gracious unto the feeble. But they wavered and shrank from the voice of threatening, both in their own land and in the land of Jonbool (John Bull.)

We see here an exact parallel to the charges made against Wilson, even that of being too submissive to England.

It is not an unreasonable conclusion that in the future people will read with astonishment the partisan attacks upon the great President of our own time, who has for over two years preserved peace with honor during the greatest world disturbance of at least 100 years, treated our unfortunate neighbor Mexico with a consideration which is thoroughly consistent with our national ideals, and at the same time secured the adoption of the greatest program of constructive and progressive legislation ever passed during one Presidential term.

BOARDMAN WRIGHT.

A Forgotten Republican Plank.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call attention of former Justice Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican Party, and the railroad Presidents, to the following plank in the Republican platform of 1896:

> We favor the creation of a national board of arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employes engaged in interstate commerce.

The Republican Party remained in control of the Government sixteen years after that plank was written. Had it done its duty and lived up to the party platform there could not have been any possibility of a railroad strike. Mr. Hughes blames the President for not doing in a week something that the Republican Party had promised to do and did not do in sixteen years.

MURRAY W. STAND.
New York, Sept. 13, 1916.

The Blinding Headlight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The automobile danger on Queens Boulevard, Long Island, should receive immediate attention. Returning to Long Island from the city on Sunday evening about 10:30, I encountered the usual procession of motor cars with all sorts of lights in use. The blinding headlight prevailed. Car after car came sweeping along, rendering it impossible to steer one's car with any degree of safety. Some machines ignored lighting entirely.

It is a positive menace and disgrace to the city. Where are the police? Are fines not worth collecting? LEDLIE WARREN,
New York, Sept. 12, 1916.

Bread in War and Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the cutting of the weight of the five-cent loaf, why is it that the two-pound loaf sells by law at 7 cents in Australia? If war is the cause, as stated, of the rise in bread prices in New York, why is it that bread in Australia, which is a belligerent country, is little more than half the price in New York? LOUIS WEEKES.
New York, Sept. 13, 1916.

ADVENTURERS.

Come and follow, follow, follow, down
the trail of Long Ago,
When the colors of the dawning held
you silent with delight;
Come and listen to the lilting of the
water's ebb and flow
When you floated in the silver of that
burning Summer night. . . .
Come and follow, follow, follow, leave
the city and its grime
For the fragrances of boyhood in that
blessed olden time.

Come and grip with riper passion, born
of youth and clean desire—
The need to join in battle with the
hosts of Pow'r and Pride—
The ache to prove your manhood in
that white creative fire.
It will linger on this planet till the
last lone man has died—
The passion of the Lover, sheer delight
and clarion call,
The flaming of the fire that shall test
the souls of all!

Come and follow trails of fancy, leading down the city ways—
Trails that turn a proxy office into
Castle of Romance!
Come and linger on the turret in those
dear and callow days
When nothing yet was FINISHED
and you tossed the coin of Chance—
When you followed, followed, followed,
yonder banner marked I DARE,
And never reeked the meaning of that
mordaunt word DESPAIR.

Come and follow, follow, follow, down
the trail of bold TODAY!
You are older? You are weary? You
are sad and scarred and lame?
Life is bitter? Life is empty? And November is not May?
Man! The glow comes in the evening
and the glory's in the Game!
Come and follow, follow, follow, down
the rugged, new-blazed trail!
He who's living and observing—and still
loving—CANNOT FAIL!

Oh, the trail is long, my Brother, up
and down the hills of Life!
You may lose it any moment, you may
wander in the dark. . . .
All the thunder of their armies, all the
noise and stench and strife,
These may deafen you and sicken you,
with not a friend to mark. . . .
Yet, if you follow, follow, though you're
old and ill and lame,
Comes the splendor of the Sunset—
comes the glory of The Game!

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

RETALIATION FOR THE BLACKLIST.

International Justice Instead of International Law as the Guide for American Policy.

By HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK.

New York, Sept. 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be expected that American firms who have been blacklisted by the French and English should be angry at the loss of prospective gains; so, too, merchants whose dealings with neutral countries have been curtailed or whose letters have been delayed, not to mention others who have been cut off from all trade with Germany. Few or none will blame them for demanding the enforcement of the letter of international law. But should they have the power to obtain their demands and dictate the policy of the country?

These malcontents are not the whole country, nor anything like it; they make but a small fraction of the population. What is the situation with regard to those of us who, with no axes to grind, respect international law, but respect international justice still more? We may sympathize with these merchants, balked of what seem to them legitimate profits, but we have other and deeper sympathies as well. We sympathize with Belgium, which we hold has been outraged; with England, for blood is thicker than water or should be; with France, our sister republic and old ally; and we believe that they are fighting for the cause of international justice.

We are officially neutral. We adopted neutrality because we did not think that self-interest required us to take part in the war. But neither neutrality nor self-interest requires us to stand like stocks or stones, indifferent to right and wrong. Enough has been done for neutrality; enough has been done for self-interest. The country is at peace; we are not killing or being killed. Those most in love with neutrality ought to be satisfied that the United States of America is doing nothing and saying nothing to help the cause of justice. Those who feel less warmly toward neutrality think that more than enough has been done for it.

And, now, at the instigation of a comparatively small band of profit-losers, Congress authorizes the President to take measures of retaliation—retaliation upon those countries whose soldiers are dying by the hundreds of thousands for the cause we consider the cause of justice. This is too much. The excuse put forward is that Congress is upholding international law; as if international law did not depend upon international justice. The British Government has asked pertinently enough, How about the invasion of Belgium? What protest did our international-law-loving Congress then put forward? We may talk as we please about our duty of maintaining international law; but we have no right to talk so until we stand do something toward upholding international justice. The pith of the matter is that when American passions are touched our Government does nothing for international law; but when American pockets are touched it insists on the letter of the law, in spite of the fact that its insistence may hinder, delay, and possibly put in doubt the rights of Belgium's wrongs, and the maintenance of the doctrine that treaties shall be kept which constitutes the backbone of international law. The letter of international law killeth; the spirit of international justice giveth life.

We hear nowadays very frequently the words, "American ideals." Some of us are at a loss to know how they differ from the ideals of other nations, and our doubts are increased by the uncertainty whether we should estimate "American ideals" by what America says or by what America does. If we are to accept what nations say, we shall believe that all nations pursue all noble ideals, and thereby, perhaps, fall into errors; but if we confine ourselves to what nations do we shall find definite data to go upon. Many nations set greater value on other things than money. Germany, for instance, sets greater value on ambition; Belgium on honor; France on national existence; England on empire; Italy on her unredeemed fellow-countrymen; Russia on the Slav destiny. What shall we say America prefers to money? What says the action of Congress—but that the United States of America is willing to put a spoke in the wheels of international justice?

Congress, however, has shifted the responsibility to the President of the United States, the successor of Washington. The President has uttered many noble words about "American ideals"; he has said they consist in service to humanity, self-sacrifice, and the like. Now that he has the power to hinder Belgium, France, England, and their allies in the painful pursuit of international justice, those of us who are not on any blacklist, as well as those who are, await with interest to see how his actions may help define "American ideals" and explain the relations between those ideals and international justice.

HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK.

DR. JORDAN ON MEXICO.

The Militia, He Says, Did Not Prevent a War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is an idea becoming current that the presence of the militia along the Mexican border prevented war with Mexico. This idea has taken two forms, the one that the "First Chief" was cowed by the display of superior force, the other that he was cheered and rendered rational by it. The last view is expressed by Mr. Edward S. Martin:

> The mobilization of the United States militia and its fairly prompt appearance on the Mexican border so strengthened Mr. Carranza's hold on the Government that he was able to be polite and to act like a reasonable being.

We may recognize that Carranza (or his clever Secretary, Jesus Acuna) sent to Washington a sharp and undiplomatically truthful note, which our Government followed by another equally severe. After a certain time the expressions on both sides took a very different tone, bearing no traces either of defiance or of aggression. No one can be sure of actual motives in such a case, but to some of us who were near the firing line at the time the militia did not appear to be a factor at all.

To put ourselves in Carranza's place, we can imagine him aware of the plunder agents on the border, and the shouting journalists behind them, while the most conservative of our people freely admitted the painful necessity of ultimate intervention for the good of the Mexicans, of course, but involving the killing of thousands on thousands of them, with the disruption of their nationality.

Through various agencies, American and Mexican, Carranza was made aware that the President had no purpose of military intervention, and that the body of the American people were firmly opposed to war with Mexico, or to war anywhere as an adjunct to "big business." With these ideas in mind, Carranza lost his alarm at the movements of the "Colossus of the North," and defiance gave place to co-operation. This accession of confidence led to the request for a boundary commission, the most hopeful feature yet developed in our relations with Mexico.

So far as the militia are concerned, their presence was at first a hindrance to good understanding. It strengthened the idea that war was really imminent. Later, the presence of troops may have assured Carranza that bandit raids, if occurring, could not be chargeable to the de facto government.

But in any case, the hopeful change of attitude at Queretaro, and afterward, at Washington, was a human phenomenon in which the presence or absence of troops played no important part.

DAVID STARR JORDAN.
Leland Stanford University, Sept. 8, 1916.

Scenic Beauties of New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During my Summer travels, which have covered sections scenically famous and others perhaps not so well known, I found so much to admire of natural beauty, whether of mountain, lake, or sea, that my aesthetic cravings in this regard seemed to have been wholly satisfied, if not satiated. However, since my return, I find myself impressed afresh, and most vividly, by the beauties of my own city, even of my own immediate neighborhood, in the vicinity of the City College. Standing at sunset on any evening last week at the brow of the Amsterdam Avenue Hill at 138th or 138th Street, one was treated to a picture which for sheer beauty and impressiveness it would be hard to equal—the sweeping Hudson almost at one's feet, the Palisades beyond thrown into relief by the warm afterglow of the sunset; on their heights the fairy palace sketched by the lights of the amusement park; while on the left the moon rose over the Stadium and bathed its classic outlines in silver. I wonder how many New Yorkers have ever beheld this scene? And there are others of equal charm. I have heard people enthuse over the beauties of Paris at night seen from the heights of Montmartre. How many know that we have our own counterpart of this scene from the college campus, looking away to the east over the brilliantly lighted city to the East River and its bridges beyond—a view that gains in artistic effect if beheld through one of the graceful arches of the college buildings? It is not Paris, but it is wonderful. Another treat for the lover of scenic splendors is that favored point at 155th Street and Broadway, where the river, the Palisades, Trinity Churchyard, and the artistic buildings and terraces of the Hispanic Society combine to stir one's imagination to the depths.

I feel that the greatest benefit I have received from my Summer travels is the training of the eye to see the beauties at my own doorstep. Why not a new slogan for New Yorkers—"See New York first"?

New York, Sept. 11, 1916. ARTISTA.

ANOTHER GERMAN PAMPHLET.

Published as a Defense Against Bedier's Charges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There recently came into the hands of the writer a pamphlet bearing for its title "The German War and Catholicism," which purports to be a "German defense against French attacks." It is apparently an "authorized American edition" of a pamphlet intended, like countless other German pamphlets, to deceive American readers.

Opening it at random my eye fell upon this passage, (Page 47,) "Bedier has perused forty soldiers' diaries and has attempted to prove German crimes on the evidence of the German documents. But how these documents are distorted by his pen!" Now, any one who has read Bedier's "des crimes allemands" knows that in most cases the author has reproduced the German facsimiles and given the French translation opposite. Even admitting that an error might have occurred here and there in the translation, no error is possible in the original photographic reproduction.

Have the German Catholics who undertook the publishing of this pamphlet the hardihood to insinuate, nay, to state, that Bedier actually falsified the German documents? What a senseless charge to bring against a man like Joseph Bedier! Only the ignorant among American Catholics could possibly be influenced by the reading of "The German War and Catholicism."

In their concluding chapter the authors have nothing stronger to say to prove their case than to repeat false statements with which the American public has been surfeited, namely, that "Germany was forced into war and must defend herself"; that "Germany crossed the Belgian frontier in justified self-defense"; that "France and England were ready to enter Belgium"; that what the Allies qualified as atrocities "were only justified defense against the franc-tireur war." But here is one justification for Germany's conduct of the war which the writer had not yet encountered. We are informed in truly Teutonic involved phraseology that "this embittered and unlawful franc-tireur warfare of the Belgian population which, in ignorance of what the Government of the country had done, regarded Belgium as a neutral country and, misled by the press, which trusted blindly and frivolously in the Allies, indulged in the hope that by participating in the fighting it might cause the defeat of the German Army. It has violated the basic principle governing any just proceeding."

In the language of the street, "If that won't the limit!"

R. L. S.
Duxbury, Mass., Sept. 10, 1916.

Concerning Strikes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have found the slogan "Safety First" valuable. Would not a new slogan, "The People First," be just as valuable? Let labor and capital bear this in mind and seek a higher level for America. Strikes waste valuable hours of labor just when we need an accumulation of effort to out-distance the world as a producing nation. Possibly these strikes are caused by capital, possibly by labor. Certainly both are to blame more or less. We must legislate both for and against capital and labor in the interests of the people. For if to be controlled and oppressed by one is bad, then it is certainly as bad to be controlled and oppressed by the other.

PEOPLE FIR

ATTACKS FAIR BILLS AS WASTE OF FUNDS

"Scandalous!" E. H. Wilson Says of Expenses for Officials at Panama Exposition.

ARGUMENT ON LEGAL POINTS

Appellate Division Hearing on Power of Controller to Audit the Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 14.—The expenditure of $700,000 by the New York State Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission was characterized as a "scandalous waste" of public funds by Edward H. Wilson, attorney for the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club, in opposing today before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court an appeal taken in behalf of Controller Travis from an order of Justice Hasbrouck, in which the Controller was required to audit the bills of the commission. The Controller was represented by Wilbur W. Chambers, Deputy Attorney General, who contended that the Legislature conferred on the commission the power to audit its own bills, and left with the Controller only the duty of paying them, if they were found to be mathematically correct.

The court reserved decision. The argument largely concerned only the legal question whether the Controller possessed the power to audit the bills. The Deputy Attorney General insisted that if funds had been wasted, which, he said, the Controller's office did not admit, the remedy was for the Attorney General to bring suit against the members of the commission.

Attorney Wilson condemned the actions of the commission, declaring the members "wandered about the country entertaining their wives, friends, and relatives at the expense of the State."

SUBWAY CONTRACT GIVEN.

Calls for Laying Tracks in 7th Av. from Times Square South.

The Public Service Commission approved yesterday the awarding of the contract for laying the tracks in the Seventh Avenue subway south from Times Square to Battery Park to Engel & Hevener, of 220 Broadway, for $229,440.50. The contract also includes the laying of tracks on the Brooklyn extension of the Seventh Avenue line from West Broadway and Park Place to a connection with the first subway at a point near Joralemon Street. The contract stipulates that the tracks must be completed at the rate of 500 feet of single track each day, and this may be ordered increased to 1,000 feet a day.

The commission has set Oct. 6, at 11:30 A. M. as the date for receiving bids for the construction of the finish for the diagonal station on the Lexington Avenue line underneath Forty-second Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, and the Times Square, Thirty-fourth Street, Twenty-eighth Street, Twenty-third Street, and Eighteenth Street stations of the Seventh Avenue line as far south as the Pennsylvania station will be opened by the first of the year.

The contract has also been awarded to the Thomas Crimmins Contracting Company, of 444 East Sixty-ninth Street, for furnishing the third rail on the Queens rapid transit lines, which, it is expected, will be placed in operation before the end of the year. The cost will be about $22,300.

ADOPTS PHYSICAL PROGRAM.

Board of Regents Advises Spread of Training in Schools.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 14.—The State Board of Regents in session here today gave unanimous approval to the physical training program for all the schools of the State, as recommended by the State Military Training Commission, in a report formally presented by Dr. John H. Finley, a member of the commission. The Regents had before them suggestions and comments of school superintendents from all parts of the State, as well as the advice of other educational authorities.

Dr. Thomas A. Storey, an expert employed by the commission, was present. After full discussion, the report presented by Dr. Finley was adopted.

Under the action of the Regents the program calls for all the minimum time to be devoted to physical training in the schools which is prescribed by law, that is an average of twenty minutes a day or 100 minutes a week.

"The general plan is the most comprehensive health education and physical training program ever adopted by a State, and yet it is simple and practical," said a statement issued after the meeting. "Every feature is already in successful operation in some of the most progressive schools in the State."

WAR OVER IN EAST AFRICA.

Sir James W. S. Lengerman Reports the Germans Defeated There.

Sir James W. S. Langerman arrived last night from South Africa on the White Star liner Lapland on his way to attend the Dominion Trade Conference at Vancouver, British Columbia, which commences on Sept. 21. He was a member of the South African Parliament and resigned his seat to accept the post of delegate to the conference.

In speaking of conditions in South Africa, he said business was very good.

"The attempt to start another rebellion with De Wet," he said, "was an echo of the one which took place two years ago. The Rand miners threatened to strike in June of this year, and the rebel agitators tried to get the men mixed up in another rebellion. The strike did not occur, and consequently there was no rebellion and that was the end of the matter. The war in East Africa is practically over, and what is going on now is guerrilla fighting. The South African military leaders know the country and also are thoroughly conversant with the proper methods of conducting a campaign in the most vigorous fashion, which the Germans have by now discovered to their cost."

Son in Stephen T. Kelsey's Home.

A son was born in East Orange, N. J., yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. Stephen T. Kelsey, and will be called Stephen T. Kelsey, Jr. Mrs. Kelsey was Miss Louisa Silver, and her husband is a son of Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York.

BARS PRISON PUBLICITY.

Superintendent Carter Warns Wardens Against 'Featuring' Convicts.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—James M. Carter, Superintendent of the State Prison Department, today advised wardens of all State prisons not to "struggle for publicity." He said the public was entitled to certain information concerning prison development, but "the practice of featuring convicts and indiscriminate prison advertising cannot be helpful."

The suggestion was contained in the following letter which Mr. Carter sent to all agents and wardens:

"While this department would, under certain conditions, be glad to let the public know of the work being done in the penal institutions it is a fact, nevertheless, that publicity can be overdone and to the disadvantage of the prison system. The struggle for publicity, as it is termed by some, should not be given substantiation by newspaper headlines.

"There is information, however, which will get to the public and to which the department does not object. But the practice of featuring convicts and indiscriminate prison advertising cannot be helpful.

"I would, therefore, suggest that care be exercised from now on, believing that it will be beneficial to all concerned.

Superintendent Carter also notified the wardens that hereafter transfers would be made from one prison to another only on May 1, Sept. 1, and Jan. 1 of each year, except when overcrowded condition warranted shifts at other times. This order, it was stated at the department, was intended to check appeals by politicians and other influential persons for the transfer of prisoners in whom they are interested from interfering with more important department activities.

NEW WAY TO GET CUBE ROOT

Sooy's Discovery Came from a Habit Formed as a Newsboy.

The first public demonstration of a new method of extracting the cube root of any number up to a trillion was made last night by Wendell Sooy, a cousin of Simon Lake, inventor of the submarine, at the West Twenty-third Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Sooy, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, explained that he had discovered his method, which has since been copyrighted, from a habit he had of associating in his mind people and events with compound numbers while still a newsboy in Philadelphia. Eight months' work at the university had perfected the method, which had won the approval of mathematicians to whom it had been shown.

As the basis of his method, Mr. Sooy recommends that the table of cubes of the numbers from 1 to 10 be memorized. Since each of the ten cubes ends in a different numeral, the unit digit of the required cube root may be ascertained at once. By the arrangement of the digits of the number whose root is to be found in groups of thousands, an examination of the first period of the number to see what cube in the table that number is nearest, always choosing the lowest, will give the next digit of the required root.

Mr. Sooy, in explaining the application of his method to the number 35,937, pointed out that for the first group of the digits, 3 is the only number whose cube will give a 7 as the last digit. For the second group, as 3 cubed gives 27, while 4 cubed gives 64, which is too high a number, 33 is found to be the cube root of the given number.

OPPOSE FOREIGN MUSICIANS

Delegates to Convention Urge Recognition for Americans.

LOCKPORT, Sept. 14.—The first American Musicians' Convention opened here this afternoon and will continue until Friday. J. Lawrence Erb, President of the National Music Teachers' Association, led a discussion on discrimination against the American musician, due to the influx of European artists caused by the war. He urged a co-operative campaign of education in favor of home musicians.

G. Coleman Gow of Vassar College said American musicians were discriminating against themselves. He cited instances of Americans taking foreign names to gain quicker recognition.

Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris of Michigan was the principal speaker today. He told of his efforts to bring the best music to the masses, and urged the musicians to co-operate in a general movement with this aim.

CHORUS FESTIVAL ENDS.

Large Crowd Gathers for Last Performance in Central Park.

The "Song and Light Festival" of the Community Chorus was repeated last night at the lake in Central Park, and again there was a large crowd. The program last night was the same as that of the preceding one, except that Mme. Alma Simpson sang "Annie Laurie" as an encore, and Harry Barnhart, the conductor, listened to the demand of his chorus and sang "Silver Threads Among the Gold" as a solo.

During the evening it was reported that the city would take over the "Song and Light Festival" next Summer. The concert last night ended the organization's season, but the members were in favor of starting it again as soon as possible, and within a few weeks it is believed they will be singing in preparation for other concerts and next year's Central Park festival.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the Kroonland and Lapland.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

KROONLAND, (Liverpool.)—The Rev. Dr. J. D. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. H. Reeve Angel, Miss G. M. Angel, Rowland Angel, A. J. Armstrong, W. F. Battagle, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Bonnell, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bourn, Mrs. Estelle Chesney, W. W. Craib, Miss Helen Craib, Paul D. Cravath, Miss P. Fox, H. G. Gore, C. O. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Lutkins, H. Maxwell, W. T. Morrin, Thomas L. Peel, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Raphael, Mr. and Mrs. George Reay, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wetzel, Frank Martin, Samuel Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thallon, Miss Cecilie West, and B. White.

LAPLAND, (Liverpool.)—E. L. Adams, Miss Maud Allan, George W. Allan, A. L. Bell, R. Berridge, Arthur E. Baxter, Miss E. Bonner, Roy Campbell, J. F. Collins, C. T. Craig, F. K. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Einert, Miss Dora Einert, Miss Alice Einert, Miss Christine Einert, W. C. Everitt, W. W. Fletcher, William Foley, G. M. Frame, G. A. Grahame, W. Frank Hatheway, Miss C. E. Hoffman, Duncan Joy, Sir James W. S. Langerman, Lady Langerman, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Luchars, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie, James McGiffin, Miss Isolde Menges, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Miller, Cramer Roberts, E. A. Robinson, C. B. Stranahan, Miss C. Ward, T. M. Wardleworth, George W. Wathen, Dr. E. L. Wheeler, James W. Woods, R. S. Hudson, Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, W. Pownall, J. Stordy, and W. T. Robertshaw.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivingston St.
East Houston St., cor Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

DR. JOSIAH ROYCE, PHILOSOPHER, DIES

Alford Professor of Natural Religion and Civil Polity Was 60 Years Old.

RECEIVED MANY DEGREES

A Fellow of Learned Societies and the Author of "The Conception of Immortality" and Other Works.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 14.—Dr. Josiah Royce, Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity at Harvard University and one of the leading philosophers of this country, died at his home here today after an illness of two weeks. He was in his sixty-first year, and was born in Grass Valley, Cal.

After being graduated from the University of California in 1875 with the degree of A. B., Dr. Royce studied abroad and then received a fellowship at Johns Hopkins University, from which he received his Ph. D. in 1878. A number of other degrees were awarded him. Among these were LL. D., from the University of Aberdeen in 1900, from Johns Hopkins in 1902, from Yale University in 1911, from St. Andrew's University in 1911; the degree of Litt. D., from Harvard University in 1911, and that of D. Sc., from Oxford University in 1913.

During 1878-1882 he was instructor in English Literature and Logic at the University of California. Dr. Royce joined the Faculty of Harvard University in the latter year as an instructor in philosophy, rising through the various grades until he was appointed to his late chairs. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the American Philosophical Society, the American Psychology Association, and the American Philosophical Association. He belonged to the Harvard Club of Boston, the Colonial Club of this place, and the Authors' Clubs of Boston and New York.

Dr. Royce was the author of a number of volumes, among which are "The Spirit of Modern Philosophy," "The Conception of Immortality," "Herbert Spencer: An Estimate and a Review," "The Philosophy of Loyalty," "William James and Other Essays on the Philosophy of Life," "The Problem of Christianity," and his last book, "War and Insurance," published during 1914.

Dr. Royce left a widow and two sons.

NEW DENOMINATION HERE.

Church of the Silent Demand to Hold Services in New York.

The Church of the Silent Demand, a denomination new in the East, will hold services at the Claridge Hotel beginning next Sunday. T. G. Northrup of Evanston, Ill., is sponsor of the organization and has hopes of soon building up a large congregation. He was connected with the New Thought movement at Evanston until the beginning of the Summer, and the Church of the Silent Demand will be conducted along the lines of that movement.

Many prominent men and women identified with the theatrical profession and the moving picture are earnestly interested in church work," Mr. Northrup said, "and I will make a canvass of them to secure their support and attendance. Traveling men, likewise, are not the care-free lot that Dame Rumor has it, for I personally know great numbers of Christian men in this worthy profession. Of course, the congregation is embryonic at present; but I am sure that New York promises an unusual field for my work."

$5,000 BET ON HUGHES.

Election Odds Remain the Same, 2 to 1 on Republicans.

Odds on the election remained steady yesterday at 2 to 1 on Hughes in whatever bids and offers were made on the Broad Street Curb and in Stock Exchange houses. A bet of $5,000 against $2,500 was placed through Stock Exchange houses for the account of customers.

On the Curb Hughes money was again offered in fair supply at 2 to 1 with no takers.

H. M. PEARSALL TO MARRY.

Broker and Mrs. Anna O'C. Nash, Divorcee, Get a License.

Harris M. Pearsall, a broker, and Mrs. Anna O'Connor Nash of 24 West Eighty-sixth Street, visited the Municipal Building yesterday and obtained a marriage license.

Mrs. Nash gave her age as 37, and in her application stated that she had been divorced from Warren B. Nash, in the Circuit Court in Lincoln County, South Dakota, on Nov. 16, 1908. Mr. Pearsall is 42, and resides at Hempstead, L. I. He is a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

Platter-McDonough Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Grace McDonough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McDonough of Dallas, Texas, and Henry Van Every Platter of the same city, took place at noon yesterday, Monsignor Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral officiating.

The bride was attended by Miss Frances Buell, and J. Kirby McDonough acted as best man.

A breakfast was held after the ceremony at the Waldorf-Astoria. The couple left later on a motor trip through the Berkshires and Canada, before returning to Texas.

Miss Danziger Weds Alfred Dryer.

The wedding of Miss Clara E. Danziger, daughter of Mrs. Lily Danziger of 135 West Seventy-ninth Street, to Alfred Dryer of this city, took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. Dr. S. de Sola Mendes performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate families. There were no bridal attendants and no reception was held. The couple left later on their honeymoon and upon their return will live in this city.

Miss Gabriella Prout Engaged.

Colonel and Mrs. Henry G. Prout of Nutley, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gabriella Prout, to Paul Greene Tomlinson of Elizabeth, N. J. Miss Prout is a graduate of Westover School, class of '14, and her fiance was graduated from Princeton in 1906. No date has been set for the wedding.

DUTTON'S

Discriminating book buyers will be interested in our new collection of fine bindings—the best we have ever shown

681 Fifth Avenue

WILSON'S $2,500 TO CHARITY

Eight Institutions Benefit by Rental of Shadow Lawn.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 14.—The $2,500 presented by President Wilson when rental for Shadow Lawn was refused by the owner has been divided among several local charities, the list being announced today by the committee which had charge of the arrangements for the Summer home for the President.

Eight institutions will be benefited by the President's gift as follows:

Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, $300; Ann May Hospital, Spring Lake, $300; Paul Kimball Memorial Hospital, Lakewood, $300; Methodist Episcopal Home for the Aged, Ocean Grove, $200; Hearle Nonsectarian Home for the Aged, Asbury Park, $100; Monmouth County Branch, State Charities Aid and Prison Reform Association, Red Bank, $100, and the Long Branch Visiting Nurses' Association, $100.

Shadow Lawn was offered by its owner, J. D. Greenhut of New York, to the committee seeking Summer quarters at the shore for the President. President Wilson accepted the offer, with the provision that he could pay $2,000 for the use of the house. The money was refused by Mr. Greenhut, and a check was sent by President Wilson to the committee to be distributed among charities.

Francis G. Himpler, Architect.

Francis G. Himpler, widely known for years as a designer of cathedrals and churches, will be buried today from the Church of Our Lady of Grace in Hoboken, N. J. He died at his home in Lake Hopatcong on Wednesday. Mr. Himpler, until two years ago, lived at Castle Point Terrace, Hoboken. He was architect of many of the largest sacred edifices in this country. Among them are the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul in St. Louis, St. Ann's Church in Buffalo, and the Church of St. Francis of Sales in Cincinnati. In addition, he designed the Hoboken City Hall, St. Mary's Hospital, and the Academy of the Sacred Heart in Hoboken. He left a widow and two daughters.

Dr. Frances Merriam Myers.

Dr. Frances Merriam Myers, wife of Dr. Oscar Myers of Mount Vernon, N. Y., died early yesterday morning at her home there in her forty-seventh year. She was born in Greenfield, Mass., and was a daughter of the late Edwin D. Merriam, and Mrs. Fanny Smith Merriam. Dr. Myers was a graduate of the Women's Medical College here and had practiced in Mount Vernon for the last sixteen years.

J. Rice Winchell Dies at 85.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 14.—J. Rice Winchell, for more than twenty years Collector of Customs at New Haven, died here tonight, aged 85. At one time he was editor of The New Haven Palladium, and in the late 60's published papers at Hannibal and Palmyra, Mo. He left a widow, a daughter, and two sons. One son, Benjamin L. Winchell, is a former President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Mrs. Grace Aland Dies on Yacht.

Mrs. Grace Aland, wife of William A. Aland of Middletown, Conn., died suddenly from apoplexy last night on the steam yacht Irene, owned by Alfred P. Lasher of the Atlantic Yacht Club. Mrs. Aland was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lasher on the yacht. She was 43 years old. The Irene arrived from Gloucester early last night.

Obituary Notes.

E. CLIFFORD WILSON, prominent in political and Masonic circles in New Jersey, died last night at Mercer Hospital, Trenton. Mr. Wilson, who was 60 years old, lived at 42 North Clinton Avenue, Trenton. He served two terms as a member of the Common Council, and had been a City Assessor.

JOHN LELLMANN, who was for many years in the soda water and bottling business in Greenport, L. I. died on Tuesday at his home, 2087 Atlantic Avenue, East New York, aged 77 years.

WARREN ABBOTT KETCHAM, for many years in the real estate business in Brooklyn, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Tuesday in his fifty-eighth year. Mr. Ketcham was a thirty-second-degree Mason and a member of Ezel Lodge and of Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He lived at 331 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, and left a widow, a son and a daughter.

Mrs. EMMA L. WOHLBERG, wife of Herman Wohlberg and an active member of the Zion Lutheran Church, died on Tuesday at her home, 285 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, in her forty-fourth year. She was a daughter of John Holweg, a retired Brooklyn grocer.

GEORGE A. JENKINS, for thirty-four years a salesman for Henry Smith, an importer in Manhattan, is dead at his home, 158 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, in his fifty-third year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH McCONVILLE, wife of Daniel O. McConville, a china merchant, died at her home, 1330 Seventy-first Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 60 years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WYLIE, born in England fifty-eight years ago and a resident of Brooklyn for twenty-five years, died from heart disease on Wednesday at her home, 493 Vesey Street. She was a member of the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea.

MAX RUBIN, 70 years old, inventor of many articles of common use, died on Wednesday at his home, 1054 East Fourteenth Street, Flatbush. He was a native of Austria, but had lived in Brooklyn since his youth. His wife, two sons, an a daughter survive him.

Mrs. JENNIE A. CROTER, formerly a singer on the vaudeville stage under the name of Jean Powell, died on Tuesday at her home, 3,514 Clarendon Road, Flatbush. She was the wife of Charles Croter, who is known on the stage as Charles Hoey of the team of Hoey and Lee.

JULIUS BOHN, a retired merchant and member of Greenwood Lodge, F. and A. M., died at his home, 805 Third Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. Mr. Bohn was 55 years old and left a widow and son.

JOHN H. COATES, a former member of the banking firm of Charles Fearon & Co., died on Wednesday at his home in Langhorne, Penn., in his forty-fourth year.

Capt. JOSEPH H. SPOONER, a Rhode Island skipper, died at his home in East Providence on Wednesday, in his seventy-first year.

Miss MARY B. SHERMAN, manager of a coal concern in Greenwich, Conn., and a resident of Port Chester, N. Y., died on Wednesday in the Nassau County Hospital in her thirty-sixth year.

THADDEUS K. WHITLOCK, a veteran of the civil war and a resident of Mount Vernon, died on Wednesday in Ocean Grove, N. J., in his eighty-first year.

OSCAR G. GARDNER, the oldest resident of South Kingston, R. I., died on Wednesday at his home there in his 100th year.

WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, a veteran of the civil war, died on Wednesday in Mystic, Conn., in his seventy-fourth year.

JOHN W. SNIFFEN, a resident of Greenwich, Conn., for many years, died on Wednesday at his home there in his seventieth year.

Mrs. ANNA K. SHELDON, widow of Henry K. Sheldon of 220 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Townsend Russell, at Silver Lake, Susquehanna County, Penn., in her eighty-ninth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH KING, widow of Job B. King, died on Wednesday at her home in East Orange, N. J.

EDWARD W. BALDWIN, for many years a member of the firm of J. W. Baldwin and Sons, storekeepers, of Bloomfield, N. J., died on Wednesday in Kingston, N. Y., in his sixty-third year, leaving a widow; two daughters, and a son.

Mrs. JEAN G. HOEY, known on the stage as Jean Powell, wife of Charles Hoey, a vaudeville performer and a member of the team of Hoey and Lee, died on Wednesday at her home, 3,514 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn.

CHARLES C. FINKLER, Financial Manager for the Mulhearn Steamfitting Company of this city, died suddenly in North Adams, N. Y., on Wednesday in his sixty-fifth year. He lived at 12 Rochelle Place, New Rochelle, and left a widow and two sisters.

Mrs. ELIZABETH N. REED, widow of William Reed, formerly for many years with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, died on Wednesday at the Irving Hotel in her eighty-seventh year, leaving a son.

Mrs. LINA KREILSHEIMER, wife of Leopould Kreilsheimer, a retired grocer, is dead at her home, 238 West 106th Street, in her sixty-fifth year.

ABRAHAM GRABER, a retired cloak and suit merchant, died on Tuesday at his home in Newark, N. J., in his seventy-third year.

Miss ANNA L. CONDELL, a public school teacher in Elizabeth, N. J., for thirty years, died yesterday at her home there in her fifty-seventh year.

STANTON I. HANSON, a perfumer and member of the firm of Hanson & Jenks, of 28 West Thirty-eighth Street, died on Wednesday at West Outlook Camps, Me., where he was spending the Summer. He was in his sixtieth year. Mr. Hanson was born in Waterboro, Me.

ABEL CARTWRIGHT, who would have celebrated his 102d birthday Nov. 9, died at his home near Peabody, Kan., yesterday.

Mrs. SOPHIE DOUGLASS WHITE, wife of the Rev. Gaylor Starin White, a member of the faculty of the Union Theological Seminary and head worker of the Union Settlement, died yesterday in West Falmouth, Mass., in her fifty-first year. She was born here.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

NINER—LEVISOHN.—Sept. 12, Frieda Levisohn to Isidor Niner.

Brooklyn.

BROSCHART—GOLDNER.—Sept. 11, Isabella Goldner to August A. Broschart.

DAUBNER—FITTER.—Sept. 13, Louis A. Fitter to Henry E. Dauber.

Died.

ADAMS.—At New Canaan, Conn., Sept. 13, 1916, Julia M., wife of William G. Adams, and daughter of the late Frederick H. Trowbridge of Brooklyn. Funeral services at Country or Christ Church, Clinton and Harrison Sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 15, at 2 P. M.

BALDWIN.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Sept. 13, 1916, Edward Warren, husband of Matilda H. Baldwin. Funeral services from his late residence, 322 Broad St., Bloomfield, N. J., on Sept. 18 at 5:30 o'clock. Interment at Bloomfield Cemetery.

BELL.—At Caldbeck, Cumberland, England, suddenly, on Aug. 5, 1916, Pattinson, the dearly beloved husband of Mary Bell, interred at Caldbeck on Aug. 8.

BERNSTEIN.—Jenny, beloved wife of the late Edward Bernstein, mother of Bertha, Alice, Niles, and Irene Lee Wilde, on Wednesday, Sept. 13, at her late residence, 980 West 110th St. Funeral Friday, 2 P. M. Minneapolis papers please copy.

BLACKWELL.—On Thursday, Sept. 14, at Montclair, N. J., Alice Christensen Blackwell, beloved wife of Howard C. Blackwell. Notice of funeral later.

BROGAN.—Catherine C., on Sept. 14, daughter of the late Charles and Ellen Brogan. Funeral from her late residence, 201 East 66th St., Saturday at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

BRONSON.—Suddenly, at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, on Thursday, Sept. 14, Ida Florence J., beloved wife of the Rev. George A. Bronson. Funeral services at the Vanderveer Park Methodist Episcopal Church, Glenwood Road and East 21st St., Flatbush, Friday, Sept. 15, at 8 P. M. Friends are invited. Interment Syracuse, N. Y.

DRUMMOND.—H. Adelbert, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building.) Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HANSON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 13, at West Outlet Camps, Me., Stanton I. Hanson, aged 59 years. Funeral service will be held at Parish House of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, 30 East 31st St., at 10 A. M., Saturday, Sept. 16. Interment at convenience of the family.

HALL.—On Thursday, Sept. 14, 1916, at 419 Franklin Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Mary Bailey Francis, wife of the late Frederick Nelson Hall. Washington, D. C., and Hartford papers please copy.

HESS.—Moses, suddenly, in his 55th year, son of the late Simon and Julia Hess, brother of the late Ida Stein, and brother of Alexander, Henry, Samuel, and Sadie Bishon, Belle Meyer, and Blanca Lewin. Funeral services at Meyer & Co.'s chapel, 228 Lenox Av., at 12:30 st., on Friday, Sept. 15, at 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, and members of the True Craftsman Lodge, No. 681, F. and A. M., Tom Masonstory of New York Mystic Shrine, Mecca Temple, and I. B. V. Blumenthal, No. 1, are respectfully invited.

HIMPLER.—At Lake Hopatcong, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1916, Francis George Himpler, in his 54th year, beloved husband of Matilda May Himpler. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at Lake Hopatcong, Friday morning at 8 o'clock, thence to Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, where a requiem mass will be celebrated at 10:15 o'clock.

JOANIVER.—Charles. Funeral services at John J. Fox's chapel, 1,508 Intervale Av., Saturday, 2 P. M. Interment St. Michael's.

JONES.—Townsend, on Friday, Sept. 15, at his home at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Funeral services at Cold Spring Harbor on Sunday afternoon.

LOCKWOOD.—Died at Crystal Run, N. Y., Sept. 14, Frances E., widow of the late Alvah W. Lockwood and daughter of the late John and Adeline Cox, in her 70th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOOMIS.—Saturday, Sept. 9, 1916, at Oneonta, N. Y., Harvey Noxon Loomis, in his 73d year. Interment Oneonta.

MAHONY.—On Thursday, Sept. 14, 1916, Philip Mahoney, beloved husband of Laura A. Mahony and father of Philip E. and Charles A. Mahony. Funeral services at his late residence, 19 Fenhurst St., Brooklyn Hills, L. I., interment at Maple Grove Cemetery.

MAYER.—On Sept. 13, at Central Valley, N. Y., Montie J. Mayer, son of Rebecca and the late Alexander J. Mayer, in his 47th year. Funeral private.

MITCHELL.—Sept. 13, 1916, John Mitchell, aged 67 years, beloved husband of Annie Mitchell. Funeral from his late residence, 393 West 134th St., Sunday, Sept. 17, at 2 P. M. Members of Scotia Lodge, 643, F. and A. M., invited. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

MOIR.—At his residence, 281 West 11th St., on Wednesday, Sept. 13, William Ralston, beloved husband of Johanna G., (nee Eberhardt.) Relatives and friends of deceased, and members of Loring Council, 17, L. A., Samaritan Council, 1,350, R. A., Past Regents and Regents Association, R. A., and Past Councilors and Councilors Association, L. A., are invited to attend funeral services to be held at St. Luke's Chapel, Hudson and Christopher Sts., on Sunday, Sept. 17, at 1 P. M.

MYERS.—Entered into rest on Thursday, Sept. 14, Frances Merriam Myers, M. D., wife of Dr. S. Oscar Myers of Mount Vernon and daughter of the late Edwin Dwight and Fanny Smith Merriam. Services will be held at Trinity Church, Mount Vernon, at 2:30 on Sunday. Greenfield and Springfield (Mass.) papers please copy.

OAKES.—At Seattle, Wash., on Sept. 14, 1916, Abby R. Oakes, wife of Thomas Fletcher Oakes, in the 75th year of her age.

PEIRCE.—At Goshen, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 14, 1916, Theodore Whitney, son of the late Henry T. and Ellen A. Private funeral services will be held at the residence of Mr. William H. Coldwell, 190 Montgomery St., Newburg, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

REED.—Elizabeth Newton, widow of William Reed, Sept. 13, in her 87th year. Funeral from Hotel Irving, 17th Gramercy Park, N. Y. Services Friday 2 P. M. Interment private.

ROSENHAUPT, Sigfried.—Suddenly on Sept. 14th, in his seventy-fourth year, beloved husband of Rosa Rosenhaupt and father of Jennie Rosenhaupt, Lena Solomon, Selma Dreyfus, and Bella Friddman. Funeral Sunday morning, 17th. Strictly private. (Philadelphia papers please copy.)

RYAN.—On Sept. 13, 1916, Lizzie J. Ryan. Funeral services at her late residence, Chichester Av., Hollis, L. I., on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

SHELDON.—At Silver Lake, Susquehanna County, Penn., Anna Embury, widow of the late Henry K. Sheldon. Funeral service at her late residence, 220 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, Saturday, 11 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

SHERMAN.—Suddenly, at Port Chester, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1916, Mary Bradley Sherman. Funeral private.

SKELTON.—On Thursday Sept. 14, after a lingering illness, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Dillingham, 542 Mansfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Adaline N., widow of Robert M. Skelton, formerly of Portland, Me. Services Saturday afternoon, Sept. 16, 2 o'clock. Interment at Portland, Me. Maine papers please copy.

STANTON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1916, at his residence, Whitestone, L. I., Frank McMillan Stanton, son of the late John and Elizabeth R. Stanton. Funeral notice in next Sunday's paper.

STANTON.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y.—Announcement is made with regret of the death of Frank McMillan Stanton, (First Company), on Sept. 12, 1916.

THOMAS DIMOND, President.

THOMPSON.—Elizabeth Parmly, wife of the Rev. Isaac M. B. Thompson and daughter of the late Rev. Wheelock H. Parmly, D. D., on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1916. Funeral private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

TORRANCE.—Suddenly, at Kisco, Me., on Sept. 13, Kenneth Torrance, husband of Louise Heisel, son of the late Henry and Sarah Creighton Torrance, aged 53 years. Funeral services at his former home, Tenafly, N. J., 3:15 P. M., Saturday, Sept. 16. Carriages will meet train leaving Erie Railroad, Jersey City, at 1:24. Schenectady papers please copy.

TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, Sept. 13, Emma Walser, widow of Dr. Charles Wilmot Townsend. Funeral service at her late residence, 11 St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, S. I., on Friday at 3 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

TURNER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1916, at his residence 450 Riverside Drive, William F. Turner, in his 68th year. Funeral private.

TWADDELL.—On Sept. 13, Hannah H., widow of Edwin Twaddell. Funeral from her late residence, 522 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, Friday, Sept. 15, at 9 A. M.; thence to Our Lady of Victory R. C. Church, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

UNGER.—Solomon. Members of Washington Lodge, No. 70, I. O. F. S. of I., are hereby requested to attend the funeral of their deceased member and brother. Funeral to take place Friday, Sept. 15, at 10:30 A. M., from Chapel of Brooklyn Casket Co., 503 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

JOSEPH ALTER, President.
B. ASCH, Secretary.

VAN DUSEN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1916, at his residence, 142 East 54th St., George Tracy, son of the late Hiram and Hannah L. Van Dusen. Funeral private, Friday.

Died.

VAN DUSEN.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y.—Announcement is made with regret of the death of George Tracy Van Dusen, (First Company), on Sept. 12, 1916.

THOMAS DIMOND, President.

WHALEN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1916, Jeremiah Whalen, beloved son of Jeremiah and Jennie Whalen, (nee Numann.) Funeral from his late residence, 96 Bright St., Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 16, at 9 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Peter's Church at 10 A. M.

WHITE.—Suddenly, at West Falmouth, Mass., Sophie Douglass, wife of Gaylord Starin White of New York and daughter of the late James Hyde and Sophie Douglass Young, in the fifty-first year of her age. Funeral at the Brick Church Chapel Friday, 2 P. M.

WILCOX.—Suddenly, on Sept. 13, 1916, Willis H. Wilcox, in his 70th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 130 West Putnam Av., Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Sept. 16, 1916, at 3 P. M.

WITHINGTON.—Entered into rest, Sept. 13, 1916, at Christmas Cove, Me., in the 92d year of her age, Maria Hosmer, widow of the late Isaac Chandler Withington of Kingston, N. J. Funeral services Saturday, 2 P. M., at the residence of her son, No. 185 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOYLE.—Francis, 538 West 133d St., Sept. 12.

CLARK.—Edward L., 60 West 134th St., Sept. 13, aged 47. Funeral Sept. 17, 1 P. M.

CUTTINGHAM.—Frederick N., 340 West 49th St., Sept. 13. Funeral today.

DALY.—Mary A., 613 West 164th St. Sept. 13. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DILLON.—Patrick, 740 Greenwich St., Sept. 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

EGAN.—Charles A., 1,840 Harrison Av., Bronx, Sept. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GRANE

SUPERBAS BEAT PIRATES AND GAIN GROUND ON PURSUING PHILLIES AND BRAVES

CHENEY WINS OWN GAME FOR ROBINS

Breaks Tie with Pirates in Ninth by a Well-Directed Hit, Which Brings Victory.

DODGERS LATE IN SCORING

Wait Until Sixth Before Crossing Plate, and Pittsburgh Ties Count with Two Runs in Seventh.

Just about the time that it was flashed to Ebbets Field yesterday that St. Louis had beaten Philadelphia and the Cubs had outgamed Boston, Larry Cheney made up his mind that it was necessary to cut short the battle between the Pirates and the Dodgers, which threatened to go into extra innings. He took the opportunity offered by a large vacant area in left field and lifted a high one so far out that it hit the fence on the first bounce. By this determined action the pitcher performed that formidable and seldom accomplished feat of winning his own game. The score was 3 to 2. This victory placed Brooklyn one game and a half ahead of the Phillies in the chase for the National League pennant.

The shadows were lengthening on the Ebbets yard and Olson was on second base, waiting with feverish anxiety for a chance to dash for the plate, with very little hope of doing so, as two men were out. Up to this time Cheney had played the game as a regular pitcher should. He had fanned the air twice, and once was retired on a feeble attempt at a hit. The strategical board in command of the Pittsburgh defense ruled that it was the psychological moment for outfielders to advance and clutter up the infield so that no scratch hit should allow the pitcher to get to first and place a more formidable hitter on the firing line. All this was beautifully planned, but nullified and made disastrous for the visitors by the unexpected strength in Larry's arms. The high fly would have been easy had Hinchman been in his usual place. As it was, both he and Carey could only look back regretfully at the flying sphere, while Olson trotted home and broke the tie of 2 to 2 that had existed since the seventh inning.

Cheney was entitled to the hard-won victory, as he held the Buccaneers to five hits, against ten which the Dodgers garnered off his rival on the mound. Larry, however, was personally responsible for the tight situation at the finish, for the first of the two runs made by Pittsburgh in the seventh came in on a wild pitch. Having got his side into trouble it was only just that he should be the man to bring it out again.

Pirates Use Neophyte Twirler.

Jimmy Callahan introduced a new pitcher to the Brooklyn public to oppose Cheney—a youngster from the Birmingham Club of the Southern Association, who labored under the euphonious name of Burleigh Grimes. The Pittsburgh people are very particular about the spelling of the given name, but a Brooklyn fan said that it would be more in keeping with the surname if spelled "Burly." Grimes is not entirely new to the Pittsburgh uniform, for he went in as a relief pitcher in Chicago last Sunday and won his game. In spite of the fact that he was hit pretty freely, Grimes might have won yesterday except for poor support, especially in the fatal sixth, when the Dodgers started the scoring. The great Honus Wagner chose the moment to let Stengel's hit go right through his legs when a double play was possible, as Daubert was racing to second. In the same inning Hinchman, with good luck, might have stopped the second Brooklyn run if he had been able to nail Cutshaw's fly that was going away from him. Up to this time Grimes had allowed only three hits, but, like Cheney, had been a trifle wild at critical times. In the first inning, for instance, he walked two men, but the recipients of his favors handed the advantage right back again by being caught stealing.

Ebbets's pennant chasers were a little more alert in the field than on Wednesday, but there was looseness at times which might, with stricter scoring, have caused one or more errors to be included in the summaries. Johnston dropped a fly in centre field that he might well have held, and Stengel let one go by in right field, where he was blinded by the sun.

Robins Tally Two in Sixth.

The Dodgers got in sight of the home plate several times before the sixth inning, which Johnston started none too auspiciously by striking out. Jake Daubert singled between third and short. Wagner's muff of Stengel's hit sent Jake flying to third, and he tallied the first run when Wheat hit safely to centre. Wheat was a little too ambitious and was caught trying to pilfer second, but Stengel caused the second run to be marked up when Cutshaw banged to left for three sacks. Mowrey was thrown out by Wagner to end the fun.

In rebuttal in the seventh, Hinchman hit safely to centre, but the redoubtable Honus Wagner flied out to Stengel. It was an off day for him, and he did not get a hit. Stengel misjudged Schulis's hit to right, and Hinchman reached third, to score on Cheney's wild pitch. Johnston struck out, but Schulis had plenty of time to amble home from second when Johnston dropped W. Wagner's fly.

To start the ninth the home team was lucky when Umpire Harrison declared Mowrey safe. Johnston dropped the ball simultaneously with a signal that the runner was out. Mowrey reaped little benefit from the reversal of judgment, however, as he was forced at second on Olson's hit. Olson scampered down to second on Miller's out, and then Cheney turned the opportunity into a glorious victory by a single to the unprotected part of the field.

The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Johnston, cf	3	0	0	1	0	Warner, lb	4	0	0	3	1
Daubert, 1b	4	1	2	8	0	Bigbee, 2b	4	0	2	2	2
Stengel, rf	3	1	1	1	0	Carey, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Wheat, lf	4	0	1	1	0	Hinchman, lf	3	1	1	0	0
Cutshaw, 2b	3	0	1	2	3	H. Wagner, ss	4	0	0	2	5
Mowrey, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	Schulis, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Olson, ss	4	1	2	2	3	Miller, c	4	0	0	6	0
Miller, c	4	0	0	5	0	W. Wagner, 3b	3	0	1	0	2
Cheney, p	3	0	1	0	3	Grimes, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	3	8	20	11	Total	31	2	5	20	10

Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—W. Johnston, W. Wagner, Grimes.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Bigbee, Schulte, Cheney. Three-base hits—W. Wagner, Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Schulis, J. Johnston, Olson (2). Sacrifice hits—Cutshaw. Double play—Miller and Olson. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 4; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Grimes, 2; off Cheney, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Grimes, 7 hits and 2 runs in nine innings; off Cheney, 5 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Grimes, 6; by Cheney, 3. Wild pitch—Cheney. Time—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 7; Columbus, 6.
Indianapolis, 2; Kansas City, 1.
St. Paul, 8; Toledo, 6.
Louisville, 6; Milwaukee, 4.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago, 2; Boston, 0. (Eleven innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Detroit, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 7; Washington, 5.
Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	79	54	.594
Philadelphia	77	55	.583
Boston	75	55	.577
New York	68	62	.523
Pittsburgh	64	71	.474
Chicago	62	76	.449
St. Louis	60	79	.432
Cincinnati	53	86	.381

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	86	58	.574
Detroit	80	60	.571
Chicago	79	60	.569
New York	72	65	.526
St. Louis	73	67	.521
Cleveland	71	69	.507
Washington	68	67	.504
Philadelphia	30	105	.222

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
(Game starts at 3:25 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:25 P. M.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.

SHOCKER FOILS FOUL PLOT.

Yanks Win, 4 to 2, in Urban's Home Burg Despite Jennings's Cunning.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 14.—A diabolical plot, hatched by Hughey Jennings, to defeat the Yankees was thwarted this afternoon in regular Frank Merriwell style by Urban Shocker, who made a triumphant return to his home town as a member of a big league baseball club and threw the hooks into the Tigers by a score of 4 to 2.

With devilish cunning, Hughey insinuated to Bill Donovan what a grand thing it would be to permit Shocker to take the mound against the Tigers so the home folks could see for themselves what a great little pitcher Urban had become since he cavorted around the sand lots of old Detroit. To show his love and esteem for his old pal, Jennings said he would invite all the semi-pro and amateur ball players to Navin Field and call it "a Shocker day." Deeply touched by this exhibition of feeling from his old manager, poor unsophisticated Bill Donovan easily fell into the snare prepared for him and agreed that the afternoon be turned into a holiday.

Only when it was too late did Donovan learn of Jennings's perfidy. Several Yankees, who are not swayed by sentiment, unearthed the plot and communicated the findings to their employer and also against his will Donovan was forced to the conviction that he had been tricked by his old-time friend. The details of the conspiracy as laid bare were thus: Jennings mobilized all Detroit's amateur ball players out to Navield, not to honor Shocker, but to spell off his infield behind Veach and Vitt. Left on bases—New York, 8; Detroit, 6. Base on balls—Off Shocker, 5; off Mitchell, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Shocker, 8 hits and 2 runs in nine innings; off Mitchell, 2 hits and 4 runs in eight innings; off Boland, no hits and no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Shocker, 5; by Mitchell, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Nallin.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	000 000 100	1	1
Richmond	000 000 000	0	1

AT MONTREAL.

First Game.

Montreal	020 020 00x	4	8
Buffalo	200 000 000	2	1

Second Game.

Montreal	000 200 000	2	10
Buffalo	000 000 010	1	1

AT ROCHESTER.

First Game.

Rochester	000 000 020	2	8
Toronto	000 000 000	0	0

Second Game.

Rochester	000 100	1	2
Toronto	000 000	0	0

Seven innings; darkness.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	78	57	.578
Providence	76	60	.559
Montreal	71	64	.526
Baltimore	70	65	.519
Toronto	67	68	.496
Richmond	66	69	.489
Rochester	61	74	.452
Newark	52	81	.391

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Providence.
Baltimore at Richmond.
Buffalo at Toronto.
Rochester at Montreal.

GIANTS PERSIST IN HUMBLING MATTIES

McGrawites' Efforts, Though Belated, Result in Their Ninth Straight Victory.

The Giants made it nine straight yesterday, trimming the Cincinnati Reds, by way of habit, by the score of 3 to 1. There was no great outpouring of the populace to see the argument, but those who did go enjoyed the afternoon. The Giants were thrifty and started to score in the first inning.

Burns, the first citizen up, flied to Eddie Roush. Herzog was tossed out at first by Louden. Davey Robinson singled to left and then stole second. The great Zim singled to centre and Davey registered. Zim went to third on a wild pitch, but that was as far as he got.

Things were very quiet then up to the fourth, when Heinie Zim lofted a fly to Eddie Roush. After Fletcher had been tossed out at first Bennie Kauff, patient fellow, walked. Bennie stole second. Holke banged a hit to centre field, pushing Bennie home and taking second himself on the throw in. Lew McCarty accepted a ticket. Tesreau, batting for himself, forced Lew, Groh to Louden.

The opposing pitchers were the Ozark bear hunter Jeff Tesreau and his side kick Moseley. Moseley hasn't been heard of much around here except in a general way. He pitches with his right hand and does his best.

Baseball, as Manhattan sees it, is assuming a very funny angle. Here is a baseball club which has all the qualifications of a pennant winner, but is so far in the rear that it is a hopeless task for Mister McGraw's hired men to catch up with the pacemaker. Nevertheless, when one goes to the Polo Grounds these days one sees a regular ball game. There is energy, there is aggressiveness, there is pep, and there is vim. One pleasant angle of the pastime was that no one thought it necessary to pick upon the well-known umpires, Messrs. Rigler and Eason.

The Giants are on the smooth macadam road to prosperity. It seems too bad that the engine was not started sooner. The pace that McGraw's men are now making is faster than that of any other club in the league, but they are so intrenched in fourth place that it would be a miracle for the machine, although running perfectly, to get up in the van of the streamer hunt.

One of the fine things is to see the bear hunter Tesreau come back. Now he has had an inning and out season. Now his massive frame, his sinewy right arm, the judgment that he acquired by experience, all play their part in winning ball games for his boss. They did yesterday, and, all in all, the National League club is it now can hold its own with any club.

Mattie's Reds assumed more or less enthusiasm in the eighth inning. Heinie Groh, a cast-off of McGraw's, was very patient and got a ticket. Without a word of warning he stole second. Eddie Roush died at first and Prince Hal Chase smacked the ball to the centre-field fence way down among the hollyhocks for a two-bagger, and, naturally, Heinie romped home for the Reds' lonesome run.

Previously, in the seventh inning, the Giants picked up again, too. After two had walked the gang plank Georgie Burns was safe on Louden's fumble. Burns immediately proceeded to steal second. Herzog placed a bunt safely in the infield, Burns scoring in the interim.

Behind Tesreau the Giants performed in a manner which showed that they were giving the bear hunter their best support. Jeff's moist ball was working perfectly. The trouble with most pitchers who practice it is that it gets beyond control. Tesreau used it yesterday, and at all times it was under the spell of his intuition. Hard hitters, like Hal Chase, Eddie Roush, and Heinie Groh, swung far and wide at Jeff's tantalizing tangents, and yet they churned nothing but the fresh air. The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	1	2	0	Neale, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Herzog, 2b	4	0	2	1	3	Groh, 2b	2	1	0	3	3
Robinson, rf	4	1	1	1	0	Roush, cf	4	0	2	5	0
Zimman, 3b	3	0	1	1	2	Chase, 1b	4	0	2	12	1
Fletcher, ss	4	0	1	3	3	Griffith, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Kauff, cf	3	1	1	2	0	McK'nie, 3b	4	0	1	0	0
Holke, 1b	3	0	1	10	0	Louden, ss	4	0	1	1	8
McCarty, c	3	0	0	6	0	Huhn, c	4	0	1	4	0
Tesreau, p	3	0	0	0	2	Mamaux, p	3	0	0	0	1
						a Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	8	27	8	Total	33	1	7	24	14

a-Batted for Moseley in the ninth inning.

Errors—McKechnie, Louden.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Two-base hit—Chase. Stolen bases—Robertson, McKechnie, Herzog, 2; Burns, 2; Kauff, Groh. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 4. Base on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off Mamaux, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Mamaux, 1 (Zimman). Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by Moseley, 2. Wild pitch—Moseley. Passed ball—Huhn. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason.

WHITE SOX GAIN A BIT.

Beat Senators by 7 to 5, While Red Sox and Tigers Lose.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Chicago gained a game on the American League leaders today by defeating Washington, 7 to 5, while Detroit and Boston lost. Jackson's timely single in the sixth inning, which scored two men, coupled with Foster's wild throw of Weaver's single, when the bases were filled, gave the White Sox the game. The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Collins, rf	5	1	2	1	0	Leonard, lb	5	0	0	9	0
Weaver, lb	4	1	1	9	1	Foster, 2b	4	2	2	0	2
E. Collins, 2b	3	1	1	1	4	Milan, cf	4	2	2	4	0
Jackson, lf	4	0	1	4	0	Smith, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Felsch, cf	4	0	1	1	0	Shanks, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Ness, ss	3	0	0	3	3	Judge, 1b	4	0	1	11	0
Terry, ss	1	0	0	0	0	McBride, ss	4	2	2	3	4
Schalk, c	4	2	1	6	0	Henry, c	3	0	0	4	1
Lapp, c	0	0	0	2	0	Gallia, p	1	0	0	0	0
Faber, p	4	1	2	0	3	a Jamieson	1	0	0	0	0
						Ayers, p	0	0	0	0	0
						bRice	0	0	0	0	0
						cSawyer	0	0	0	0	0
						Thomas, p	0	0	0	0	0
						dMorgan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	7	10	27	11	Total	34	5	10	24	10

a-Batted for Gallia in the sixth inning.

b-Batted for Ayers in the seventh inning.

c-Ran for Rice in the seventh inning.

d-Batted for Thomas in the ninth inning.

Errors—J. Collins, Foster.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	7
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	5

Two-base hits—Weaver, Ness. Three-base hit—Collins. Stolen bases—Felsch, Milan, Jamieson, E. Collins, Jackson. Sacrifice hit—Terry. Double plays—Judge, McBride, and Judge; Weaver, E. Collins, and Terry; Henry, McBride, and Henry; Foster and Judge. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Washington, 7. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 2; off Faber, 6; off Ayers, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Gallia, 7 hits and 3 runs in five innings; off Ayers, 2 hits and 2 runs in four innings; off Thomas, 1 hit and no runs in two innings; off Faber, 10 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Thomas (Ness). Struck out—By Faber, 5; by Gallia, 1; by Thomas, 1. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

Robins Get Two Montreal Players.

MONTREAL, Sept. 14.—Lean Cadore, pitcher, and Roy Smythe, infielder, of the Montreal International League Club, have signed contracts with the Brooklyn Nationals, it was announced here today. They will join the major leaguers after the close of the International League season.

Eastern League.

New London, 14; Worcester, 3.
Hartford, 6; Lynn, 3. (First game.)
Lynn, 13; Hartford, 7, (Second game.)

RED SOX ERRORS COSTLY.

Browns Take Advantage of Blunders and Down Leaders, 6 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—Costly errors by Boston, of which St. Louis took advantage, combined with timely hitting, enabled the Browns to win today's game by 6 to 1. Plank allowed only four hits. Three of these, a double by Walker and singles by Gainer and Lewis, netted Boston its lone run. The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton, lf	3	2	1	1	0	Hooper, rf	2	0	0	0	0
Miller, rf	3	2	2	1	0	Walsh, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Sisler, 1b	3	0	1	13	0	Janvrin, 2b	4	0	0	2	2
Pratt, 2b	3	0	0	1	2	Walker, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Marsans, cf	3	0	0	2	0	Gainer, 1b	4	0	1	11	0
Rumler, c	4	0	0	4	1	Lewis, lf	3	0	2	0	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	1	1	5	McNally, 3b	3	0	0	2	2
Lavan, ss	3	1	0	5	6	Scott, ss	3	0	0	2	4
Plank, p	3	0	0	0	1	Cady, c	3	0	0	4	1
						Shore, p	2	0	0	0	3
						a Carrigan	1	0	0	0	0
						Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	6	5	*26	15	Total	29	1	4	24	12

*McNally out for batting out of turn.

a-Batted for Shore in eighth inning.

Errors—Janvrin, (2,) Scott, Shore.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Walker, Sisler. Stolen bases—Gainer, Sisler, Shotton, Lewis (2.) Double plays—Pratt, Lavan, and Sisler; Janvrin and Gainer. Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 5; off Plank, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Plank, 4 hits and 1 run in nine innings; off Shore, 4 hits and 3 runs in seven innings; off Jones, 1 hit and no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Shore, 4; by Plank, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Hildebrand.

INDIANS HAVE EASY TIME.

Score Six Runs in Second Inning in 9 to 1 Victory Over Macks.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—Cleveland gained another easy victory over Philadelphia today, winning by 9 to 1. Gould was very effective, and was not scored upon until the eighth, when Witt's triple prevented a shut-out. Three scratch hits, three passes and three errors of omission enabled Cleveland to score six runs in the second inning. The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	3	1	1	4	0	Witt, ss	4	0	2	3	1
Barbare, 3b	4	0	2	1	4	McElwee, rf	4	0	0	3	1
Speaker, cf	4	1	1	1	0	Grover, 2b	4	0	1	1	2
Allison, rf	4	2	2	1	0	Strunk, cf	4	0	0	1	0
W'agans, ss	3	1	2	2	2	Schang, lf	4	0	2	8	1
Guisto, 1b	3	1	1	12	0	McInnis, 1b	4	0	2	8	0
Deberry, c	3	1	0	3	1	Picinich, c	3	0	0	4	2
Gould, p	3	2	1	0	1	Nabors, p	2	0	0	1	1
						Sheehan, p	0	0	0	0	0
						a Haley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	9	11	27	14	Total	33	1	8	24	12

a-Batted for Nabors in eighth inning.

Errors—Barbare, McElwee, Rich, Nabors.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Two-base hit—Schang. Three-base hits—Witt, (2.) Stolen bases—Wambsganss, (2.) Guisto, Schang. Sacrifice hits—Wambsganss, Chapman. Sacrifice fly—Speaker. Double plays—Barbare and Chapman; McElwee and Picinich. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Cleveland. Base on balls—Off Gould, 1; off Nabors, 4; off Sheehan, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Gould, 8 hits and 1 run in nine innings; off Nabors, 10 hits and 8 runs in eight innings; off Sheehan, 1 hit and 1 run in one inning. Struck out—By Gould, 3; by Nabors, 2; by Sheehan, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Owen.

BRUINS WIN IN ELEVENTH.

Wortman's Single Breaks Scoreless Tie and Beats Braves, 2 to 0.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Chicago and Boston battled for ten innings without a score today, but in the eleventh Wortman broke up the game by singling with the bases full, two runs coming in. The Bostons were unable to tally in their half. Saier led Chicago's rally by getting a single and stealing second base. Williams drew a base on balls and Ragan passed Knabe purposely to take a chance with Wortman, who upset Boston's strategy with a clean hit. The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Z'der, 2b-3b	5	0	1	2	3	Sn'dgrass, cf	4	0	0	3	1
Flack, rf	5	0	1	3	0	M'anville, ss	5	0	0	1	3
Mann, lf	4	0	1	2	0	Wilhoit, rf	3	0	2	1	0
Saier, 1b	4	0	1	16	1	Konetchy, 1b	4	0	1	12	1
Williams, cf	4	1	1	3	0	J. C. S'th, 3b	5	0	2	0	1
Archer, c	2	0	0	2	0	Mages, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Wilson, c	3	0	0	1	1	Egan, 2b	4	0	0	3	4
Elliott, c	0	0	0	0	0	Fisp'rick, 2b	4	0	0	1	0
Pechous, 3b	3	0	0	3	0	Gowdy, c	3	0	0	10	0
Knabe, 2b	0	0	0	0	2	Ragan, p	3	0	0	0	2
Wortman, ss	4	0	1	2	2	bConnolly	1	0	0	0	0
Perry, p	0	0	0	0	0						
a-H. Smith	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	38	2	6	33	21	Total	38	0	8	33	12

a-Batted for Pechous in ninth inning.

b-Batted for Egan in ninth inning.

Error—Perry.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Gowdy, Williams. Three-base hit—C. Smith. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, Gowdy, Saier. Sacrifice hits—Ragan, Magee. Elliott. Double plays—Maranville and Konetchy; Zeider and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Perry, 1; off Ragan, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Perry, 8 hits and no runs in nine innings; off Ragan, 8 hits and 2 runs in eleven innings. Struck out—By Perry, 1; by Ragan, 9. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

BESCHER'S HOME RUN WINS.

Comes When Bases Are Full and Cards Beat Phillies, 5 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Bescher's home run drive with the bases filled in the fifth inning gave St. Louis a 5 to 3 victory over Philadelphia here today. The visitors hit Mayer's delivery so hard that he was taken out in the sixth inning, Bender preventing further scoring. The home team had many opportunities to pile up runs, but Watson was too much for them at critical moments. Three times Philadelphia had three men on the bases. The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Betzel, 2b	5	1	2	3	2	Paskert, cf	5	0	1	1	0
Gonzales, c	4	0	1	3	0	Niehoff, 2b	5	0	1	2	3
Miller, rf	4	0	1	1	0	Stock, lb-ss	5	1	3	1	6
Long, ss	4	0	2	2	5	Cravath, rf	4	1	1	0	0
Hornsby, 3b	3	1	0	1	1	Whitted, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Bescher, lf	3	1	1	7	1	Luderus, 1b	2	0	1	13	2
Butler, cf	4	0	1	2	0	Bancroft, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Burdette, lb	4	0	1	11	0	Byrne, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
Watson, p	4	0	1	0	1	Killifer, c	3	0	0	4	0
						Mayer, p	2	0	0	0	3
						Bender, p	1	0	0	0	2
						aGood	1	0	0	0	0
						bMoser	1	0	0	0	0
						cDugey	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	3	11	27	12	Total	36	2	7	27	20

a-Batted for Bancroft in the eighth inning.

b-Batted for Bender in the ninth inning.

c-Ran for Cravath in the ninth inning.

Errors—Gonzales, Miller, Snyder, (2.) Bancroft.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—Hornsby. Home run—Bescher. Stolen bases—Betzel, Miller, Butler, Long. Sacrifice hits—Long, Whitted, Luderus. Double play—Hornsby, Betzel, and Snyder. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 11. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Watson, 1; off Mayer, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Watson, 1 run; off Mayer, 5 hits and 3 runs in five innings (one out in sixth); off Bender, 2 hits and no runs in four innings. Struck out—By Mayer, 2; by Bender, 2. Balk—Mayer. Hit by pitcher—By Watson, (Killifer). Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

New London Clinches Pennant.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 14.—By defeating Worcester at Worcester, Mass., today, New London clinched the pennant in the Eastern League race, which will close on Saturday. New London can now afford to lose every game and will still nose out Portland, the runner-up.

To Enter Brown University.

Walter Whalen, the Boston High School boy who did 6 feet 1¼ inches for the B. A. A. at the high jump last Fall and did 6 feet even at the N. Y. A. C. indoor games in this city last Winter is to enter Brown University this Fall and is counted quite an acquisition to the track team.

DIRECTUM I. PACES TO WORLD'S RECORD

Lateral-Gaited Marvel Covers Half-Mile in 55¾ Seconds on Syracuse Track.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Directum I., world's champion pacing stallion, added an important chapter to harness horse history at the New York State Fair Grand Circuit Meeting this afternoon when he broke all records for a half-mile by negotiating the distance in 0:55¾. The former record was held by Dan Patch, which, aided by a wind shield, made the mark of 0:56 at Memphis, Tenn., in 1903.

Directum was paced by a running horse and covered the first quarter in 0:28¾, the fastest in pacing history. The second quarter was made in 0:29. He was driven by Thomas Murphy of Poughkeepsie.

Roan Hal showed a wonderful flight of speed in the Chamber of Commerce Stake for 2:07 pacers, which he won in straight

CARTER, BARNES AND WHITE IN TIE ON LINKS

STIRRING PLAY FOR PIPING ROCK MEDAL

Carter Beats White in Golf Play-Off, but Barnes's 76 Causes Another Draw.

CARTER CLEVER ON GREENS

North and South Amateur Champion Has Putter Well Under Control—John M. Ward Gets a 77.

With seventy-eight starters, and the last one the most important, the qualifying round in the annual invitation golf tournament of the Piping Rock Club yesterday resulted in a triple tie for the low score medal between Phil Carter, Gardiner White, and E. Mortimer Barnes. The story of the triple tie is a dismal tragedy, as far as Carter and White are concerned, but the gallery and other contestants regarded it as one of the oddest happenings of an interesting season.

Early in the afternoon, when most of the scores had been turned in, the North and South amateur champion and White were tied for low score at 78, with John M. Ward at 77, the only other player within hailing distance. To expedite matters, and to settle the point in dispute quickly, White and Carter decided to play off the evident tie for the medal immediately. With Horace Barner caddying for Carter, Drew Fletcher caddying for White, and L. E. K. White as official scorer, the group made a hurried but complete circuit of the links under the hot glare of the sun.

Both played indifferently well through the green, but in putting Carter seemed unable to miss the cup and the Flushing player seemed unable to find it, with the result that the former repeated his 76 and White brought in an 82. Naturally, White was not in the most optimistic of moods as he put his tee shot into the trap that guards the seventeenth green, and having exhausted the ball with which it had been supplied, he remarked to his opponent that their strenuous exertions would all be for naught if any of the remaining players returned a card of 76 or better.

Idea of Another Tie Depressing.

At the mere suggestion of such a thing the spirits of the players drooped, and the caddies immediately began to talk of a strike, for the sun was hot, the traps were large, and the ground was baked hard. White's thoughts grew more bitter as he missed his putt for a 3, and, addressing the empty air speculatively, he soliloquized audibly on the terrible fate awaiting himself and Carter should some player still on the links turn in a card of 76, with prospects of playing another round for the possession of the medal. Carter wilted, the caddies collapsed completely, and it was only with great difficulty that the last hole was negotiated by the party. The results of the round were announced, and in neat printed letters on the scoreboard it was made known that Carter had won the play-off for the medal, 76 to 82.

And the word came to pass! E. Mortimer Barnes of Englewood, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, and the last player to start, hurried homeward over the eighteenth fairway in the gathering dusk, holed out his final putt, made his way through the gloom to the scoreboard, and the fatal number 76 was written after his name, making the double tie a triple one and automatically canceling the hard afternoon's work that White, Carter, caddies and straggling scorer had finished. The present tie will be played off through the tournament.

Carter Has Keen Putting Ability.

In compiling the three scores of 76 that counted for the medal, Barnes, Carter, and White played good, steady golf. Carter was especially keen on his putting and never went above a 5 on any hole. White took a 6 on the long sixth hole in the morning through a variety of trouble that he made even worse on his afternoon attempt at the same hole. The Flushing golfer has been playing all his wooden shots with a decided and disconcerting slice of late, and this bothered him a great deal through the day.

Barnes, who went to the turn in 40, but had a wonderful recovery on the inward journey, making every hole in exact par except the thirteenth, where he lost a stroke. His total of 77 was the only score to break 80, with the exception of the three players who tied for the medal. Herbert M. Harriman, former national amateur champion, who finished in fifth place, with an 82, had the distinction of making a neat 2 on the seventeenth hole, where he curled a good-sized putt into the cup for the coveted figure. Hamilton Kerr was also among those present, and, in spite of a 7 on the home hole, the former Connecticut champion turned in an 81 that landed him near the top of the first sixteen.

The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Phillip V. G. Carter, Nassau, 39, 37—76; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 42, 36—78; E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood, 37, 39—76; John M. Ward, Garden City, 40, 37—77; H. M. Harriman, Piping Rock, 43, 39—82; Hamilton K. Kerr, Ekwanok, 40, 43—83; J. F. Curtis, Essex Country, 41, 44—85; C. A. Dunning, Nassau, 44, 41—85; Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton, 45, 40—85; R. Downing, Jr., Wheatley Hills, 41, 44—85; E. S. Winston, Piping Rock, 44, 41—85; W. L. Hicks, Nassau, 44, 41—85; Stewart Stickney, St. Louis, 44, 41—85; Drew Fletcher, Nassau, 46, 41—87; Malcolm Stevenson, Piping Rock, 45, 42—87; G. C. Greenway, National, 41, 46—87.

SECOND DIVISION.—R. W. Goelet, Newport, 43, 44—87; Dr. Malcolm McBurney, National, 44, 44—88; F. T. Frelinghuysen, Piping Rock, 44, 45—89; T. L. Frothingham, Somerset Hills, 45, 44—89; W. S. Johnston, Dunwoodie, 44, 45—89; J. N. Steele, Piping Rock, 44, 45—89; Devereux Milburn, Piping Rock, 47, 42—89; H. C. Bernet, Nassau, 44, 46—90; F. M. Kerr, Maidstone, 47, 43—90; John G. Bates, Morris County, 40, 44—90; F. C. Jennings, Nassau, 47, 44—91; M. L. Fearey, Garden City, 44, 47—91; A. Wesley Wells, Piping Rock, 50, 41—91; Mason Day, Nassau, 46, 46—92; A. P. Roth, Manhattan, 50, 42—92; Lawrence Waterbury, Piping Rock, 50, 43—93; A. D. Welman, Tuxedo, 45, 48—93; C. Chamberlain, Cherry Valley, 44, 49—93.

THIRD DIVISION.—J. B. C. Tappan, Nassau, 44, 50—94; C. L. Tiffany, Piping Rock, 47, 47—94; L. E. K. White, Wheatley Hills, 46, 48—94; S. S. Wing, Piping Rock, 47, 47—94; Artemas Homes, Wee Burn, 45, 49—94; C. C. Pell, Piping Rock, 45, 49—94; W. R. Simons, Garden City, 48, 47—95; L. De B. Mosle, Piping Rock, 47, 48—95; R. S. Knapp, Westbrook, 45, 50—95; W. H. Nichols, Jr., Piping Rock, 48, 50—98; W. S. Bird, Sleepy Hollow, 50, 48—98; E. Lawrence, Piping Rock, 47, 52—99; H. L. Pratt, Nassau, 51, 48—100; Martin W. Littleton, Garden City, 50, 50—100.

FOURTH DIVISION.—A. P. Coates, unattached, 49, 52—101; Lewis Murdock, Nassau, 50, 51—101; L. J. Hunt, Piping Rock, 52, 50—102; Stephen Peabody, Jr., Piping Rock, 55, 48—103; David Wagstaff, Tuxedo, 48, 55—103; Virgil Lewis, St. Louis, 50, 54—104; Winchester Noyes, Piping Rock, 51, 53—104; A. C. Bedford, Nassau, 53, 52—105; Joseph Fabys, Piping Rock, 51, 55—106; F. W. Gwinn, Jr., Cherry Valley, 51, 56—107; Dr. G. M. Eddy, Piping Rock, 55, 52—107; R. W. Dallas, Piping Rock, 54, 54—108; C. O. Iselin, Jr., Meadow Brook, 60, 48—108; J. N. Stearns, Nassau, 51, 58—109; Russell Doubleday, Piping Rock, 53, 57—110; F. Crowninshield, Stockbridge, 56, 54—110.

Other scores: W. R. Peters, Piping Rock, 58, 54—112; Harry W. Baltazzi, Piping Rock, 57, 55—112; G. C. Smith, Jr., Piping Rock, 54, 60—114; George von Utassi, Cedarhurst, 61, 60—121.

Milton to Try Football.

The ban against football has been removed at the Milton, Wis., College, and Walter H. Snell, a four-letter man from Brown, where he played half back on the team of 1911 which beat Yale 23 to 0, has been engaged as coach in this as well as other sports. The eleven will be restricted to three games this Fall.

DYER TURNS IN LOW SCORE.

Pennsylvania Title Holder Takes Medal at Glen Ridge.

Frank Dyer of Montclair, Pennsylvania amateur champion, won the low score medal in the qualifying round of the invitation tournament at Glen Ridge yesterday from a field of eighty-seven starters with a score of 79. A 6 on the first hole sent the medalist away to a poor start, but he recovered quickly and took nothing worse than a 4 on the remainder of the outward journey, with two threes to help out the balance sheet. He reached the turn in 39, and a 2 on the tenth hole helped him to duplicate this figure on the inward journey for his total of 79.

Dyer occupied a lonely position at 79, as his nearest competitors were L. A. Wilson of Forest Hills with a 79, and A. T. Haight of Massapequa with a 79. The first and second rounds of match play for the four sixteens will be played today, with the semi-finals and finals at eighteen holes tomorrow. The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Frank W. Dyer, Montclair, 39, 40—79; L. A. Wilson, Forest Hills, 39, 40—79; A. T. Haight, Massapequa, 40, 39—79; Robert Watson, Upper Montclair, 41, 39—80; H. S. Fleisher, Glen Ridge, 41, 39—80; Frederick Van Vechten, Dalewood, 41, 40—81; W. Allerton Forest Hills, 40, 41—81; W. S. Hoe, Forest Hills, 40, 41—81; W. S. Thomas, Montclair, 41, 40—81; Dr. Norman Canoe Brook, 41, 40—81; H. Bowman, Piscataway, 42, 39—81; H. L. Salmon, Piscataway, 41, 40—81; Frank Hollins, Glen Ridge, 41, 40—81; Frederick Van Vechten, Dalewood, 41, 40—81; Dr. Frederick Hollins, Glen Ridge, 41, 40—81; Dr. Frederick Hollins, Glen Ridge, 41, 40—81; Dr. Frederick Hollins, Glen Ridge

Income Tax Chart

The new Income Tax law introduces important increases in taxes levied upon the incomes of individuals.

For the information of those subject to tax we have prepared a chart comparing old and new tax rates and showing the amounts collected upon incomes ranging from $6,000 to $3,000,000.

Send for Chart AG-51

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

Re Taxes

TWIN STATE GAS & ELEC. CO.

1st and Ref. 5s, 1953

New York. may be made exempt from the Personal Tax in New York State for 37 years upon payment of less than ½ of 1 per cent.

Penna. The Pennsylvania State Tax of 4 mills will be refunded by the Company upon request within 60 days.

Income Tax. The Federal Income Tax is being paid by the Company.

Ask for Illustrated Booklet T-201.

A H Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Public Utility Securities as Bank Investments

As so many individuals are influenced when selecting their securities by the way banks invest, we have prepared a summary of the reasons why banks are now buying public utility securities so extensively.

Write for a copy of this summary, No. 133, and a list of bonds, short term notes and preferred stocks we consider desirable for conservative investors.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
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General Information Regarding Bonds

We have issued a booklet giving brief explanations of coupon and registered bonds, redemption of bonds, sinking funds, and definitions of various types of bonds. The booklet also contains brief descriptions of more than fifty-five issues of conservative investment bonds.

Write for Booklet 1571
"Conservative Investment Bonds"

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

$150,000 Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Gold 4s

Due Sept. 1, 1928

These bonds were issued as Debentures, but are now secured by direct mortgage (subject to underlying liens) upon 1,000.31 miles of road, including the double-tracked main line from Buffalo to Chicago. They have been stamped.

Tax Exempt In New York State.

Interest paid without deduction of Federal Income Tax.

Price to Yield 4.45%

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
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Redmond & Co.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

New High Prices in Very Active Trading—Heavy Selling Forces Reaction.

Such a market as the Stock Exchange had yesterday put the financial community and the public at large upon inquiry lest market optimism be carried to an extreme which would invite violent reaction. It is true that never before in the history of the country has industry been so active, and never were profits larger, but it is also true that markets cannot move too rapidly, whatever may be the impulse which directs them, without developing internal conditions which invite reaction. In exceptional instances exceptional issues may do so, but the market as a whole cannot.

The development of a market involves a digestive process and that cannot be hastened too much without disturbing the market mechanism. One can take an endless number of meals and profit by them; one cannot take two meals at once without suffering therefrom. Traders yesterday seemed disposed to take two market meals at once. The effect was seen before the day was over, for selling increased, and though a large majority of the active issues made net gains, and some of them very large gains, the closing prices were in many instances considerably below the high prices of the session. This countermovement, so far from being abnormal, was out of line with experience only to the extent that it did not bear the usual proportion to the extent of the advance which preceded the reaction. The latter might well go further without in any way impairing the validity of the arguments which have lately been advanced in favor of higher prices and without giving ground for any misgiving concerning the market's future.

If traders retain their present mood they are not likely to let a reaction run very far, for a majority of them are thoroughly convinced of the soundness of the foundation upon which this season's forward movement has been built, but on the other hand the further movements which to the more sober opinion of the financial community appear excessive are carried the greater becomes the likelihood of severe reaction.

Yesterday's rise was not a news-made rise in the sense that it was not brought about by any fresh business or financial development; neither was the reaction which followed a news-made reaction, although a partial explanation of it was sought in a rumor that Sweden had joined the Teutonic allies. Both movements grew naturally out of what had previously occurred in the market. Many people bought yesterday for no better reason than that the market had shown decided strength for a considerable period; always there are those who buy for that reason. Many, and these mostly Wall Street people, sold in the afternoon for the very reason for which others bought. Wall Street is not always right when it sells merely because prices have gone up very much and very fast, but more often than not it is.

The general level of prices did not quite reach the highest figures touched in last October's rise with which the 1915 movement culminated, but a number of individual issues made new high records. What is more important than the relative position of market prices is the relative position of industry and trade themselves, and both are far ahead of where they were last year. Current volume is much greater and, what is more, manufacturing and trading are being done now with the aid of large accumulated profits realized from the extraordinary activity which has been enjoyed during the last year. That is something which has gone steadily on without regard to the position of the stock market from week to week or from day to day.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mth.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$5,800,240	$38,805,078
Ordinary internal revenue	14,608,152	82,485,424
Income tax	645,308	10,466,520
Miscellaneous	1,946,202	18,146,607
Total receipts	22,999,943	149,909,990
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	13,680,052	38,457,459
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	14,803,719	46,919,760
Expenditures	36,629,996	188,344,389

Bank of England Statement.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased	£508,000
Circulation, decreased	148,000
Bullion, decreased	645,350
Other securities, decreased	1,279,000
Other deposits, increased	6,928,000
Public deposits, increased	5,710,000
Notes in circulation, decreased	408,000
Government securities unchanged.	

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week, 23.80 per cent.; last week it was 29.86 per cent.
Rate of discount, 6 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Gold in hand, increased	Francs. 4,279,000
Silver in hand, increased	781,000
Notes in circulation, increased	5,797,000
Treasury deposits, increased	35,001,000
General deposits, increased	24,144,000
Bills discounted, decreased	6,513,000
Advances, decreased	1,600,000

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	90.42	79.41	79.90	+ .54
25 industrials	100.40	102.67	104.85	+1.25
50 stocks	93.41	91.04	92.37	+ .79

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Sept. 14	93.41	91.04	92.37	+ .79
Sept. 13	91.61	90.81	91.58	+1.51
Sept. 12	90.61	89.60	90.07	+ .71
Sept. 11	90.79	89.58	89.36	+ .36
Sept. 9	89.30	88.47	89.07	+ .30
Sept. 8	88.94	88.28	88.58	

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
September, *1916	93.41	Sep. 14	86.80 Sep. 1	92.37
1915	85.45	Sep. 29	70.71 Sep. 1	84.20
1914	Stock Exchange closed.			
1913	72.15	Sep. 15	60.81 Sep. 4	70.14
1912	77.18	Sep. 30	62.10 Sep. 12	65.16
1911	75.04	Sep. 6	60.57 Sep. 25	72.45

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1916	93.41	Sep. 14	80.81 Apr. 22	92.37
1915	76.90	Sep. 15	58.90 Feb. 24	70.24
Full years:				
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	81.80
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.01 July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.06 Feb. 3	68.56
1912	82.43	Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	76.30
1911	86.44	June 20	69.57 Sep. 25	77.65

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Sept. 14	86.72	Sept. 7	86.37	
Sept. 13	86.65	Sept. 6	86.37	+ .00
Sept. 12	86.65	Sept. 5	86.37	
Sept. 11	86.37	Sept. 4	86.31	
Sept. 9	86.40	Sept. 2	Holiday.	
Sept. 8	86.34	Sept. 1	86.31	- .04

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1916	87.40	June 17	86.10 Apr. 28	86.72
†1915	84.48	Apr. 20	81.81 Jan. 2	82.05
Full years:				
1915	87.60	Nov. 24	81.81 Jan. 2	86.07
1914	86.07	Dec. 31	81.46 Dec. 7	81.94
1913	82.81	Jan. 16	78.45 Dec. 18	82.51

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Prosperity on the Curb.

As a rule, when a stock achieves respectability through the aging process it is taken from the outside brokers and listed on the Big Board, but the Curb still has enough issues which have been popular on this movement to make commission business very good. Stutz and Saxon Motors, which have been listed, were to have gone indoors yesterday, but tardiness in getting engraved certificates required by the Exchange rules caused a delay, to the advantage of the Curb men, though neither issue was especially active yesterday. The leader in the big market was Midvale Steel, of which 30,000 shares changed hands. It sold to a new high record since the big slump on the Marcellus Hartley Dodge liquidation, reaching 74½, and closing two points under that figure. Next in point of activity were United Motors, with 20,000 shares. They went to 70¾, closing at 68¾. American International Corporation sold at a new high record, 59½, and ended the session at 59. General Motors, when issued, sold as high as 160, equivalent to 800 for the old stock, which sold at 760 on the Exchange.

***

The Turn of the Tide.

One of the most remarkable recoveries from depression to prosperity recorded as a result of the war is that in the status of the International Paper Company. In 1907 the company was saved from receivership by the entrance of banking interests with a loan to carry the company over. The preferred stock sold at 42½ a few months ago. Today the International management has wiped out all of the floating debt, and its preferred stock is selling in the 90's. The recent advance has been due to an expectation, which is not discouraged by members of the board, that the company is not only in a position now to pay the regular 6 per cent. dividend, but to begin the liquidation of accumulated dividends, amounting to about 30 per cent.

***

An Invisible Market.

Machinery manufacturers feel confident of good business for a long period after the present boom in industrial lines has passed its crest. In the electrical field, for example, the current demand is keeping the plants working at high speed, orders for many months ahead have been placed, and an invisible market, the manufacturers say, is developing every day. This market may be classed as invisible for the reason that it applies to replacements, which will have to be made, the extent of which will be established by the length of time existing machines are crowded with an excessive pressure of business. The steel, brass, and other manufacturers are keeping their equipment in as high a state of efficiency as possible, but the makers of this equipment are convinced that when the rush is over wholesale renewals will be required, which will run into millions of dollars.

***

Copper Contract Under Discussion.

Representatives of the leading copper producers and of the allied Governments are working out details of the large order which was reported some weeks ago. A rumor in the Street yesterday had it that the deal might be put through this week, but the copper men were silent when asked to confirm this. The matter of price is the subject of much deliberation, and deliveries over a period of months cannot be fixed upon in the course of a single discussion, especially in view of the pressure from domestic consumers for a place in the schedule for the first half of 1917. In marketing quarters it was said yesterday that, while the demand from abroad was enormous and would so continue, the home manufacturer would have his wants attended to.

***

Non-Dividend Stocks.

Anticipation is often better material for speculation than realization, and speculators are trading as heavily in stocks paying no dividends as in war stocks, which have paid large disbursements, and more heavily than in the seasoned dividend-payers. A great deal of the speculation is in stocks which were widely praised a year ago as recipients of huge war orders, but which utterly disappointed their holders as one Directors' meeting after another passed without dividend action. Now a multitude of speculators are as confident of returns from these non-dividend stocks as was the multitude in the market of last Autumn. Among other non-dividend stocks, there has been heavy buying this week of Baldwin Locomotive, American Can, Colorado Fuel, Cuba Cane Sugar, Cruchible, Industrial Alcohol, Mexican Petroleum, United States Rubber, Railway Steel Spring, Sloss-Sheffield, Tennessee Copper, and Virginia-Carolina Chemical.

***

Mercantile Marine Dividends.

The advance of the International Mercantile Marine shares in the morning was accompanied by reports that the men who are to become Directors at the stockholders' meeting on Sept. 20 had agreed on a plan for paying off the 82 per cent. back dividends on the preferred and putting the common in shape for dividend payments. Various plans to this end have been suggested. The trouble is that there are nearly as many plans as there are factions on the new directorate, and even when the new board is organized it may be no easy task to bring about a union of minds. "There is sure to be wide difference of opinion," said one of the men chosen for the board. "You could expect nothing else from a directorate chosen by compromise." According to the same authority, no meeting will be held to consider dividend policy until the board is formally organized.

***

Odd-Lot Trading.

Among other records established in yesterday's market it is probable that the trading in odd lots surpassed in volume that of any other session. The odd-lot specialists on the floor were swamped with orders, and in the odd-lot houses clerks were prepared to work late last night, and some of the houses had difficulty in getting their sheets in shape for the Clearing House. The volume of this business transacted yesterday could hardly have been handled except for the great expansion of facilities for dealing in less than 100 shares in the last year.

BRITISH SECURITIES DECLINE

Quiet Day on London Stock Exchange—American Shares Steady.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Business was slack on the Stock Exchange today, and British gilt-edge securities declined a fraction from lack of support. South American issues, especially Peruvians, were steadily supported, and a good deal of money was invested in industrial and rubber shares, but there was no feature anywhere. American shares were quietly steady around parity. Large applications for Treasury bills are taking funds off the money market. Discount rates were steady.

Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today.

Three per cent. rentes, 64 francs 15 centimes.
Exchange on London, 27 francs 81 centimes.
Five per cent. loan, 99 francs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,680,942
Same day last year	465,043
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	122,237,796
Same period last year	102,935,533
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
53¼	56	300	Acme Tea	55	55¾	55	55½	+ ½
92	94	100	Acme Tea 1st pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	-1½
169¾	18	1,500	Advance Rumely	14	17¼	14	17	+3
34	36	1,500	Advance Rumely pf	32	36	32	34	+1½
66	66¾	400	Ajax Rubber	66¾	67	66¼	66¾	
15¾	15¾	3,600	Alaska Gold Mines	15¾	16	15¼	15¾	
7¼	7¾	200	Alaska Juneau	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
26¼	26½	12,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27¼	27¾	26¾	26¾	- ⅛
80½	82	2,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80¾	82	80¾	80½	
81	81½	4,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	80½	82	80½	81½	+1½
93¾	94	12,900	Am. Beet Sugar	93¼	95¼	93¼	94	+1
190	195	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	95	95¼	95	95	
64½	64¾	25,900	Am. Can	193	193	190	195	+4
114¾	115¼	400	Am. Can pf	66	66¾	64¾	64½	-1½
66	66¼	18,000	Am. Car & Fdry	115	115	115	115	+ ¾
152	154½	1,500	Am. Coal Products	65½	67½	65¾	66	+1
154	56	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	151	155	151	155	+4½
100	102	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	54½	55	54¼	54¾	+1
120	123	100	Am. Express	101	101	101	101	+1
11¾	12¼	3,900	Am. H. & Leather	123	125	125	125	
63	63¼	4,300	Am. H. & Leather pf	65¼	65¾	63	63¾	-1½
20⅝	20½	1,700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	-1
24	24¼	5,200	Am. Ice Securities	24¼	24¾	23¾	24½	+ ½
52¾	53	2,600	Am. Linseed	53½	53½	52¾	53	+ ½
80	80½	25,500	Am. Linseed pf	80¼	82¼	79¾	80	- ¾
106½	107	100	Am. Locomotive	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅛
81½	81¾	10	Am. Locomotive pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅛
107½	107½	100	Do., odd lot	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅛
113½	114¼	26,400	Am. Malt	47¾	48¼	47¾	48	+ ⅛
86	87	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	108½	109¼	107½	107½	-1½
146	150	400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ¾
50	50¼	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	84¾	86¼	86	86	+ ¼
110½	111½	4,800	Am. Snuff	140	147¾	146	147¾	+2¾
152	152½	2,700	Am. Steel Fdries	58¼	59¾	58	59¼	+2¼
221	222	1,200	Am. Sugar Ref	111½	111¾	111	111	+ ½
49¼	50	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	132¼	132½	132¼	132½	+ ½
97	98¼	3,800	Am. Tobacco	221½	221½	221½	221½	+ ½
31	31½	10	Am. Woolen	50¾	50¾	48¾	49½	-1¼
30½	31½	1,700	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	98	98	
39½	40¼	5,800	Am. Writing P. pf	31½	32	31	31	-1
76	78½	200	Am. Zinc L. & S	39¾	40¾	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
89¼	89¾	80,400	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	78	78	77	77	- ¼
103½	104	4,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	98¾	99½	98	98¾	+ ⅛
98¾	99	800	Atch., Top. & S. F	103¾	104¾	103¾	104	+ ⅜
91¾	91½	7,200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	
68	69	2,600	At., Gulf & W. I	95	95	95¼	95	- ¼
90	90¼	43,200	At., G. & W. I. pf	60	60¾	59¾	60	+ ¼
86¼	86½	4,000	Baldwin Loco	90¾	93	89½	90	+ ½
1¾	2	15	Baltimore & Ohio	80¾	80¾	80	80¾	+ ¼
575	579¾	1,525	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	
99¼	101	200	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
8	8¾	800	Bethlehem Steel	561	580	561	580	+25
69½	70	9,400	Brown Shoe pf	90½	99½	90½	99½	+ ⅝
22	23	1,700	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	8	8	8	8	
40¼	40¾	200	Butte & Superior	69¾	70¾	69	70	+2
177¾	178	1,700	California Petrol	21¾	22¾	21¾	22	+ ¼
52½	53	12,700	California Pet. pf	40	40¾	40	40¾	+ ¼
114	114½	200	Canadian Pacific	178	178	177¼	178	+ ¼
108	110	1,000	Central Leather Co	63¾	64¼	62¾	63¾	+ ¼
61¾	62¼	3,400	Central Leather pf	114	114¾	114	114¾	+ ¾
126	128	300	Chandler Motor	100¾	110	109	109	- 2
93½	93¾	2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¾	63¾	61¾	62	
123	125	900	Chi. Great Western	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
12¼	12¾	3,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¼	94¾	93¼	93½	+ ⅜
17	17¼	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125	125	124¾	124¾	+ ⅜
19¾	20	4,800	Chi. & Northwest	125	125	124¾	124¾	+ ¾
56¼	56½	200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17½	17½	17	17	- ¼
50	53	4,800	Chile Copper	20	20	19¾	19¾	- ¼
53¾	54	200	Chino Copper	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	
56½	56¾	34,900	Clev., C., C. & St. L	53	53	53	53	
24	25	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	53¾	55	53¼	55	+ ⅛
44	44½	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	57	57	57	57	+1
137¾	138½	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	44	44	44	44	
100	102	2,900	Consolidated Gas	137	138¾	136	138	+1
103	110¼	3,300	Continental Can	98¾	103	98¾	102	+1
16¼	16¾	200	Continental Can pf	110	110	110	110	+3
91¼	92	6,900	Corn Products	17	17¾	16¼	16¾	- ⅛
92¼	92¾	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	92	92	92	92	
119¼	119¾	121,500	Crucible Steel	92	97¼	91¾	92¼	+ ¼
253	257	800	Crucible Steel pf	119¾	120	119¾	120	+ ¼
105	110	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	250	254	250	254	+4
100	100	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¾
58½	58¾	22,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	39¼	40¼	38¾	39¾	+ ¼
95¾	96	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	90	96	90	95¾	+ ¾
90	92	200	Deere & Co	151	151	151	151	+1
151	152	200	Del. & Hudson	91	91	91	91	+1
13	14	100	Den. & Rio Grande	13	13	13	13	- ⅛
34½	35	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34½	35	34½	35	- ⅛
139	140	10	Detroit Edison Co	140	140	140	140	
47¼	47¾	11,800	Distillers' Secur	47¾	48¼	47¾	47¾	+ ⅝
24¾	25	100	Dome Mines	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
93	95	300	Dom. Coal	90	92	90	92	+3
9	10	100	Driggs-Seabury	10	10	10	10	- ½
37¾	37¾	34,700	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	37¼	38¼	37¼	37¼	
53	53¾	3,100	Erie	53¾	54	52¾	53¾	+ ¼
43	44	200	Erie 1st pf	44	44	44	44	
20	25¼	400	Erie 2d pf	24¾	24¾	24	24	+1
47¼	48	1,125	Federal Min. & S	48½	48½	47¾	48¼	+2¼
172	172	700	Federal S. & R. pf	172¾	173	172	172	
780	790	200	General Electric	715	750	715	750	+30
126¾	127	2,700	General Motors	126	128	125	127	
77½	78	10,500	General Motors pf	73¾	78¾	73¼	77½	- ¼
137	137¾	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	
87½	88¼	200	Goodrich pf	88	88¾	87¾	87¾	+ ¼
116¾	117	4,810	Granby Consol	116¾	117¼	116¾	116¾	+ ¾
42	42¾	14,300	Great Northern pf	117	117¼	116¾	116¾	+ ¾
50	50¾	2,000	G. N. certs.ore prop	42¼	43¾	42¼	42¾	+ ¼
95	96	2,500	Greene-Cananea	50¼	50¾	49¾	50¼	+ ¼
101	104½	200	Gulf States Steel	93	96	93	96	+ ¾
83½	84¼	700	Gulf S. S. 1st pf	101	101¾	101	101¾	+ ¾
153	155	100	Gulf S. S. 2d pf	95¼	98	95¼	101¾	+2
101¼	101¾	1,700	Homestake Mining	135	135	135	135	+3½
61½	61¾	44,400	Illinois Central	101¾	101¾	101	101¾	+ ¼
16¼	16¾	400	Inspiration Copper	61¾	62¾	60¾	61½	+ ¾
72	74	400	Interboro Consol	16	16	16	16	- ¼
12	16	1,100	Interboro Con. pf	72½	73½	71¾	73¼	+ ¾
50	51	1,100	Int. Agricultural pf	17¾	17¾	16	16	- ¼
...	...	200	Int. Agricultural pf	50¾	51¾	50¼	50¾	+ ¼
...	...	100	Int. Harvester. N.J	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	+ ¾
...	...	100	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	116	116	116	116	- ½
40	40½	87,800	Int. Harv. Corp	118	118	118	118	
12¾	12¾	58,700	Int. Mer. Mar.	78	78	77¾	78	
45	45¼	10,700	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	47¾	49¼	47¾	49¼	+1¼
28¾	29	3,000	Int. Nickel	120¾	121¾	120¾	121¾	+ ¾
25¾	26	16,500	Int. Paper	45¾	46¼	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
92¼	92¾	3,000	Int. Paper pf	28¾	29¾	28	29	- ¾
25	25¼	700	Kansas City South	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
59½	61	100	Kan. City South. pf	92¾	93¾	92¾	93¾	+ ¾
80½	81¼	7,500	Kelly Spring Tire	25	25	25	25	
54	54¾	25,400	Kennecott Copper	59¼	59¾	59¼	59¾	+ ¼
84¼	85¼	20,100	Lackawanna Steel	82¾	85¼	82¾	84¼	+ ¼
18	19	200	Lake Erie & West	78	80	78	80	+ ¾
40	40½	1,400	Lake Erie & W. pf	54¾	56¾	54¾	56¾	+ ¾
48	49	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	18	18	18	18	
...	...	2,100	Lehigh Valley	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
80¼	82	100	Loose-W. Bls.1st pf	48	48	48	48	+ ¼
128¼	130	300	Louis. & Nash	80¼	80¾	80	80¼	+ ¼
85	85½	100	Mackay Cos	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ¼
68¾	68	400	Mackay Cos. pf	128	129	128	129	+ ½
88¾	89	15,400	Maxwell Motors	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	+ ¼
85¾	86	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¾
...	90	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	90¾	90¾	88¾	89¾	+ ¾
...	60	200	May Dept. Stores	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ¾
113¾	113¾	44,300	Mexican Petroleum	56¼	56¼	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
37¾	37¾	3,700	Miami Copper	61	61	61	61	
121½	122	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	114¼	114¼	113¾	113¾	+ ¾
130	130	100	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.pf	37¾	37¾	37	37	
4	4¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	121½	121¾	121¾	121¾	+ ¼
4	4¼	500	Missouri Pacific	132	132	132	132	
4	4¼	1,200	Mo. Pacific tr rcts	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
22¾	22¾	200	Mo. Pacific tr rcts	4	4¼	4	4¼	
90½	93	100	Montana Power	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
...	...	50	Nat. Biscuit Co	92	92	92	92	
...	...	100	Do., odd lot	121	121	121	121	+1
82	83¼	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	
28¾	29¼	7,000	Nat. Enameling	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¾
71¾	71¾	16,500	Nat. Enameling pf	29¾	30	28¾	28¾	+ ¾
113	114	100	Nat. Lead Co	70	72¾	70	72¾	+ ¾
113	114	10	Nat. Lead Co. pf	114	114	114	114	+2¾
139¾	142¾	10,500	Do., odd lot	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ¾
106	106¾	5,500	Nevada Con. Cop	23	23¼	22¾	23	+ ¼
15	15¾	16,900	N. Y. Air Brake	144	146	142¾	142¾	- ¼
30	40	100	N. Y. Central	103¾	106¾	103¾	106¾	+ ¾
50¼	60	4,600	N. Y. Dock	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	- ⅛
27	27¾	500	N. Y. Dock pf	35	35	35	35	+1
125¾	130	3,000	N. Y. N. H. & H	58¾	61	58¾	61	+1½
98¾	100¼	5,500	N. Y. Ont. & West	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
109¾	110	16,900	Norfolk & Western	109¾	110¾	109¾	110¾	+ ¾
6¾	7¼	400	North American	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
77	80	400	Northern Pacific	107	109¾	107	109¾	+ ¾
28½	29	2,500	Ontario Mining	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ¾
36¾	37	400	Pabst Brewing pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ¾
55¾	56¼	8,400	Pacific Mail	29	29¾	28¾	28¾	- ¼
88¾	89¼	500	Pacific Tel. & Tel	36¾	36¾	36	36	- ¾
80	82	200	Penn. R. R.	55¾	56¾	55¾	56¾	+ ¾
31¾	32¾	1,800	Philadelphia Co	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	
31¾	32	5,100	Pittsburgh Coal	80	80	80	80	+ ¼

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
200	Cities Service	200	200	200	205
150	Cities Service pf	97½	97½	97½	98
100	Commonw. Pow., pf	91	91	91	92
400	Consumers'	6½	6½	6½	7
200	Consumers' pf	31	31	31	32
100	Nor. States Power	80	80	80	81
200	Penna. Water & P.	101	101	101	102
100	Republic R. & L.	54	54	54	55
100	Republic R. & L. pf	91½	91½	91½	92
100	Toledo Traction	11	11	11	11½
10	Toledo Trac., pf.	77	77	77	77½
10	United L. & P. pf.	77	77	77	77½

BONDS.

$50,000	Comw. Pr. 6s	103	103	103	

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	7	8
Adirondack Electric Power pf	45	50
American Cities	2	3
American Cities pf	20	25
American Gas & Electric	45	50
American Gas & Electric pf	85	90
American Light & Traction	350	360
American Light & Traction pf	75	80
American Power & Light	80	85
American Power & Light pf	75	80
American Public Utilities	15	20
American Public Utilities pf	50	60
American Utilities	2	3
American Utilities pf	10	15
Arizona Edison	2	3
Arizona Edison pf	10	15
Atlantic Gulf & W. I. S. S.	30	35
Atlantic Gulf & W. I. S. S. pf	70	75
Bay State Gas	3	4
Bay State Gas pf	10	15
Boston Elevated	80	85
Boston Suburban Electric	2	3
Boston Suburban Electric pf	10	15
Brazilian Traction	30	35
Brazilian Traction pf	70	75
Cities Service	200	205
Cities Service pf	97½	98
Commonw. Pow., pf	91	92
Consumers'	6½	7
Consumers' pf	31	32
Nor. States Power	80	81
Penna. Water & P.	101	102
Republic R. & L.	54	55
Republic R. & L. pf	91½	92
Toledo Traction	11	11½
Toledo Trac., pf.	77	77½
United L. & P. pf	77	77½

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	7	8
Adirondack Electric Power pf	45	50
American Cities	2	3
American Cities pf	20	25
American Gas & Electric	45	50
American Gas & Electric pf	85	90
American Light & Traction	350	360
American Light & Traction pf	75	80
American Power & Light	80	85
American Power & Light pf	75	80
American Public Utilities	15	20
American Public Utilities pf	50	60
American Utilities	2	3
American Utilities pf	10	15
Arizona Edison	2	3
Arizona Edison pf	10	15
Atlantic Gulf & W. I. S. S.	30	35
Atlantic Gulf & W. I. S. S. pf	70	75
Bay State Gas	3	4
Bay State Gas pf	10	15
Boston Elevated	80	85
Boston Suburban Electric	2	3
Boston Suburban Electric pf	10	15
Brazilian Traction	30	35
Brazilian Traction pf	70	75
Cities Service	200	205
Cities Service pf	97½	98
Commonw. Pow., pf	91	92
Consumers'	6½	7
Consumers' pf	31	32
Nor. States Power	80	81
Penna. Water & P.	101	102
Republic R. & L.	54	55
Republic R. & L. pf	91½	92
Toledo Traction	11	11½
Toledo Trac., pf.	77	77½
United L. & P. pf	77	77½

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing Quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Previously. Bid.	Asked.
American Tobacco	245	250	245	250
American Tobacco pf	110	112	110	112
Consolidated Cigar	50	55	50	55
Consolidated Cigar pf	100	105	100	105
Havana Tobacco	2	3	2	3
Havana Tobacco pf	10	15	10	15
Int. Cigar Machinery	100	105	100	105
Lorillard Co.	150	155	150	155
Lorillard Co. pf	110	115	110	115
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	100	105	100	105
R. J. Reynolds Tob. pf	100	105	100	105

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. High.	Low.	Prev. Day.
Tin, spot	39.10	38.75	39.00
Lead	6.50	6.50	6.50
Spelter	12.00	12.00	12.00
Antimony	10.00	10.00	10.00
Iron, No. 1 X Fdy.	20.00	20.00	20.00
Nothing			

No electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market yesterday. Lake copper, spot and prompt, 30 cents. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. High.	Low.	Prev. Day.
Copper, spot	132	131	132
Copper, futures	132	131	132
Tin, spot	232	230	232
Tin, futures	232	230	232
Lead	30	30	30
Spelter	52	52	52

South Feels Car Shortage.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 14.—Shortage of freight cars in Southern cities for the shipment of ores, fruits, and cotton is beginning to assume serious proportions, according to reports from many large market centers. In the Birmingham district the shortage also is affecting the movement of coal, pig iron, and other products.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less	Over 10 up to 30	Over 30 up to 60	Over 60 up to 90
Boston	6	6	6	6
New York	6	6	6	6
Philadelphia	6	6	6	6
Cleveland	6	6	6	6
Richmond	6	6	6	6
Atlanta	6	6	6	6
Chicago	6	6	6	6
St. Louis	6	6	6	6
Minneapolis	6	6	6	6
Kansas City	6	6	6	6
Dallas	6	6	6	6
San Francisco	6	6	6	6

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90	Up to 90	60 to 90	Comm'l. months
Boston	6	6	6	6
New York	6	6	6	6
Philadelphia	6	6	6	6
Cleveland	6	6	6	6
Richmond	6	6	6	6
Atlanta	6	6	6	6
Chicago	6	6	6	6
St. Louis	6	6	6	6
Minneapolis	6	6	6	6
Kansas City	6	6	6	6
Dallas	6	6	6	6
San Francisco	6	6	6	6

Up to 30 days over 90 to 60, 1 per cent; over 30 to 60 do over 90 to 6 per cent; and over 60 to 6 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal
2	2	2	2

Time.

60 days	2½@2¾	3 months	2½@2¾
90 days	2½@2¾	4 months	2½@2¾
6 months	2½@2¾		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 120 days.

Not eligible 6 to 9 days.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-known names.

30 to 90 days
4 to 6 months
Other Names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling				
Cables				
Demand				
Francs				
Cables				
Demand				
Guilders				
Cables				
Demand				
Lire				
Cables				
Demand				
Marks				
Cables				
Demand				
Austrian				
Cables				
Demand				
Rubles				
Cables				
Demand				
Bulgarian				
Cables				
Demand				
Reichsmarks				
Cables				
Demand				
Kronen				
Cables				
Demand				
Czecho-Slovak				
Cables				
Demand				
Argentine				
Cables				
Demand				
Brazilian				
Cables				
Demand				
Chilian				
Cables				
Demand				
Peseta				
Cables				
Demand				
Uruguayan				
Cables				
Demand				
Colombian				
Cables				
Demand				
Canadian				
Cables				
Demand				
Cuban				
Cables				
Demand				
Indian				
Cables				
Demand				
Japanese				
Cables				
Demand				
Shanghai				
Cables				
Demand				

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Balances.

Domestic Exchange.

Rates.

BOSTON CURB.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

CHICAGO STOCKS AND BONDS.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
237	Balt. Tube	113	113	113	113
153	Cons. Power	112	112	112	112
2,000	Coudon, Rec.	10½	10½	10½	10
2,000	Cos. Oil & G.	1½	1½	1½	1½
10	Do. pf.	4	4	4	4
10	Davidson Ch.	87½	87½	87½	87½
10	Exch. Bank	151	151	151	151
5	Fidelity & Dep.	132½	132½	132½	132½
800	Houston Oil	10	10	10	10
20	Mary. Casualty	2	2	2	2
400	Merch. & M. Ins.	20	20	20	20
50	Penn. Water & P.	75½	75½	75½	75½
20	Republic Rub.	70½	70½	70½	70½
100	United Ry. & E. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½
10	Union Bank	147	147	147	147

BONDS.

$500	City of Bal. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Cons. Gas 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Cons. Pow. 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Cons. Coal Co. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Cos. Oil & G. 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Elk Horn Co. 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Nor. & P. Ry. 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	United R. & E. 4s	67½	67½	67½	67½
4,000	Do income 4s	67½	67½	67½	67½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	10½	10½	10½	10½
1,000	Ahmeek	105	105	104½	104½
1,000	Alaska Gold	10½	10½	10½	10½
100	Allouez	80	80	80	80
1,000	Am. Zinc	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Arcadian	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,000	Arizona Com.	11½	11½	11½	11½
1,000	Butte & Sup.	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Calumet & Ariz.	70½	70½	70½	70½
1,000	Calumet & Hecla	570	570	570	570
1,000	Centennial	23½	23½	23½	23½
1,000	Chino	47½	47½	47½	47½
1,000	Copper Range	59½	59½	59½	59½
1,000	Daly West	20½	20½	20½	20½
1,000	Davis Daly	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,000	Dominion Cop.	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Franklin	10½	10½	10½	10½
1,000	Granby	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Greene Cananea	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Hancock Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	Helvetia	27½	27½	27½	27½
1,000	Indiana	27½	27½	27½	27½
1,000	Inspiration	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Isle Royale	27½	27½	27½	27½
1,000	Kerr Lake	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,000	Keweenaw	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,000	La Salle	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,000	Mason Valley	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Mass Con.	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Mayflower	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Michigan	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Mohawk	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Nevada Con.	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	North Butte	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Old Colony	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Old Dominion	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Osceola	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Parrot	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Quincy	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Ray Con.	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Shannon	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Shattuck Ariz.	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Superior	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Superior & Pitts.	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Tamarack	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Trinity	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Tuolumne	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	U. S. Smelting	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Utah Con.	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Utah Metal	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Victoria	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Winona	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Wolverine	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	Wyandot	57½	57½	57½	57½

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Cash Position, Sept. 9, 1916.
CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

	Corporate Stock Stocks	Revenue Bonds and Public Bonds	Special Revenue Bonds
Cash Action.			
Outstanding Aug. 31	$12,221,500.00	$75,709,297.98	$7,389,400.00
Net Increase	2,000,000.00	18,149,814.98	1,000,000.00
Outstanding Sept. 9	$14,221,500.00	$93,859,672.00	$7,889,400.00
Cash balance	6,331,701.20		
Net obligation	$8,000,798.80		

Tax Day
October 1st.

The annual tax on personal property in Greater New York for the past five years has averaged $18.56 per $1000. For 1916 it varies from $20.40 per $1000 in New York County to $21.30 per $1000 in Richmond County.

There are many well-secured bonds which may be made permanently exempt from this tax by a payment of only $5.00 per $1000.

Our new pamphlet, comprising a list of bonds which may be made exempt and excerpts from the present Secured Debt Tax Law, will be mailed on request.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
Members New York Stock Exchange
Equitable Building, New York

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

A public utility and oil producing concern whose stock is, in our opinion, worthy of serious consideration upon the part of investors who look beyond the present for opportunities of profitable investment.

Listed on Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.

HOLMES, BULKLEY & WARDROP
New York Private Wire Pittsburgh

U. S. Finishing

Common and Preferred.

Sheldon, Morgan & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway

Our Special Letter
gives latest data on the important
Public Utility Securities
Copy on Request
Williams, Roth & Coleman
60 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Tel. Hanover 8900
Direct Wire to Columbus & Toledo Markets

Henry Clews & Co.
11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
Stock, Bonds and Investment Securities bought and sold on commission. Also carried on conservative terms. Deposit Accounts received subject to check at sight. Interest paid on daily balances.
BRANCH OFFICES:
[illegible] 14 Court St., Brooklyn

MEGARGEL & Co.
Members [illegible]
Investment Securities
66 Pine Street, New York
BOSTON CHICAGO

Coggeshall & Hicks
Investment Bankers
128 Broadway, New York

FINCH & TARBELL
Members New York Stock Exchange
128 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Gartenlaub & Co.
High Grade Bonds
5 Nassau Street
New York

White & Co.
BONDS
31 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK
LIVERPOOL LONDON

Willys-Overland
Rights
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St., New York
Telephones Broad 6051-2-3-4-5-6.

Columbia Gas & Elec. 1st 5s, 1927
Columbia Gas & Elec. Deb. 5s, 1927
Canton-Akron Con. 5s, 1933
Continental Gas & Elec. 5s, 1927

GEO. REITH & CO.
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3093

$3,620,000
Chicago North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

Authorized, $10,000,000 **Outstanding, $3,620,000**

Dated July 1, 1916 Due July 1, 1936

Callable, as a whole or in part, on any interest date at 105 and interest. Interest payable semi-annually January 1 and July 1 in New York or Chicago. Coupon bonds, registerable as to principal, in interchangeable denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

THE ISSUANCE OF THESE BONDS HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF ILLINOIS AND THE RAILROAD COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN.

The following statements are based upon information contained in a letter from Samuel Insull, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors, copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned.

The Chicago North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad owns and operates the electric railroad connecting Evanston, Illinois, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and a branch line extending from Lake Bluff, Illinois, to Area, Illinois.

The territory served includes the rapidly growing suburban communities adjacent to Chicago, generally known as the "North Shore" District.

These bonds, in the opinion of counsel, are secured by first mortgage lien on all the property owned by the Company. The total mileage, owned and operated, amounts to 84.84 miles of line, practically all double track. The replacement value of the physical property subject to the lien of these bonds, as reported by the examining engineer, is in excess of $13,500,000.

Net Earnings more than one and three-quarters times the annual interest on all First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds now outstanding.

Under the terms of the mortgage additional First Mortgage Bonds may be issued only under carefully guarded restrictions, and a maintenance and depreciation fund is established, which assures adequate upkeep of the physical property.

Price 92½ and interest to yield 5½%

Halsey, Stuart & Co.
Cor. La Salle & Adams Sts.
Chicago

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

$1,000,000
Erie Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage, Prior Lien Gold Bonds

Dated December 10, 1885 Interest payable January and July Due January 1, 1996

Authorized and Outstanding $35,000,000

Secured by direct mortgage or collateral trust lien on 1,373 miles of road constituting major portion of main line of the Erie System between Jersey City and Chicago.

May be made permanently Tax free in New York State upon payment of $3.40 per bond.

Listed on New York Stock Exchange

Price 83 and interest to yield 4.85%

Tilney, Ladd & Co.
43 Exchange Place, New York

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co.
Second Mortgage 4s, due January, 1949

Legal for Savings Banks in New Hampshire & Rhode Island

These bonds follow at the rate of only $500 per mile the Consolidated 4s which are secured by a first mortgage on 2,361 miles of road and by a second mortgage on 700 miles of road. The Consolidated 4s are outstanding at the rate of only $19,000 per mile and are a legal investment for New York Savings Banks. These bonds are followed by $12,603,000 preferred stock, and by $25,206,000 common stock, paying dividends at the rate of 7% since 1910. Net earnings for the year ended June 30th, 1916, were nearly 2½ times all fixed charges.

Price, to net over 5%

Hambleton & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1888.
New York Baltimore

WE OFFER
Reading Co. Jersey Central Collateral 4s 1951
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Phone Broad 6057. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

Investment Securities
W. J. Smithers & Co.
Philadelphia
19 Nassau Street

Kean, Taylor & Co.
Investment Securities
New York Chicago

Ingersoll-Rand
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phone 1961 to 1970 John. 25 Wall St., N. Y.

October 1st is Tax Day in New York City

Persons subject to the annual personal property tax in the State of New York will find in our booklet on "The Secured Debts Tax Law" an explanation of this law, under which, by the payment of seventy-five cents per $100 of the face value, certain classes of bonds and notes may be made exempt for a period of five years from the date of the payment of the tax. *To secure exemption for the year 1916 in New York City the tax must be paid prior to October 1st.*

For a moderate charge, this Company will be pleased to undertake the exemption of securities under this law.

Ask for booklet N-988

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Fifth Avenue Office, 5th Ave. & 43d St. London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.
Capital and Surplus, $40,000,000

THE TEXAS COMPANY,
Houston, Texas.

A dividend of 2½ per cent. on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 2, 1916, to stockholders of record September 20th, 1916.

GUY CARROLL, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, September 12th, 1916.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad St., New York, Aug. 15, 1916.

The regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. (1¼ per cent. on the Preferred Stock) and an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Common Stock, will be paid on Sept. 30, 1916, to holders of record at 3 P. M. on September 15, 1916.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

J.K.Rice,Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

American Cost
American Chicle
Butterworth Judson
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
Columbia Trust
Continental Insurance
Carbon Steel
E. W. Bliss
General Manifold & Printing
Great Northern Paper
Hanover Insurance
Ingersoll-Rand
James Butler Pfd.
National Transit
New York Shipbuilding
New York Transit
Phelps, Dodge & Co.
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco
S. O. of Nebraska
Winchester Arms
White Rock Water

J.K.Rice,Jr.& Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Marlin Arms

COMMON AND PREFERRED
Bought—Sold—Quoted

GWYNNE BROS

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Equitable Trust Co. Stock

Bought and Sold

CLINTON GILBERT

2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

Sugar Stocks

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Gilbert Eliott & Co.

Specialists

27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Standard Screw Common
American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
Indian Refining Common

MICHAELIS & CO.
61 BROADWAY-NEW YORK
Phones: Rector 6220 to 6226

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.

Kansas City Lt. & Pr. Co.
Common Stock
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY — WE WILL SELL

50 Eureka Pipe Line — 25 Atlantic Refin'g
50 Galena Sig. Com. — 25 Continental Oil
50 Illinois Pipe Line — 50 Indiana P. L.
50 Ohio Oil — 100 National Transit
25 Prairie Oil & Gas — 50 Southern P. L.
50 S. O. of N. Y. — 25 Vacuum Oil

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4800-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Amer. Chicle Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Graphophone Com. & Pfd.
Int'l Salt Stock & Bonds
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
Cities Service Com. & Pref.
Toledo Tr., Lt. & Power Com.
Republic Ry. & Light Com.

WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO

Phone 9717 Rector. 120 Broadway

United Light & Rys. Com. & Pfd.
Moline Plow 1st Pfd.
Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn
Guaranty Trust Company

John Burnham & Co.

Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Winchester Arms

J.K.Rice,Jr.& Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Cin., Ind. Western Common
Cin., Ind. Western Pfd.
Cin., Ind. Western 5s, '65

CHASE & FALK

60 Wall Street. Telephone Hanover 882.

Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Duquesne Light Co. Pfd.

GEO. REITH & CO.

50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665.

Babcock & Wilcox
International Salt
Phelps, Dodge & Co.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

MORGAN & FINLAY

Investment Securities

115 Broadway, New York

Telephone Rector 9272

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Very Active Trading Reported on the Curb, with Further Advance in Prices.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 595,838 shares of stocks and $262,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 208,831; oils, 101,284, and mining, 290,421. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	†Astra Explo..	10⅝	10⅝	10	10⅛
3,700	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)	57¼	60½	57½	59
2,800	†Am. Wr. Paper	5⅛	5⅜	5¼	5½
20	Atlantic Steel	62½	62	62½	65
500	†Butler Chem.	4⅜	4⅜	4	4⅜
230	Canada SS...	87½	89	87½	90
200	†Car Lt. & P.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4,000	Chevrolet Mot.	210	217	210	215
350	†Electric Gun..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
225	Emerson Phon.	8¾	9⅜	8¾	9⅜
1,000	†Gaston, Williams & Wig.	52	52½	51½	51⅜
158	Central Fdy..	12	13⅜	12	13⅜
245	Central Fdy. pf.	23	26	22	26
15,400	†Gen. Mot., w. i.	148	160	148	154
100	†Gen. M. pf., w. i.	97	97	97	97
20	Gen. Ry. Sig..	99	99	99	99
800	Grant Motor..	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
1,000	†Hall Signal..	9	12	9	11
110	†Hall Sig. pf..	20½	22	20½	22
2,800	Haskell & B..	39½	*42	*38¾	41½
20	Holly Sugar..	45½	45½	45½	45½
1,000	Hupp Motor..	6½	6¾	6⅜	6½
3,500	†Limp. Carbon Chaser	35	38	35	37
4,623	Intercont. Rubber	18	*19	18	18
800	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp	22¾	22¾	20½	20½
8,500	†Joplin Ore Spelter, new.	54	55	54	55
1,100	Kaiser, Pr. pf.	15½	16	15½	15⅝
200	Kel. Wheel, pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
200	†Kempsone Tire & Rub. pf..	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
1,000	†Lake Tor. Boat	7½	*8	7½	7¾
900	†Lima Locomo., new.	41	43	41	43
200	Manhat. of A..	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
1,000	†Maxim Muni..	4½	5	4½	5
100	†Mex. Pet. Exp.	17½	17½	17½	17½
82,300	†Midvale St..	72½-72	74½	71⅝	72¾
800	N. Y. Transp.	10¾	10¾	10	10
100	†Ohio C. G. & E.	68	68	68	68
3,500	Peer. Tr. & M.	26	27	25⅜	25⅜
10	Perlman Rim..	120	120	120	120
1,800	†Pullm. Vent..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	†Pullm. Y. pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	†Saxon Mot. C.	78	78	76	78
100	Seab. St. & M.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
2,850	†Stripp-R. C.	61	60	58	61
900	Submarine B.	11	11	11	11
565	Springfd. Body	88	88	85½	85½
30	Spg. Body pf.	130	*130	130	130
500	†St. Jos. Lead	16¼	16¼	16	16¼
2,400	Stromb. Carb.	43¼	44½	43¼	44
3,000	Stutz Motor..	73	73	74	74¾
5,000	Sub. Bt. v. t. cfts.	39½	39¾	39	39
15	†Todd Shipyds.	77	77	77	77
500	Trian. F. v. t. cfts	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¾
7,300	U. S. Smelting	39	39	37½	37¾
20,000	†Unit. Motors	69¼-70	70¾	68¾	68¾
1,700	Un. Profit Sh.	¾	¾	¾	¾
800	†U. S. L. & H.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	United Finc..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
7,000	White Motors..	54⅜	57	54⅜	56⅝
5,000	World Film C., v. t. cfts....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	†Zinc Concent.	4	4¼	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
33	Ohio Oil Co....	262	257	257	—5
75	Prairie P. L....	268	253	257	+2
50	S. O. Ca. (Cal.)	295	295	295	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	††Alberta Pet. Ltd. (prod.).	58	58	58	58
450	†Bar. O. & G.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	†Cosden & Co. (prod. Ref.)....	16¼	16½	16	16
3,500	†Cos. O. & G..	13	13⅜	12⅞	13
300	†C. O. & G. pf	5	5	5	5
2,200	Federal Oil....	1½	1½	1¼	1½
4,200	†Gen. Ref. & Prod., w. i.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
900	†Houston Oil..	15⅜	16¼	16	16
1,750	†Inter. Pet....	12	12¾	12	12¾
3,500	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	¾	¾	¾	¾
8,000	Mexico Pet.....	15¾	16¾	15¾	16¾
15,000	†Mid. Oil.....	48	50	48	49
500	†Musk. Refin..	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,750	†N. Y.-Ok. O.	1½	1½	1½	1½
18,000	†Ok. O. com.	11⅞	13	11	12
6,350	†Okla. Oil. pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
12,500	Okla. P. & R.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
5,000	†Omar O. & G.	70	72	70	72
800	†Pan-American Pet., pfd....	92½	93	92	93
1,660	Seg. O. & R...	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1,250	Sapulpa	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
1,000	†Sinclair Oil..	39	40	39	40
10,800	†Tex-Mex Pet. (a prospect).	1⅛	1⅛	98	1
300	U. S. Con Oil.	6	6¼	6	6¼
4,500	†U West Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	†Vac. Gas & Oil (a prod.).	32	32	32	32
2,670	†Victoria Oil..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
700	Way. O. & G.	5	5	4½	4½

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	†Al.-Br. C. M. (prospect) ..	48	50	48	50
4,900	††Alaska M....	72	73	73	73
1,200	††Alas.-West..	62	62	62	62
3,491	†Ariz. Cop....	3	3¼	3	3⅛
8,500	Big L. Cop....	5	5¼	4¾	5⅛
200	††Booth	13	13	13	13
12,000	†Bos. & Mont..	93	95	93	95
300	Butte C. & Z. v. t. cfs.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
700	†Calav. Cop...	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¼
2,250	†Caledonia	58	61	58	61
7,000	†Cal. & Ariz..	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
800	Canada Cop....	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,000	C. de P. Cop..	36½	37	36½	36⅝
500	†Col. Mines...	67	67	67	67
2,100	Con. Arizona..	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	†Cons.-Home...	½	¾	½	¾
1,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	32	32	32	32
1,600	Dun.-Ari. Cop. (prospect) ..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,800	††Emma Cop...	60	64	58	64
1,900	First Nat. C...	4½	5	4½	5
5,000	†Gold Hill....	22	24	22	24
9,000	†Goldstone M. (prospect) ..	40	41	40	40
10,000	†Greenm. Min.	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
500	Hecla Min....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Howe Sound...	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
400	Hollinger	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
10,200	Inspir. N. Cop. (prospect) ..	1½	1½	1½	1½
25,000	Jerome Verde (prospect)	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
1,800	†Jer. Vic. Ex. (prospect) ..	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
200	†Jim Butler..	88	88	88	88
3,000	†Jumbo Extn..	36	36	34	34
400	La Rose Cons.	5⅝			5⅝
800	Magma Cop	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¼
1,600	Marysville Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	†McK.-Darragh	70	70	65	65
6,600	†M. C. M. & M.	64	65	64	65
240	Mines of Am..	2½	2½	2½	2½
200	†Mojave Tung.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,100	†Montana G...	98	98	98	98
900	†Monitor Sho.	2	2¼	2	2¼
2,200	††Mother Lode	35	36	34½	35
275	N. Y. & H. R..	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15⅜
19,000	††Newray	65	66	65	66
60,000	†Island	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
16,900	†Old Emma La	12	14	12	14
1,000	†North Star..	17½	17½	17½	17½
2,000	†Peterson Lake	25	25	25	25
250	†Ray Hercules.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
20,000	†Rex Consol..	29	29½	28½	28½
1,650	†Rochester ..	55	56	55	55
12,300	†San Toy	14	18	14	18
1,800	Santa Fe....	3	3	3	3
500	†Sec. Mt. L..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	††Silver Pick..	20	20	20	20
2,200	Standard S.-L.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
7,500	††Success	35	36	35	36
1,000	†Tek Hughes..	41	41	41	41
1,500	††Temiskaming	64	64	64	64
2,000	Tonopah Ext..	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
2,000	Tri-Bullion ..	½	½	½	½
2,500	Tri-Bullion pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾
150	United Eastern	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8,000	††U. S. Cont..	10	11½	10	11½
25,000	†U. Verde Ext.	42¼	42¼	40	41⅝
2,300	Unity Gold....	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
750	†U. P. D. & L.	68	70	68	69
100	†W. Knob Cop.	2	2	2	2
65	†White Oaks..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,800	†Yuscaran Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$102,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	84½	86	84½	86
23,000	Mex. Gen. w. i.	103¾	104¼	103	103
100,000	†Midv. S. & R.	96⅛	97	96¼	96⅛
12,000	Russian Gov. 6½s, w. i.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
25,000	Sulz. & R. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Wednesday 100 Savoy Oil sold at 9⅛.

* * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
United Drug	76	79	78	80
United Drug 1st pf..	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf....	87½	89	87½	89

OIL STOCK.

Pierce Oil	13½	14	13½	14

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	81	83

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	60	65	60	65
American Brass....	289	290	289	293
Atlas Powder.....	178	184	178	184
Atlas Powder pf....	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	123	127	124	127
Bliss (E. W.).....	650	675	630	655
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	193	198	192	198
Canadian Explosives.	380	460	380	460
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	865	870	865	880
Du Pont Powd., new.	298	302	298	302
Du Pont Powd. deb.	101	103	101	103
Hercules Powder....	334	338	334	339
Hercules Powder pf..	116	120	116	120
International Arms ..	16	20	16	20
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	183	187	183	187
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	108	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	600	610	600	610
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1375	1450	1350	1450

PHELPS-DODGE MELON.

Extra Dividend of $5.50 Added to $2.50 Quarterly Payment.

High prices and the unprecedented demand for copper were responsible for the declaration yesterday of a record extra dividend by Phelps, Dodge & Co. Besides the quarterly payment of $2.50 a share, the directors declared $5.50 extra, an increase of $2 over the extra payment of three months ago. Thus far in 1916 the company has disbursed $12.50 in extras. Since 1909 the company has paid $44 in extra dividends.

The Gulf States Steel Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock, placing the issue on an 8 per cent. basis. The board also declared an additional dividend of 3 per cent. on the second preferred stock in order to bring payments for the year up to 6 per cent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Commission house business on the Consolidated Exchange was on a large scale and included a heavy volume of odd lot orders. The trading list was very broad, eighty-six different issues being represented in the transaction. The early bidding for stocks was particularly vigorous. There were, however, reactionary symptoms in the closing dealings, reflecting profit-taking in volume.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adv. Rumely..	18¼	17½	16¾	17½
140	Alaska Gold..	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
520	Allis-Chalmers	27⅝	27⅞	26¾	26¾
800	Am. Beet Sug.	95¼	96⅝	93¾	93¾
1,120	Amer. Can....	93	96¼	94¼	94¼
1,080	Am. Car & Fy.	65⅝	67½	65¼	66
40	Am. Cot. Rel..	55	55	55	55
90	Am. Hide & L.	12¾	12¾	12	12
50	Am. H. & L. pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
190	Am. Ice Sec...	29¾	29¾	29½	29¾
40	Am. Linseed..	24	24	24	24
2,420	Am. Loco....	85⅛	82½	80	80
1,680	Am. Sm. & R.	109⅛	109⅝	107⅞	108
90	Am. T. & T..	132⅛	131¾	130¾	132⅝
50	Am. Wr. P. pf.	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
80	Am. Woolen...	50⅛	50⅛	50¼	50¼
60	Am. Zinc.....	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
10,120	Ana. Cop.....	89⅞	90⅝	89⅛	89⅞
88	A. T. & S. F.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
20	A. G. & W. I..	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
3,240	Baldw. Loco...	90¼	93⅝	89½	90¼
40	Balt. & Ohio..	89⅜	89¾	89⅞	89⅜
240	Bute & Sup...	69¾	70¾	69¾	69¾
180	California Pet.	21¾	22	21½	23
40	Cal. Pet. pf...	49⅞	49⅝	49¾	49¾
260	Cent. Leather.	63⅝	64	62¼	62¾
160	Ches. & Ohio..	82	82	82	83
140	C. M. & S. P.	93¾	94½	93½	93¾
40	Chile Copper..	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜
140	Chino Copper..	56½	56⅝	56½	56½
1,520	Col. Fuel & I..	55⅜	55	53⅞	54
60	Consol. Gas...	127¾	127¾	127	127
280	Corn Prods....	17	17	16¾	16¾
12,890	Crucible Steel.	92	97½	92	92¾
60	Cuba Cane S..	90	90	90	90
990	Dist. Secur....	47⅝	48½	47½	47⅝
1,410	Erie	27⅜	28⅜	27⅜	27⅜
80	Erie 1st pf....	54	54	53¾	53¾
120	Goodrich Co...	73⅜	73⅝	71¼	71¼
40	Gt. Nor. Ore...	43¾	43¾	42¾	43¼
1,440	Inspir. Cop....	61¼	62⅝	60⅝	61½
7,270	Int. M. M....	49⅜	51	48¾	49¼
8,120	Int. M. M. pf..	125⅜	125⅝	120¾	122¾
180	Int. Nickel....	40¾	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
80	Int. Paper.....	27⅜	27⅜	27	27
120	Int. Paper pf..	90¾	90¾	89¼	89¼
10	Kan. City So..	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
120	Kelly Spr. Tire	79½	81⅝	79½	81⅜
870	Kennecott Cop.	54⅜	55	54	54½
100	Lack. Steel...	84	86	85	85½
90	Lehigh Valley..	80⅜	80⅜	80¼	80¾
320	Maxwell Mot..	90	90½	88¾	89
5,940	Mexican Pet...	114	116⅜	113½	113⅝
160	Miami Copper..	37⅛	37⅛	37¼	37¼
120	Nat. En. & S..	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼
320	Nat. Lead.....	71¾	72	71	71⅜
280	Nevada Cons...	23¼	23¼	22¾	22¾
420	N. Y. Central..	105⅝	106½	105¼	106¼
140	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59¼	60½	59¼	60¼
50	Norf. & West..	130¾	130¾	130¼	130¼
80	Ont. Silver....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
190	Pacific Mail...	29¾	29½	28¾	28¾
90	Pitts. Coal....	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
340	Ry. Steel Spr..	52⅞	52¾	51¾	51¾
160	Ray Consol....	26	26¼	25⅞	26¼
14,220	Reading	113¾	114⅝	113¼	113¾
1,240	Rep. Iron & St.	67¾	69¼	66¾	68
140	Sloss-Sh. S. & I..	59⅛	59⅝	59⅜	59⅜
270	So. Pacific....	99	99⅜	98¾	99⅛
80	Southern Ry....	24¼	24⅞	24¼	24⅝
60	South. Ry. pf..	66¾	67⅜	66¾	67⅜
2,860	Studebaker	131	134	131	133
340	Tenn. Copper...	27	27	26¼	27
90	Union Bag.....	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼
550	Union Bag pf...	89¼	89¼	88¾	89¼
3,570	Union Pacific..	142⅝	143⅝	142¼	142¾
160	United Fruit..	163¾	163¾	161¾	161¾
2,020	U. S. In. Alcohol	122¾	129¾	122	127
720	U. S. Rubber..	61	61¾	59¾	59¾
20	U. S. Sm., R. & M.....	78⅝	78¼	78¼	78¼
35,320	U. S. Steel....	106¼	107¾	106¼	106¾
420	Utah Copper...	89	89½	88¾	89¾
60	Va.-Car. Chem.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
1,060	Westing. El....	64	64¾	63¾	63¾
250	Willys-Over....	47¼	48	47¼	47¼
50	Willys-Ov. rts..	¼	¼	¼	¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Int. R. T. 5s..	97⅜	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line....	1916-'23	4	4¼	4.50
Balt. & Ohio....	1916-'26	4	4¼	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	4.62	4.30
Canadian Pacific..	1916-'28	4½	4.60	4.45
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'26	4½	4.70	4.55
Chi. & Northwest.	1916-'23	4½	4.38	4.12
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.85	4.35
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.70	4.45
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.38	4.12
Erie Railroad....	1916-'26	4½	4.65	4.45
Hocking Valley....	1916-'23	4	4.95	4.60
Illinois Central....	1916-'20	4½	4.45	4.20
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	6	4.18	4.12
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.45	4.95
Mo. Pacific.....	1916-'22	5	5.45	4.95
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½	4.65	4.40
North'n Pacific...	1916-'24	4½	4.58	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'26	4½	4.60	4.40
Penn. Gen. Frght.	1916-'23	4	4.88	4.12
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.70
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'26	5	4.70	4.40
Southern Pacific..	1916-'26	4½	4.45	4.25
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½	4.65	4.88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917.....	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	June, 1965.....	109¾	109⅞	109¾	109⅞
4½s	Mar., 1965.....	109¾	109⅞	109¾	109⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	109¾	109⅞	109¾	109⅞
4½s	May, 1957.....	109¾	109⅞	109¾	109⅞
4½s	Apr., 1966.....	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1966.....	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1962.....	104	104¼	104	104¼
4½s	Sept., 1960.....	104	104¼	104	104¼
4½s	Mar., '60, op. '30.	103⅛	103½	102¾	103¼
4s	May, 1959.....	101	101¼	101	101¼
4s	May, 1958.....	101	101¼	101	101¼
4s	May, 1957.....	101	101¼	101	101¼
4s	Nov., 1955.....	101¼	100¾	100¾	100¾
4s	Nov., 1956.....	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾
4s	Nov., 1958.....	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾
3½s	Nov., 1955.....	92¾	..	92¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1954.....	92¾	..	92¾	..
3½s	May, 1954.....	92¾	..	92¼	..

The following is quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
4½s	1918-1923	4.00		4.00	
4½s	Nov., 1917.....	3.60	3.30	3.60	3.30
4½s	June, 1917.....	3.60		3.60	
4½s	May, 1917.....	3.60		3.60	
4½s	1924-1931	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
4½s	1921-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	Apr., 1920.....	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.85	3.75	3.85	3.75
4s	May, 1919.....	4.00		4.00	
4s	Nov., 1918.....	3.60		3.60	
4s	May, 1917.....	3.60		3.60	
3½s	1940-1952	3.87	3.80	3.87	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1925-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1919-1929	3.90		3.90	
3½s	1917-1918	3.85		3.85	
3s	1940-1953	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1936	3.95		3.95	
3s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1916-1917	3.60		3.60	

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO

Benjamin Franklin says:

"Would you live with ease, do what you ought."

A MAN will live with ease and die in peace if he is sure that he leaves enough for his family's comfort—but only if he is sure that they will receive the full benefits of his provision for them.

Safeguard the provisions of your Will by naming us as *Executor* and *Trustee.*

Established 1836

Franklin Trust Company

New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Main Office: 166 Montague St., B'klyn.
Fulton St. Office: 569 Fulton St., B'klyn.

CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Co. of New York

80 BROADWAY

Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.

Allows Interest on Deposits.

5½%

Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital and Surplus, $625,000

Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

Am. Hide & Leather

We have just made a careful analysis of this property, in which we bring to the front certain features in the company's financial position which have been generally overlooked by the public. The future of the preferred stock is shown to be unusually interesting.

A few extra copies of this analysis are available for free distribution.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. 3173-4 Cort.

"Moody's Plan of Action is Service Satisfaction."

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Save and Be Safe

Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Sept. 30 earn from October 1st.

Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%

Begin now or write for Booklet A.

The Franklin Society

FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 Park Row, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, September 1, 1916.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
of the Stockholders of the
WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Wabash Railway Company will be held at the office of Leonard Rose & Zollars in the Peoples Trust Building, in the City of Fort Wayne, Allen County, State of Indiana, on Tuesday, October 10, 1916, beginning at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, and of transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting, including specifically the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee since the organization of the Company.

The polls will open at ten o'clock A. M. and remain open for at least one hour.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from three o'clock P. M., September 19, 1916, to ten o'clock A. M., October 11, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. C. OTTESON, Secretary.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1916, at 12:00 o'clock Noon, for the election of five directors to hold office for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. M. FISHER, Secretary.

New York, Sept. 8, 1916.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21043. Notice is hereby given that ALEXANDER ROGERS and LEIGH WHIPPER, individually and as co-partners, doing business under the firm name of Wabash Exhibition and Amusement Co., bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 16th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22903. Notice is hereby given that DORA M. WEIL, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 16th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22031.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB J. EHRENBAAL, Bankrupt.

Jacob J. Ehrenbaal was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 9, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 27 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 26, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at which creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22095.

Notice is given that MORRIS MAISEL, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 16th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22091. Notice is given that NATHAN SPINELL, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 16th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,870. Notice is given that JOHN H. DUNN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 16th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22447. Notice is hereby given that HYMAN LEVY, individually and as a member of the firm of SOBELL & LEVY, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 16th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22903. Notice is hereby given that DORA M. WEIL, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 16th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22031.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB J. EHRENBAAL, Bankrupt.

Jacob J. Ehrenbaal was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 9, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 27 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 26, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at which creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22095.

Notice is given that MORRIS MAISEL, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 16th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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New York, Sept. 8, 1916.

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U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21043. Notice is hereby given that ALEXANDER ROGERS and LEIGH WHIPPER, individually and as co-partners, doing business under the firm name of Wabash Exhibition and Amusement Co., bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 16th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

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SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

COTTON ADVANCES ON CENSUS REPORT

An Unexpectedly Large Consumption by American Mills During August Shown.

TOTAL OF 1,558,717 BALES

Net Gain for Day Is 15 to 17 Points—Profit-Taking on a Fairly Large Scale.

Cotton bulls yesterday received encouragement from the Census Bureau, which reported unexpectedly large consumption by American mills during August. These figures entirely offset more favorable weather reports and the market opened firm at an advance of 13 to 25 points. Liverpool was 10 to 12 English points higher than due, with English cotton merchants somewhat uneasy over the light hedge sales from America.

Private cables stated that the advance was due more to the lack of offerings than to any aggressive buying.

Profit-taking in the local market was on a fairly large scale at an advance of about 20 to 25 points over the previous day's closing. There was a reaction of 15 to 16 points, but in the last few minutes of trading the market was bid up rapidly 7 or 8 points. The close showed a net gain of 15 to 17 points.

The census report placed domestic consumption of lint cotton during August as 1,558,717 bales, against 404,392 bales last year. Linters consumed during August amounted to 67,000 bales, against 61,000 bales last year. Stocks of cotton in consuming establishments were placed at 1,359,000 bales, against 1,165,000 bales last year; stocks in public storage and at compresses at 969,000 bales, against 1,712,000 bales last year. The figures were construed as bullish on account of the August consumption being larger than expected. Previous estimates had placed the amount at 541,000 bales. American spinners have stocks on hand of about 200,000 bales larger than at this time last year, although the reserve in independent warehouses and throughout the South is about 750,000 bales less than at this time last year.

The weather details for the day were favorable, as good rains were reported over a wide area in Texas, with beneficial showers in Arkansas and portions of the Eastern and Central belts. Texas rainfall during August averaged 2.85 inches, or .45 of an inch above normal. These figures do not bear out the talk of a severe drought in Texas during the last month. A wire from Paris, Texas, says that the crop of the State is turning out better than was generally expected and much of it is fruiting freely. Farmers are reported to be willing sellers.

Southern advices generally indicate that around 16c per pound there will be free selling. Bankers and merchants are said to oppose any holding movement at this time and at present prices. There was a decided falling off in purchases by spinners yesterday. The market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	15.40	15.62	15.40	15.51@15.52	15.36@15.37
Dec.	15.62	15.78	15.62	15.68@15.69	15.52@15.54
Jan.	15.75	15.86	15.70	15.75@15.77	15.60@15.62
Mar.	15.90	16.03	15.87	15.92@15.94	15.77@15.79
May	16.14	16.20	16.04	16.10@16.11	15.94@15.97
July	16.29	16.30	16.20	16.20@16.22	16.04@16.06

The local market for spot cotton was steady, middland 25 points advance, 15.65c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were 10 to 25 points higher. New Orleans missing. Galveston, 15.35c; Savanah, 15.14c; Memphis, 15.37c; Augusta, 15.13c; Houston, 15.30c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	15.10	15.27	15.10	15.15@15.17	15.00@15.01
Dec.	15.37	15.54	15.37	15.39@15.41	15.24@15.25
Jan.	15.58	15.68	15.49	15.53@15.54	15.38@15.40
Mar.	15.73	15.87	15.70	15.76@15.76	15.61@15.62
May	15.90	16.08	15.90	15.94@15.96	15.81@15.82

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 7 points advance at 9.54d. Sales, 8,000 bales, Closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	9.36	9.42½	9.36	9.42	9.27
Jan.-Feb.	9.32	9.41¼	9.32	9.41	9.26
Mar.-Apr.	9.33	9.40	9.31	9.40	9.21
May-June	9.31	9.39	9.29	9.39	9.19
July-Aug.	9.22	9.35¼	9.21	9.35	9.11

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: Oct., 15.55c; Jan., 15.86c; March, 15.97c; May, 16.16c; July, 16.24c. The market there was due to open today 2 to 3 points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	12,040	8,931	140,755	163,740
New Orleans	5,178	2,062	98,522	118,354
Mobile	100	730	9,807	13,782
Savannah	5,536	8,190	110,305	115,275
Charleston	1,451	2,840	27,469	40,501
Wilmington	450	828	17,180	37,246
Norfolk	443	995	26,389	37,194

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	4,113	2,530	63,244	76,194
Memphis	2,125	291	51,532	61,370
St. Louis		119	4,634	9,506
Houston	14,760	10,020		80,783

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	13,000 to 14,000	7,842	16,762
New Orleans	3,200 to 3,700	5,941	2,085

Exports yesterday were 211,867 bales; total thus far for this season, 893,213 bales; total last season, 270,871 bales.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Showers, followed by clearing and cooler Fri. Sat. fair; moderate, variable winds, becoming N. W.

Ga., Ala. and Miss.—Fair and cooler Fri. Sat. fair; moderate n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler in n.; moderate, variable winds, mostly n.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and cooler Fri. Sat. fair and continued cool.

Ind., Ohio, and Lower Mich.—Fair and cooler Fri. Sat. fair and continued cool; moderate w. and s. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; continued cool; moderate n. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Fri. Sat. fair; warmer in n.

La.—Fair in n., cloudy in s. Fri., cooler. Sat. fair.

Okla. and Ark.—Fair and cooler Fri. Sat. fair and warmer.

E. Tex.—Fair, except showers on the coast Fri.; cooler. Sat. fair.

Ill.—Fair Fri., cooler in s. e. Sat., fair and warmer.

Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat.

Wis.—Fair and cooler Fri. Sat., fair and warmer.

Minn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer.

Iowa.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat., and in n. w. Fri.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat., probably unsettled.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Developments in the wheat market were of a very sensational character yesterday. Early in the day prices showed pronounced firmness, with a good class of buying prompted by evidences of good export sales and continued strength in the cash position. During the last half hour the trade was treated to the most spectacular selling movement experienced in many weeks, and under this pressure values broke 4 to 7 cents a bushel (with a very few minutes) rallied partially but closed with net losses of 2¼c to 3¼c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.72; No. 2 hard, $1.61¼; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.77¼; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.72, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.52	1.46¼	1.46¼	1.50¾	1.00
December	1.53¼	1.46	1.46¼	1.50¾	.99¼
May	1.53¾	1.49¼	1.49¼	1.51¾	.99¼

CORN.

Low temperatures over the West, with frost predicted in Iowa and Nebraska, sent corn prices up 1¼c to 1¾c during the forenoon, but the late break in wheat inspired liquidation which weakened the afternoon market sharply, and final prices were ¼c to ½c under the previous night. The cash market here was affected by the drop in futures, and No. 2 yellow was quoted 96½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
September	87	85	85	85¼	72⅝
December	72⅝	71¼	71¼	71¾	58¼
May	70	74½	74½	74⅞	58¼

OATS.

On good commission house support and rumors of further export activity, oats advanced ¼ to ⅜c per bushel in the early trade, becoming easy later in the day with other markets, and closing ⅛ to ⅜c net lower. Locally cash oats were steady, being quoted as follows: Standard, 50@51¼c; No. 2 white, 51@51¼c; No. 4 white, 50¼@50¾c; fancy clipped white, 53¼@53¾c; ordinary clipped white, 51¼@53¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Sept.	45¾	44¼	44½	44¾	37⅞
Dec.	47¾	46⅞	46⅞	47¼	39¼
May	50⅝	50	50	50¼	38¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was firmer during the greater part of the day on a good class of buying prompted by further reports of large export sales to the Belgian Relief Commission, as well as rumors of sales to France. The hog market was also higher and sentiment generally was more bullish. Lonzs sold on the bulge and late in the day, when the grain markets broke, prices eased off sharply and closed at about the lowest. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000, estimated for Friday, $14,000; Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 3,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last.
Lard—					
Oct.	14.50	14.27	14.50	14.05	8.02
Dec.	13.95	13.82	13.82	13.62	8.60
Ribs—					
Oct.	14.50	14.20	14.22	13.95	8.05
Jan.	12.67	12.65	12.70	12.50	8.40
Pork—					
Oct.	26.65	26.55	26.60	26.45	15.85
Dec.	23.75	23.40	23.60	23.65	15.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was strong and higher early in the day, with several of the active positions making new high records. Late in the day the market broke very rapidly under heavy profit taking, prompted by the weakness in grain and the subsequent reaction in lard. Closing quotations were net unchanged to 18 points lower. Total sales for the day were 48,700 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			10.00@10.80	10.10
September			10.04@10.29	10.10
October	10.59	10.15	10.15@10.16	10.12
November	10.40	10.01	10.00@10.04	10.07
December	10.38	10.02	10.02@10.04	10.07
January	10.37	10.03	10.03@10.07	10.15
February			10.00@10.25	10.30
March	10.61	10.32	10.32@10.35	10.48
April	10.63	10.03	10.35@10.80	10.68

SUGAR.

There was a heavy selling movement in the market for sugar futures, and prices declined quite sharply, closing 24 to 27 points below Wednesday's final quotations. Trading was active, with total transactions amounting to 17,000 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
September			4.24@4.25	4.48	
October	4.45	4.24	4.24@4.26	4.50	
November	4.40	4.30	4.23@4.28	4.50	
December	4.33	4.16	4.14@4.16	4.41	
January	4.05	4.03	3.96@3.97	4.20	
February	3.91	3.85	3.81@3.83	4.03	
March	3.93	3.86	3.86@3.88	4.07	
April			3.80@3.88	4.12	
May			3.90@3.92	4.17	
June			3.94@3.96	4.20	
July			3.96@3.98	4.22	
August			3.99@4.01	4.25	

The market for refined sugar was quietest, although there were good wholesale sales on old contract. Prices were unchanged at 6.40c for fine granulated. The local market for raw sugar was less active. The close was easy, with prices quoted at 5.00c for centrifugal; 4.75c for molasses, and 4½c for Cubas, cost and freight, nominal.

COFFEE.

Throughout the session weakness was a feature of the coffee market, and closing prices, representing a net loss of 10 to 21 points, were about lowest of the day. Selling seemed to be quite general. The local spot market was irregular, with Santos 4s quoted 11¼@11¾c and Rio 7s 10c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
September	9.38	9.30	9.35@9.36	9.48	
October			9.25@9.26	9.38	
November			9.11@9.13	9.25	
December	9.20	9.05	9.05@9.07	9.20	
January			9.11@9.12	9.27	
February			9.10@9.16	9.31	
March	9.31	9.15	9.18@9.19	9.36	
April			9.24@9.30	9.42	
May	9.41	9.30	9.28@9.29	9.45	
June			9.31@9.33	9.50	
July	9.40	9.33	9.33@9.35	9.54	

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,430 packages. A higher and firm market for all grades. Some speculative demand developed, and, with fair buying for current use, stock cleaned up pretty well. The firmness extended to the secondary grades, also to ladles and packing stock, which showed very great strength. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb. 34@34½c; extras, (92 score,) 33¾c; firsts, 90 to 91 points, 32@33c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 30½@32c; thirds, 29@30c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 35@35½c; extras, 34@34½c; firsts, 32½@33¼c; seconds, 31@32c; State dairy tubs, finest, 32½@33c; good to prime, 30½@32c; common to fair, 26@30c; renovated, extras, 29½@30c; firsts, 28@28½c; lower grades, 26@27½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28@28½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26@27½c; seconds, 24@25c; lower grades, 23@23½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@21½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 13,023 cases. Arrivals continue fairly liberal, but there is a small proportion of strictly fancy goods and for such the market holds firm with a fair demand. Medium qualities of fresh gathered are moving slowly, but freely offered. Undergrades relatively firm. Storage eggs meeting a steady distributing trade with prices fully sustained; general tone firm. Nearby white eggs of very fancy quality are sustained in price with a moderate demand, but buyers are very critical and most of the stock is more or less defective quality and meeting a very dull market at irregular prices. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 36@37c; extra firsts, 34@35c; firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 29½@31c; thirds and poorer, 27@29c; dirties, No. 1, 26½@27½c; No. 2 and poorer, 23@26c; checks, good to choice, dry, 24½@25c; undergrades, 23@24c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 30½@31c; firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 28@29c; lower grades, 25½@27½c; refrigerator, State, whites, 32½@34c; refrigerator, No. 1, dirties, 26@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@48c; ordinary to good, 35@43c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 30@46c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 30@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 38@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@37c.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,680.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX SCOBOLOFF, individually and as a member of the firm of PECK & SCOBOLOFF, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said MAX SCOBOLOFF, individually and as a member of the firm of PECK & SCOBOLOFF, are hereby given notice that on September 8, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, September 25, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, September 14, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,633.—In Bankruptcy.—DIAMOND POINT PEN Co., Bankrupt.

Diamond Point Pen Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 22d, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on September 26th, 1916, at 2 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated September 12th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,587.—In Bankruptcy.—NATHAN J. GREENSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Nathan J. Greenstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 25th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, City of New York, on Sept. 26th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

PLAN TO WIPE OUT ENGLISH SPARROW

League of American Sportsmen Urges Nation-Wide Campaign to Save Songbirds.

WILL ENLIST ALL MAYORS

San Diego, Cal., and Other Places Have Already Succeeded in Driving Out the Pests.

The League of American Sportsmen, whose object is the preservation of wild life, is considering the question of inaugurating a nation-wide campaign for the destruction of the English sparrow. Its officials say this bird has made such headway here that it is driving out the smaller song and insectivorous birds, and that it has become a question of whether we will have only the English sparrow to represent our bird life or destroy it and regain some fifty species of useful and beautiful birds that used to inhabit farms and countryside all over the land.

The league intends to issue a proclamation declaring war on the English sparrow and setting aside a week, possibly in April or May of next year, to be devoted especially to waging it. The Governors of every State will be asked to aid the work. Printed instructions as to the plan of the campaign will be sent to the Mayors of all incorporated cities and villages, to the heads of the school systems in every county, to college Presidents, to Principals of preparatory schools, to the heads of the Boy Scouts in each State, and to other organizations which might be expected to extend sympathy and aid.

Four principal methods of action will be employed: Tearing down the nests, trapping the birds, shooting them under police supervision and under licenses issued by the police authorities, and, in cities where water pressure is available, turning the hose on the birds at night after they have gone to roost.

The President of the league, G. O. Shields, of 1,110 Simpson Street, New York, says he would like to hear from persons interested in the matter, both those who favor the plan and those opposed.

He makes the statement that in the case of the hundreds of thousands of bird boxes placed in this country in the last ten years, fully 75 per cent. have been appropriated for their own purposes by the English sparrows. In cases where bluebirds, wrens or other birds that are desired by those who put the boxes up have tagen possession of boxes, the sparrows have driven them out, thrown their eggs to the ground, and taken full possession themselves.

"I have traveled nearly 4,000 miles this Summer," says Mr. Shields, "have visited more than fifty towns in the Middle West and in the East, have walked more than 100 miles, and though I always look carefully for birds, have not seen a single bluebird this season. The bluebird is, perhaps, the most modest and most inoffensive of all our native songsters, and so it has retired more generally befre the onslaughts of the British intruder than any other of our native birds, though all have been driven out to a greater or less extent.

"I recently sent out thirty letters, inclosing self-addressed post cards, asking my correspondents whether they have seen any bluebirds, and, if so, how many. The cards have all been returned, and only six of the people have seen a single bluebird. Some of them report about the usual number, but the experience of every one of them is at variance with my own. These twenty-four persons say they have not seen a single bluebird.

"There are several important precedents for our proposed action against the sparrows. San Diego, Cal., started a war of extermination against them a year ago. It has been vigorously conducted, on about the same lines as we propose, and as a result most of the sparrows in that city have been killed and the others driven out. The California State University has cleaned its campus of them, and Meriden, Conn., has cleaned them out. The California State Game and Fish Commission has inaugurated a State-wide war against the intruders.

"If one city the size of San Diego can kill the sparrows and drive them out, every town and city in the land can do it, and we believe that at least 90 per cent. of the people in this country will approve a war of extermination against this condemned nuisance, and that they will join heartily in it. But we must know first whether we are going to offend any considerable number of good people by such a crusade before we begin it."

Cadillac Salesmen Dine.

The annual dinner of the wholesale salesmen of the Cadillac Automobile Company was held last night at the Hotel Astor. Plans for a permanent organization were discussed. I. M. Uppercue, President of the Cadillac Automobile Company, was the principal speaker.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,495.

Notice is given that BARNETT GELLIS and ABRAHAM GELLIS, individually and as copartners doing business as B. GELLIS & BROTHER, Bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,447.—In Bankruptcy.—RAE & HATFIELD, INC., Bankrupt.

Rae & Hatfield, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 14, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 24, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,534.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANK R. SIMPSON, Bankrupt.

Frank R. Simpson was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 9, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 26, 1916, at 10:10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,470.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX H. MICHELMAN, Bankrupt.

Max H. Michelman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 30, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 26, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,634.—In Bankruptcy.—ALBERT J. STOCKER, Bankrupt.

Albert J. Stocker was duly adjudicated bankrupt on Sept. 11th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on Sept. 27th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated September 12, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity and Admiralty.

Conklin & Foss Co(*) Tug C. Blakeslee.
Brenes(*De Ambri & Scossari.
Eustis Mining Co(*) Sier Sondheimer Co.
Nati Mining Co(*) McElwain Co.
Francich(*SS Colon.
Wolvin Line(*Atlas Line SS Co.
Newton(*Yates.
Emboso Sales Co(*) Lipsins.
Same(*Wood, Nathan & Virtue.
Ansorge(*Barnett.
Simplex Lith Co(*) Renfrew Mfg Co.
Selig Polyscope Co(*) N Y Mot Pict Corp.
Goff(*Munson SS Line.
Erie RR(*SS Lusitania
Richardson(*Germania Bank.
Moore(*Lighter Long Island.
McAvoy(*Tug Mahoney
Texas Co(*McCaddin Bros. Inc.
Saville(*Tug Boulter 2.
Gordon(*SS Comanche.
Peluffo(*Lamport & Holt Line.
Hermanas(*same.
De Bary(*same.
Hudson Transp Co(*) Brothers V Coal Co.
Rickinson(*Ames-Brooks Co.
Kennedy(*Tug Dauntless.
Firemen's Fund Ins Co(*Comp Transat.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.

Bankruptcy discharges.
Samuel Haber and Heinrich Klein.
Jennie Kopf.
Jacob Grossman.
Nellie Mineta.
Albert Loeva.
James McKendrick.
Isaac Weinstein.
Jamaica Iron Works.—Composition.
Ignatz Weisberger.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH wanted; prune, plum, and taupe broadcloth; will pay cash. 38-40 West 32d St., Room 1,301.

COATS.—Jobber looking at, all week. Room 904, 27 West 24th.

COTTON GOODS.—Wanted, quantity of tan or brown Oxford weave cloth used for U. S. Medical Corps; pajamas or lounge suits; submit samples; quote prices; state quantity can deliver. L 200 Times Downtown.

COTTON GOODS.—Jobs wanted for cash. Room 1,004, 112 East 19th St. Phone Gramercy 3209.

DRESSES.—We are placing stock orders on a cash basis for street, serge and party dresses of the better grades daily to 5:30. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

FALL DRESSES.—Jobber looking; orders placed. 15 East 26th St. Room 1,800.

MANUFACTURERS, Commission Merchants and Dealers having merchandise of any description suitable for dollar bargain sales or for department stores special or regular sales are notified to send us their samples with full details. Can place large quantities for prompt cash. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

POPLIN.—Whitman's, 75c; will buy 50 pieces for cash. Queen Skirt Co., 132 West 22d.

POPLIN.—All colors; will pay cash. N. J. Bernstein & Co. Phone Farragut 616.

SERGES.—Open to buy French serges; all colors; quantity no object; spot cash. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th.

SERGE.—Open for 100 pieces Pacific 36 inches navy serges, 37½c., less 8%. Telephone Stuyvesant 3640.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for Juilliard 54249, Pacific W. F. X. navy. F 186 Times.

SWEATERS.—Jobs, men's, ladies', children's sweaters, skirts, 10 to 12, Davidson, Broadway Central.

TAFFETAS.—Wanted, black and white two-inch striped taffetas and tub silks. Call morning. Room 513, 500 5th Av.

VELOURS.—Will buy velour and Bolivia coating. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ASTRACHANS for sale cheap; all colors; regular stock; immediate delivery. F 180 Times.

BROADCLOTH.—Burgundy and Botany velour; immediate delivery. Heyman Cohen & Sons, 38 West 21st. Telephone 3048 Gramercy.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany and F. and H., for immediate delivery. H. Cohen & Co., 19 West 21st St. Gramercy 5757.

BROADCLOTH.—Columbia, all colors; serges, gabardines, voiles, corduroy coatings. Madison Square 2002.

BROADCLOTH, white, tan & gray, for trimmings. Republic Novelty Works, 220 5th Av.

CHINCHILLA COATS, cheap, late styles, for jobbers and storekeepers. Schneider & Knusebaum, 1,636 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

COATS.—Flapper coats for the hard to fit girls; smartest line in the market; inspection invited. Julius L. Goldstein, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Esquimette plush, in plain, fur-trimmed, and fur effects. P. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Bolivia coats in all shades, from $25 to $30; quick delivery. Stechel & Stufer, 34 East 29th St.

COATS.—"Sports" and other mixtures, all wool, $3.25 up. Neumann, 11 West 20th.

COATS.—Suits, wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Wonderful styles; popular prices; cloth and plush coats. I. Noveck, 40 W. 28th.

COATS and SUITS for immediate delivery, consisting of the latest styles and materials; it will pay you to give us a call. Marvel Cloak and Suit Co., 114 Fifth.

COTTON PLUSHES, black and colors, and silk velours de Nord. G 56 Times.

DRESSES.—Serges, taffetas, charmeuse, for immediate delivery. Globe Dress, 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges; jobs only. Mdse. Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

FURS.—Closing out trimmings, collar and cuffs, below cost. Telephone 4985 Chelsea.

GEORGETTES.—Immediate delivery; $1.20 and $1.25; colors. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av.

LADIES' SUITS, Dresses, 75; call immediately; big bargain. Rosen, 116 West 117th.

PEAU DE CYGNES.—All shades; royal yarn dye cotton-back satins, Jap silk, 3½ and 7½ mummies. Madison 6777.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag, 8158, black, navy, $1.15. Box 59, 352 6th Av.

SATIN.—24 pieces black yarn dyed satin at 72½ cents. Chelsea 5122.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, northeast corner 4th Av. & 29th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded, bulk; imported and domestic. 3358 Mad. Square.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; immediate deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

VAL. LACES, Embroideries, and Ribbons for sale at close-out prices. Nelson & Landsberg, 320 5th Av.

VELOURS, all colors. Buckley & Cohen, $1.35 net; Laussers, $1.45 net. Chelsea 5072.

VELOUR COATING OR SUITING, all colors; poplins, plushings; also jobs. Tel. Madison Square 2426 or G 54 Times.

VENETIANS.—Marquise de Luxe, 54-inch, 75c net. Call Spring 6655.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday 3½@4 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Hay Have Another Silk Convention.

The silk trade of five States is being polled by the Central Convention Committee of Paterson, which had charge of the convention in that city in 1915, to see if another meeting is desired this year. More than 90 per cent. of the first 100 replies received favor another convention, and definite action in the matter will be taken by the committee some time next week. The result will be announced to the trade as soon as possible. The first convention was a great success, and the proceedings have already become a textbook for some parts of the silk industry. The registration at the 1915 meeting totaled 550.

Are Buying Wide Wall Papers.

Thirty-inch wall papers are being freely chosen this season by the public for house and apartment decorations. Most of the side wall papers selected are rendered in indefinite tapestry effects or in small, vague figures. This throws the burden of the decoration on to the cut-out borders for the top and the narrow borders of this kind that are used for paneling. The tendency is said to be strongly toward narrow borders for both purposes, the average top cut-out border used by the best class of trade being about nine inches wide, and the panel border about three inches. An increasing tendency is also noted toward the use of side wall papers embodying small floral all-over effects.

Printcloth Buying Picks Up.

Better buying featured yesterday's activities in the local printcloth market. Second-hand offerings appear to be cleaned up, which means that the market has taken on a firmer price tone. Sales of 39-inch 80 squares were told of yesterday at 8¾ cents, with 8 cents paid for 72-76s in that width, both for 1916 delivery. In certain quarters 8¼ cents is demanded for the 72-76s. For 1916 deliveries of 39-inch 56-44s 5¼ cents was paid. Mills were firmer in their demands for 7¾ cents for 68-72s, but buyers appeared somewhat disinclined to pay over 7½ cents for them. The same was true of 39½-inch 64-60s, which are now strong at 6½ cents. For 39½-inch 60-48s the mills are again asking 5¾ cents, though it is doubtful if business was done yesterday at that price. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-88s	8¾c	39½-inch, 64-60s	6¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	*8¼c	39½-inch, 64-56s	6¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	*7¾c	39½-inch, 60-52s	5¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	5¼c	39½-inch, 60-48s	*5¾c
39½-inch, 64-64s	*6¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	4½c

*Asked.

Coarse Cottons More Active.

There was a better call for coarse cottons in this market yesterday. In the sheeting end sales of 40-inch 4.25s were made at 6¾ cents, while 5¾ cents was paid for 31-inch 5-yard goods, with many mills asking 6 cents. Business was done on 36-inch 5.50s at 5¾ cents, with sellers demanding an eighth more in several cases. As for drills, sales of 37-inch 3.95s were put through at 7⅝ cents, and while 30-inch 3.25s were generally quoted at 8¾ cents, there were reports to the effect that they had sold in a small way at 8½ cents. All of the sales mentioned here were for 1916 deliveries.

Brushed Effects the Thing.

Jobbers of knit goods in this market report an excellent Fall business on brushed effects in the popular-priced and better classes of merchandise. These goods are none too free in supply, and prices on them are higher than has been the case in several seasons, if not ever before. However, many fine values are being offered. Many of the most popular models are made up with belts and pockets. Others, of plain yarns, are trimmed with brushed belts, collars, and cuffs, in imitation of fur. Furs themselves are being used for trimming many of the higher-priced lines. Brushed scarf and cap sets are also selling freely. About the most active things at the moment in the way of Spring goods are knit bathing suits for women, some of which embody several novel features.

The Raw Silk Summary.

A summary of the world's raw silk markets does not show much activity in any of them. The Yokohama market is easier than it has been, with only moderate buying resulting from the decline. Sales for the week there totaled 3,000 bales. In Canton sellers are showing more of a disposition to meet buyers, but most of the buying there is for European account. At Shanghai business is quiet, with sellers unwilling to offer much in the way of concessions. The advance in silver is hurting business more or less. Cables received from Milan from H. L. Gwalter & Co. report that market strong and steady, with stocks quite badly broken. Local business is confined largely to hand-to-mouth transactions, with prices more or less irregular.

Receipts Are Increasing.

Raw silk recepts in this country last month, totaling 3,009,641 pounds according to the Silk Association of America report, were heavier than those of the same month in the last two years, when the respective totals were 2,546,019 and 2,318,661 pounds. Last month's gain over August, 1915, was due almost entirely to the sharp increase in imports of Japanese silks, as Europeans and tussahs and doppionis (the last two together) showed decreases, and only small gains were recorded in receipts of the Canton and "China" varieties. For the first two months of three fiscal years the receipts, in pounds, have been: 1916-1917, 5,486,640; 1915-1916, 4,560,721, and 1914-1915, 4,388,040.

WAR COSTLY TO DENMARK.

Government's Deficit for the Fiscal Year Reaches $12,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The war has hit Denmark hard, although she has not fired a gun. The fiscal year which ended April 1 shows, in reports just made public, according to a dispatch from Consul General Winslow at Copenhagen, that there is a deficit of $12,000,000. The total receipts were $35,000,000 and expenditures $47,000,000.

The extraordinary expenditures for the army and navy caused the excessive outgo, it is explained. If conditions had been normal there would have been a surplus in the Treasury. These figures are exclusive of the item of $25,000,000 which the United States is to pay for the Danish West Indies if the Danish Parliament ratifies the treaty. No mention is made in the dispatch from Consul General Winslow of the $23,000,000 which Denmark is alleged to have paid to Germany for violation of neutrality in allowing British war vessels to enter the Baltic through waters within the three-mile limit. The expenditures for the mobilization of the army and navy continue, and the payment for the Danish West Indies will, it is believed, hardly prevent a deficit during the coming year.

IRISH NEED BUTTER COLOR.

American Article Is Undesirable and Oleo Trade Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Irish butter, which forms a large part of the London supply, is being affected adversely owing to the difficulty in getting the dyestuffs that are employed to make it yellow. Consul Wesley Frost, at Cork, in a dispatch to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce today, describes the condition of the market, and says that owing to the shortage in coloring the oleomargarine industry is getting ahead of the genuine butter trade.

Before the war the supply of butter color came from Germany. When that source of supply was cut off, the American butter color was tried, but was found to be undesirable in quality and expensive in price, considering the quantity required to use to get effect. Now the Irish dairies are looking to Norway and Sweden for their butter dyes, and a part of the supply lately has been obtained from Denmark.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Graham H. Kemper, Consul at Prague, will be at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce tomorrow up to noon. William W. Masterson, who is stationed at Durban, South Africa, will spend the time between Sept. 26 and 30 at the bureau. Both Consuls are prepared to give exporters full information regarding trade conditions existing up to the time of their departures from their posts.

At the last quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Silk Association of America, which was held at 354 Fourth Avenue on Wednesday, these firms and individuals were admitted to membership: Nozawaya & Co., M. B. Siegman, Gudebrod Brothers & Co., and Best & Jacoby, all of this city, and the Heller-Hardt Hatband Company of Paterson.

A meeting of the silk buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance will be held at 75 Spring Street on Sept. 21.

AUGUST REPORT ON COTTON

558,717 Bales Used in the Month, as Against 464,392 a Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Cotton used during August amounted to 558,717 running bales, exclusive of linters, and for the year ended July 31, 6,397,613 bales, the Census Bureau today announced. In August a year ago 464,392 bales were used, and during the year ended July 31, 1915, the quantity was 5,597,362 bales.

Cotton on hand Aug. 31, in consuming establishments, was 1,339,380 bales, compared with 1,163,681 a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses 969,304 bales, compared with 1,712,504 a year ago.

Active spindles numbered 32,299,406, compared with 31,064,419 a year ago.

Imports during August were 7,483 bales, compared with 18,900 a year ago, and for the twelve months 437,572 bales, compared with 382,286 a year ago.

Exports during August were 419,170 bales, compared with 162,059 a year ago, and for the twelve months 6,191,110 bales, compared with 8,544,503 the previous year.

Linters used during August and not included in the foregoing totals were 67,882 bales, compared with 61,561 a year ago, and for the twelve months 880,916 bales, compared with 411,845 the previous year. Linters on hand Aug. 31 in consuming establishments amounted to 89,234 bales, compared with 165,872 a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses 75,512 bales, compared with 70,900 a year ago.

Linters exported during August were 41,700 bales, compared with 11,736 a year ago, and for the twelve months 295,448 bales, compared with 221,875 the previous year.

Inferior Wools Hard to Sell.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—There were 9,500 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Medium and inferior scoureds were hard to sell at a decline of 10 per cent. and were largely withdrawn. Greasy merinos and crossbreds were firm.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Thirty-two corporations were chartered today with aggregate capital stocks of $257,000. They include:

Aberholm Realty Co., Inc., Queens Realty Agency, brokerage, contracting, $50,000; C. A. Holmes, T. E. and J. A. Noyes, Douglaston.

D. H. Steele, Inc., resident buyers, commission, selling agents, wearing apparel, $25,000; M. Fuchs, J. Frank, S. T. Feldstein, 141 Broadway.

McLeran, Demarest & Co., Inc., decorative work, furniture, curtains, Italian pottery, chintzes, $25,000; E. D. Deane, J. C. Demarest, B. A. McLeran, 561 Madison Av.

Cosmo Advocate Publishing Co., Inc., general publishing, $20,000; H. L. Pilgrim, E. E. and G. M. Hinkson, 391 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Mutual Cabinet Co., Inc., furniture, office, store fixtures, interior woodwork, contracting, $15,000; I. Sharlin, S. Bero, A. Weiss, 63 Park Av.

American Printers' Accessories Co., Inc., tools, machinery, mosers, printers' supplies, $10,000; J. Wagner, G. and W. R. Peiper, 31 Chambers St.

Ideal Music Co., Brooklyn Branch, Inc., talking machines, records, $15,000; E. V. Bragdon, H. Lawson, A. R. Palmer, Madison, N. J.

Shore Line Land Co., Inc., Jamestown, realty, agricultural, horticultural operations, $5,000; H. M. Hall, W. C. and A. S. Price, 406 Fenton Building, Jamestown.

Saltzman & Abramowitz, Inc., ladies', youths' wearing apparel, $5,000; D. Abramovitz, A. Felson, H. Saltzman, 323 William Av., Brooklyn.

Northway & Christopher, Inc., Syracuse, rubber tires, auto, bicycle parts, $5,000; D. J. Seubert, J. H. Burke, G. S. Northway, Syracuse.

Edna Waist Co., Inc., waists, middy blouses, women's wearing apparel; $10,000; H. Isaacs, M. H. Westin, I. Belley, 133 West 21st St.

Globe Home Providing Co., Inc., Jamaica, realty, $10,000; C. Steiner, B. Marvin, I. Wohl, 93 Bergen Av., Jamaica.

National Metal and Novelty Co., Inc., metals, metal novelties, $10,000; H. Goldstein, A. D. Semisa, S. A. Spoliante, 151 Avenue C.

Sterling Fashion Co., Inc., children's, misses' dresses, $10,000; A. Newhoff, S. Dworestsky, C. Heibron, 1,200 Madison Av.

Dean Drug Co., Inc., Wellsville, chemists, drugs, dye, paints, confectionery, athletic sporting goods, $5,000; H. A. Hosley, F. H. and C. N. Dean, Wellsville.

Sherman Tobacco Co., Inc., $5,000; C. Skolar, L. G. Mantyn, C. Sherman, 2,008 5th Av.

The Wiesinger-Miller Catering Co., Inc., hotels, restaurants, cafes, $5,000; E. Ott, M. E. Phillips, G. M. Miller, 116 Nassau St.

Bethlehem Steel Home Construction Co., Inc., realty, construction, $5,000; W. Hick, F. Wilson, J. Sterling, 148 West 71st St.

Authorizations: Callaghan, Atkinson & Sears, Inc., Wilmington, Del., shipping, ship brokerage in a gen'l way, $100,000; representative, C. H. Callaghan, 11 Broadway, Manhattan.

Hoboken Paper Mill Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J., paper substitutes, $100,000; representative, W. H. Gould, Stockport, N. Y.

Manning-Loeb Co., Inc., Matawan, N. J., chemicals, electroplaters' supplies, $100,000; representative, C. G. Backus, 417 Canal St., New York.

R. Lawrence Smith Export and Import Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., merchandise, live stock, $25,000. Representative, C. R. Horn, 17 Battery Place, New York.

New York Waist House, Inc., Paterson, N. J., ladies' wearing apparel, $100,000. Representative, I. Guzy, 3 West 29th St., New York.

Capital increases: Blue Sea Chem. Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000; William Morris & Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $20,000; Port Henry Light, Heat and Power Co., Port Henry, $50,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Linder Bros. & Co., Inc., Manhattan; Pacific Mines Corporation, Rochester; Isaac Butler, Inc., Bronx.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 14.—Charters filed:

Ford Auto Sales Co., Newark, to deal in automobiles, accessories and supplies, $100,000; W. A. Smith, H. Pomerhue, N. C. Bergen, Newark.

Edward Grant, Inc., Jersey City, conduct a saloon and restaurant business, $5,000; E. Grant, F. D. Grant, K. Downey, New York.

Bleaman & Berg, Inc., Paterson, manufacture suitcases and traveling bags, $25,000; S. Bleaman, I. Bleaman, Paterson; W. Berg, Brooklyn.

Herr Corp'n, Atlantic City, real estate and construction, $100,000; Von H. Herr, Atlantic City; E. M. Newton, Washington, D. C.; W. Lindsay, Jr., Venthor City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 14.—Charters filed:

Harroun Motors Corporation, manufacture and deal in automobiles, motors, tools, &c., $1,000,000; Lewis Hopkins Rogers, New York; John Guy Monihan, Jackson, Mich.; Ray Harroun, Detroit, Mich.

The Heusch Food Co., manufacture, sell and deal in and with infants' and invalids' foods, especially the Hugo Heusch Food, $1,000,000; W. I. N. Lofland, C. D. Allee, William Boyd, Charles H. Johns, Harry Hayes, local Dover, Del., incorporators.

The Gray Body Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with automobile bodies, &c., $500,000; L. H. Gunther, Samuel B. Howard, S. Anderson, all of New York.

Keystone Graphite Co., manufacture and deal in and with graphite and other minerals, $500,000; F. R. Hansell, George H. F. Martin, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia parties.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Jewelry and Furniture Were Among the Articles Passed On.

Favorable action was taken yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers on a protest by Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, dealing with the classification of jewelry. The Collector returned the merchandise at 85 per cent. under the old tariff as articles of personal adornment, whereas the importers claimed a rate of 60 per cent. as manufactures of jewelry. The Collector was reversed.

The board overruled a protest by F. L. Kraemer & Co. relating to the duty rate on powdered carica papaya having starch added as a constituent, and made without the use of alcohol. It was classified as a medicinal compound at 15 per cent. The importers claimed duty was due at 10 per cent. as a crude drug. As the evidence was faulty, the board affirmed the Collector. Another protest, having to do with the medicinal paragraph, stood in the name of J. Personnoni, the merchandise being preparations put up in packages of less than 2½ pounds gross weight. On account of the packing the Collector took duty at 20 per cent., while the protestant asked for a tax of 15 per cent. as an unenumerated manufactured article. Judge Brown overruled the protest.

The board disposed of protests from importers in Los Angeles and San Francisco, claiming lower duty on furniture in each case the Collector classified the merchandise as manufactures in chief value of grass, and took 35 per cent. duty. As the importers managed to show that wood predominated, Judge McClelland sustained the claims. Some of the importations also contained baskets. As to these the board affirmed the Collector's return as "manufactures of grass." The protestants included the Southern Pacific Company, the Cowen, Heineberg Company, and C. J. Mitchell.

The Appraiser at Chicago reported to the board that importations made by John O. Notari & Co. of that city consisted of ruscus leaves chemically bleached. They were accordingly taxed 60 per cent. under the provision for such merchandise. The protestant claimed free entry under Paragraph 552, which specifies "moss, seaweeds, and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not specially provided for." Duty at 10 or 15 per cent. also was claimed as unenumerated unmanufactured or manufactured articles. The testimony of the United States Examiner seemed to be favorable to the importers' contention that entry accrued at 15 per cent. as an unenumerated manufactured product. Judge McClelland, sustaining the protest, ordered reliquidation on the 15 per cent. basis.

Bernard, Judae & Co., Chicago, and Georgo S. Bush & Co., Inc., Seattle, filed protests against the Collector's exactions on various lines of merchandise. When the cases were called for trial the importers failed to appear or be represented by counsel. Judge Sullivan said an examination of the official records in the cases showed nothing to warrant disturbing the returns made by the port officials.

FUR AUCTION IS ENDED.

Prices Again Low at Final Session, Save on Central Skunk.

The third sale conducted here by the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation was concluded yesterday at the Masonic Hall, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. The prices obtained during the last session showed the declines anticipated by the dealers. Central skunk was the only article for which prices equal to March figures were paid. On the other skins the declines ranged from 10 to 20 per cent. The next New York sale will begin on Jan. 22.

Most of the buyers who attended the local auction left last night for the St. Louis sale, which is conducted by Funsten Bros. & Co. and which starts next Wednesday.

Prompt day for the sale just concluded is set for Sept. 20. An amount close to $1,000,000 was taken in. In summing up the results of the auction, William Kobel, executive manager of the corporation, said yesterday:

"The sale was satisfactory on the whole. Merchandise offered during the Summer sale is not worth as much as that disposed of at the Winter and Spring sales. The consequent declines of from 15 to 20 per cent. were discounted beforehand by the dealers. The lower prices obtained for mink and beaver were expected, as these skins have been selling at reduced figures. An improved demand for them is looked for when the cold weather starts."

The prices received for the goods yesterday, compared with values at the March sale, were as follows: Raccoon, Northern, 25 per cent. lower; raccoon, Southern, 15 per cent. lower; skunk, Northern, 10 per cent. lower; skunk, Eastern, 10 per cent. lower; skunk, Central, no change.

INSIST ON RISE IN PAY.

English Railway Workers Quit Conference with Employers.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The conference between representatives of the railways and their employes, which has been in session for the last two days in London, broke up today because of the men's refusal to entertain a compromise offer and their insistence upon 10 shillings advance in pay, which they demanded and which the railways refuse to grant.

It is still possible that the conference may be resumed tomorrow.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ZELKUS BUTTON WORKS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Zelkus Button Works at 13 West 20th Street, by Richard Drysdale, $15; David T. Rosen, $105, and Newell Putnam Manufacturing Company, $471.

J. LANDESBERG MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Landesberg Manufacturing Company, chandeliers, 247 Centre Street, by Bennett Ganberg, $300; Richard Schram, $177, and Charles Goldfarb, $100. Judge Hough has appointed Matthew Henkel receiver. Liabilities, about $5,000; assets, about $2,000.

WILLIAM F. NORTON, 622 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $66,155 and no assets. The largest creditors are the executors of the will of William B. Kirk, deceased, Syracuse, N. Y., on a judgment for $64,473 obtained for personal injuries.

ENELL CHANDELIER COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed M. Helfand receiver for the Enell Chandelier Company, Incorporated, in $1,000 bond. Liabilities are said to be about $10,000 and assets about $4,000.

M. NIRKEN & CO.—Schedules in the assignment of M. Morris Nirken, trading as Nirken & Co. feathers and novelties, 714 Broadway, show liabilities of $10,958 and assets of $5,016.

BROWN & ELPERN.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petitions filed on Aug. 10, against Brown & Elpern, installment dealers at 38 East Broadway, a composition of 45 cents on the dollar having been offered.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Russell S. Gardner, real estate dealer and clerks and Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner of Schenectady filed petitions in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $34,445 and no assets.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Sept. 14; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Waldo, Richard H.—City of N.Y. $257.22
Allgood, Alexander J.—same, Jr. 193.73
Braadt, Frederick O.—M. E. Miller et al. 184.17
Bollard, William—N. Y. Telephone Co. 104.50
Britt, Wm. F.—James Everard's Breweries 764.91
Brown, Wm. A. and Roscoe Clark—Alpha Electric Co., Inc. 234.54
Bard, George W.—C. Wintermeyer 370.36
Baker, Gilberg J.—E. V. Herman 129.68
Campbell, William—A. K. Wing et al. 143.91
Central Metallic Products Co., Inc.—Hygrade Parts Co., Inc. 390.40
Corning, John S.—H. L. Bentley 601.70
Cooke, Douglas H.—Richardson Press 159.86
Divided Metals Co., Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 106.81
Dietzel, Henry C.—J. J. McGrath 6,507.91
Ebell, Francesco—W. E. Thompson 4,500.72
Fitzgerald, John T.—N. Y. State Realty and Terminal Co. 184.49
Fedor, Katie—S. Weinberger 201.42
Forbes, Wm. R.—Blue Novelty Button Co. 358.06
Fernandez & Garcia Inc—Trustees of the Presbytery of N. Y. 812.95
French, James—Childs Co. 117.15
Gropper, Harry—L. Goldstein 221.28
Gunton, William—I. Walker 108.30
Griffiths, Albert F.—Bay Ridge Sanitarium Inc. 330.56
H. Sumner Sternberg Co., Inc—Star Co 2,005.48
H. Sumner Sternberg Co., Inc., and H. Sumner Sternberg—International Magazine Co. 462.51
Hussey, James—L. Meyerhelm 379.41
Jacobs, Rubin—Barnhart Bros. & Spindler 166.25
Johnson, Ambrose O.—Melzon Realty Corporation 146.37
Jones, Richard W., Jr.—C. E. Levy 36,146.62
Kennedy, Patrick J.—T. J. Moss 134.00
Kirkwood, Percy A.—G. A. Feld \Co. 134.40
Kein Heh, Margaret R.—Benjamin Stern & Co., Inc. 384.10
Koerner, Isidor—W. A. Scott 102.51
Kemp, George B.—Hudson Trust Co. 311.73
Lambert, Harry—G. Cardillo 161.41
L'Araldo Italiano Publishing Co.—Mauroy Co., Inc., ... 281.34
Lefkowitz, Leopold, or Leopold Lefkowicz—David Mayer Brewing Co. 1,153.35
Little, Annie H.—Eddy, Wetten & Peg-ler 7,723.45
Lash, Sidney R.—Casualty Co. of America 500.00
McCarthy, Eugene F.—H. McCarthy 180.31
Morganstern, Charles W.—L. Wiener et al. 125.41
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—De Winter Co. 1,405.00
Ottenheiser, Sidney—E. Gudlipp 180.52
Oil Handling Equipment Co., Inc.—Sage Bros., Inc. 416.77
Pittsburgh Contracting Co.—T. Arbutina 14,531.55
Same—W. Collins 876.40
P. W. Dress and Skirt Co., Inc.—National Notion and Trimming Co. 117.44
Pirone, Nicola—F. Marranzini 137.29
Richmond, Henry A.—Pennsylvania R. R. Co. 898.50
Reston, Henry J.—J. Finnegan 100.25
Robertsen, Carroll M.—S. G. Rea 283.68
Sire, Albert I.—G. B. Wilson 264.51
Sullivan, Jeremiah—Sonn Bros. Co. 151.77
Sasse, Edith L.—Order of United Commercial Travelers of America 895.43
Sloat, William—William Whitman Co., Inc. 1,596.00
Viola, Giuseppe—T. Marrannini 203.80
Turner Improvement Co.—Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland 139.72
Tharter, Mary—S. I. Miller 172.30
Upperman, William B.—J. S. Lawson 304.70
Tokalan, Alexander—Teheran Rug Co., Inc. 506.12
Same—Same 988.75
William Necker, Inc.—German Journal Corp. 106.67
Wallerstein, Joseph—M. Hirshleifer 113.95
Wiener, Jack or Jacob—Albert Robertson & Co. 506.56
Williams, Frank—Y. Gregorio 217.41
Zaccardo, Daniel, and Frank Palladino—People, &c. 1,000.00
Zimbrich Lighting Fixture Co.—H. Kaplan 178.39

In Bronx County.

Cooper, William—A. L. Lowenstein $76.50
Goldman, Harris—N. Y. Telephone Co. 43.28
Hyman, Samuel—S. Poor 6,283.22
Jenner, Irma—N. Y. Telephone Co. 19.11
Londino Const. Co.—Same 47.62
Mitchell-McDermott Const Co.—Same 17.63
Meyer, Louis—Same 19.19
Pecarsky, Hyman—Same 19.12
Rossman, Jonas A.—Same 20.40
Weinstein, Abraham—B. Albert et al. 138.62

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Glebelhausen, Otto—C. H. Rosenthal, May 22, 1912 ..... $319.05
Lindau, Jules W., Jr.—A. M. Worthman, July 21, 1916 ..... 699.46
Margolies, Edward—I. Goldstein, Oct. 9, 1915 ..... 334.84
Same—Morewood Realty Holding Co., Oct. 8, 1914 ..... 355.15
Wolfson, Arthur, and Arthur Wolfsohn, Inc.—James Talcott, Inc., June 8, 1916 ..... 982.02
Wells, Elias B.—Badische Co., May 9, 1914 ..... 1,071.13
Aronowitz, Minerva, and Abraham Freier—I. Leistner, Oct. 7, 1914 ..... 1,647.48
Bleyer, Joseph M., and Ida—A. Trop-ner et al., July 21, 1916 ..... 114.08
Barnstoff, John H.—Ivy Courts Realty Co., May 27, 1915 ..... 199.41
Casualty Co. of America and Ruth Barnett—People, &c., Sept. 6, 1916 ..... 500.00
Freile Mercantile Agency, Inc.—H. M. Hirsch, Aug. 22, 1916 ..... 199.26
Nixon, Lewis—Metuchen National Bank, March 4, 1915 ..... 1,640.00
Same—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Oct. 13, 1914 ..... 985.24
Same—F. Chatham, March 4, 1915 ..... 5,150.78
Same—Same, March 19, 1915 ..... 5,095.53
Same—Union County Trust Co., Sept. 23, 1914 ..... 4,066.05
Same—Mutual Alliance Trust Co. of New York, Aug. 25, 1914 ..... 2,081.68
Same—Same, Aug. 25, 1914 ..... 1,005.01
Ontario Iron Ore Co.—Nitro Powder Co., July 7, 1916 ..... 425.15
Quimby, Milton C.—H. Meyer et al., Dec. 9, 1913 ..... 5,428.60
Same—Same, Dec. 9, 1913 ..... 5,606.70
Winters, James E., and John J. McNicholas—Hannis Distilling Co., July 15, 1913 ..... 188.41
Realty Realization Co.—J. Galardi, Sept. 14, 1916 ..... 200.00
Klosty, M. George—J. Fischer, Aug. 15, 1912 ..... 103.46
Vandeventer Building Co., Inc., Daniel J. Lahey, and Morris Manacher—L. Cohen, March 29, 1916 ..... 229.03

In Bronx County.

Houghton, Eva T.—A. Bickhardt, Jan. 31, 1916 ..... $18.24
Sanders, William H.—E. A. Storm, Aug. 22, 1916 ..... 533.00

WAR INDICTMENTS STAND.

Court Refuses to Abate Findings Against Monnett and Taylor.

The plea for an abatement of the indictments against Frank S. Mornett, ex-Attorney General of Ohio, and Jacob C. Taylor, President of Labor's National Peace Council, was dismissed yesterday by Judge Augustus N. Hand, in the Federal District Court. Both men were indicted with Frans Rintelen, a German agent; Congressman Frank Buchanan, David Lamar, known as the "Wolf of Wall Street," and others for violating the Sherman law by promoting strikes in munition works and on steamship piers.

Monnett and Taylor in their petition alleged that irregularities marked the finding of the indictments by the Federal Grand Jury. They criticised the methods of United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall and his assistant, Raymond H. Sarfaty, during the Grand Jury investigation, and asserted that documentary evidence had been presented which had been obtained unlawfully from the offices of Labor's Peace Council.

Judge Hand found that the Grand Jury inquiry was impartial and fair and that no evidence was presented by Monnett and Taylor to indicate unfair conduct on the part of the Government prosecutors.

It is probable that an appeal will be taken from Judge Hand's ruling.

Cautious with Ammunition.

In a letter to Director of Public Safety Hogue of Jersey City, who is investigating the conditions surrounding the explosion on Black Tom Island on July 30, President E. L. Blendinger of the Lehigh Valley Railroad said yesterday:

"We are only handling ammunition which is not of a dangerous character from an explosive standpoint, and the quantity is small. In case any is left over after loading the barges it is removed from Jersey City for the night."

The Jersey Central Railroad gave a similar notice a few days ago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Sparling, millinery; 621 Broadway.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—M. Gray, men's clothing, women's garments; Continental.
ANNISTON, Ala.—S. Powers Co.; S. J. Powers, dry goods; Wallick.
ANNESTON, Ala.—J. Saks & Co.; J. Saks, clothing; 220 5th Av.; New Strand.
BALTIMORE, Md.—L. Singer & Son; S. M. Singer, woolens; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Spear & Katz; A. Spear, mfrs. neckwear; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Hecht Bros. & Co.; F. S. Deutch, women's garments; Imperial.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewhaite, hosiery, underwear, gloves, shirts, men's knit goods; C. A. Miller, house dresses, kimonos, dressing sacques, &c.; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—A. Eisenberg; H. J. Bender, notions, toilet goods, fancy goods; 1,239 B'way; Wellington.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. B. Stanton, china, house furnishing goods, trunks, toys; 18 W. 35th; Prince George.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. S. Radcliffe, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves;

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

East Seventy-first Street Purchase Near Park Avenue for Residence —$700,000 Building Loan on Fifty-seventh Street Corner— West Side Deals—Buys Lower Broadway Corner Leasehold.

An interesting development respecting the recent sales of the four old flats at 104 to 110 East Seventy-first Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Park Avenue, was announced yesterday in that the buyers of the property were Carll Tucker and Hiram W. Sibley, the latter from Rochester. The purchase was made from Eugene Meyer, Jr., who secured them some time ago, soon after acquiring the former Elihu Root residence on the adjoining Park Avenue corner. Later Mr. Meyer sold the Root house to Mr. Tucker, who now occupies it as his home.

The new owners of the Seventy-first Street flats have sold the easterly thirty-foot frontage to a New Yorker who is said to be preparing plans for erecting on the site a fine residence, and he is said to be the buyer of the rear building at 109 East Seventieth Street, recently sold by the Necarsulmer estate. The flats on the remaining portion of the Seventy-first Street plot will be torn down after Oct. 1, the tenants having been requested to vacate by that time. No plans have been made for any immediate improvement of that portion.

The sale of the four Seventy-first Street houses to Tucker and Sibley was made through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company. Two old houses in the rear, at 105 and 107 East Seventieth Street, were recently bought by Augustus G. Paine, Jr., as a site for a private dwelling.

West Side Apartment Sales.

An investor has purchased from the Nason Realty Company 839-841 West 178th Street, a five-story new law tenement on a plot 50 by 100. The sellers acquired the plot last week in a trade with the Dayton Realty Company.

The Princeton Construction Company has sold to Valentine Gumprecht the southwest corner of 107th Street and Manhattan Avenue, a five-story apartment on a plot 50 by 100.11. The property was given in exchange for the Riverside Apartment at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

A Dyckman Deal.

Terence F. Carroll sold to Ennis & Sinnott, operators, 72 and 74 Vermilyea Avenue, a five-story, twenty-five-family flat, recently completed, on a plot 50 by 150, between Academy and 204th Streets. Slawson & Hobbs negotiated the sale.

Buys to Protect Light.

For the purpose of protecting light and air the Consolidated Gas Company has purchased the two-story building at 142 East Fifteenth Street, adjoining its big office building. The structure, which occupies a lot 99.6 by 100, was sold by the City Real Estate Company.

$700,000 Building Loan for Fifty-seventh Street Corner.

A building loan of $700,000 has been made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the Rodin Studios for the new structure to be erected on the site of the Inverness apartment house, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, 114.11 by 100.6, purchased from the Mary A. Chisholm estate a few weeks ago. Title to the property was recorded yesterday. A second mortgage of $300,000 has been obtained by the Rodin Studios from Georgia T. Fry. The property adjoins the Grenoble Hotel, and is opposite the Osborne apartment.

Broadway and Fulton Street Leasehold.

The leasehold of the old Evening Post building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fulton Street, formerly held by the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, has been taken over by a syndicate headed by Elias A. Cohen. The property includes the main eight-story corner structure and the adjoining five-story buildings at 140 to 150 Fulton Street, 62.8 feet on Broadway by 161.8 on Fulton Street. The new lessees will spend about $100,000 in altering the property into up-to-date stores and offices.

The lease has twenty years to run from May, 1917. The Borough Bank, now in liquidation, took the lease from William Gow in 1905. The land is owned by Dyett & Reformed Church, which will receive an annual rental of $42,500 for the first ten years of the unexpired twenty-year term and $45,000 a year for the remaining half.

Bronx Sales.

An important Bronx deal for prospective apartment house improvement has been closed by L. J. Phillips & Co., who sold for De Lancey Ward of Paris, France, the plot, 50 by 103.3 on the west side of Haven Avenue, 200 feet north of 170th Street, and also for Adolph Wurzburger the adjoining plot, 50 by 103.3. The buyer is a builder. Mr. Ward was represented in the transaction by Frederick L. Allen. Within the last few months L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold eleven and a half plots in that vicinity.

The five-story apartment house at 622 and 624 East 160th Street, 62 by 120, has been sold by Samuel Cowen for E. Feinberg to an investor.

The Halcyon Real Estate Corporation has sold to an investor 640 and 650 East 140th Street, two six-story twenty-family houses, on a plot 75 by 100, held at $80,000.

As a site for a $100,000 apartment house the Lando Construction Company, recently organized, has purchased a plot 75 by 100, on Crotona Park North, 87 feet east of Prospect Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Henry P. Cain sold 607 Quincy Street, a three-story and basement one-family brick dwelling, for Mary J. Fitzgerald, to a Brooklyn client, who will occupy the premises.

The Master School of Music has purchased for $85,000 the old Hinman residence, at 110 Remsen Street, to be used as quarters for the school, now at 96 Clinton Street.

Buys Long Island City Block Front.

The 185 Broadway Holding Corporation has purchased through William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., the block front on the south side of Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Long Island City, 200 feet on Broadway, 300 feet on Sixth Avenue, and 132 feet on Seventh Avenue. The plot will shortly be improved with a large building by an important concern, which is locating there owing to the express station of the Second Avenue "L," situated at Broadway.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot, 80 by 100 feet, on Park Avenue to J. P. Mosher for improvement.

Kehoe & Gilliar have sold the Dr. Catsby Jones estate, at Great Neck to Oscar Shaw of Manhattan.

F. B. Harris has sold to John F. Ballentine a plot, 50 by 100, with a dwelling, on the north side of Locust Street, between Main and Union Streets, Flushing.

Westchester County.

George Howe sold the Elisabethan home of Paul V. Bunn, situated on Rockland Avenue, Park Hill, Yonkers, to George H. Mueller. Also the new house recently constructed by Henry B. Downey on Webster Terrace, New Rochelle, to Frank B. Hooper of New York.

West Side Lease for Garage.

Joseph P. Day has leased for the Consolidated Gas Company the plot 100 by 120 on the south side of Sixty-fifth Street, 320 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue for a term of years. The site will be improved with a three-story garage and repair shop, to be occupied by the Doty-Demis Company.

M. & L. Hess represented the lessees. The new building will be ready for occupancy in the Fall. The aggregate lease amounts to about $200,000.

Commercial Leases.

Henry Brady has leased for the 135 Broadway Holding Company the store on the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street to Kirshbaum Brothers, and the easterly store at 161 West Twenty-seventh Street to Abraham Bandar.

Henry Hof has leased for Dr. Charles H. Chetwood the dwelling at 144 East Forty-fourth Street to the W. J. Douglas Company, interior decorators, and also for Horace Ely & Co. the studio at 188 Lexington Avenue to Miss Zollar.

M. M. Hayward & Co. have leased for a long term of years the seven-story apartment house at 233-235 West 107th Street for Ernest Haertel to the Robwig Realty Holding Company.

J. B. English has leased for A. M. Rau to G. Brunner the store at 145 West Forty-ninth Street for automobile accessories.

Realty Notes.

Alexander J. Roux & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the property at 925 Broadway, for the Livingston Estate, to the Bradish Johnson Estate.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented for Miss V. Birch the dwelling at 610 West 114th Street to Charles Kemar; for the Free Synagogue, 34 West Sixty-eighth Street to Harris Parr, and for Mrs. J. F. Lynch, 243 West End Avenue to A. D. Brown.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

111th St, 90 East, s s, 218 ft e of 5th Av, 20.11x100.11, five-story flat; New York Trust Co. against M. J. Bennett et al.; Norwood & W., attorneys; due, $17,721.16; taxes, &c., $244.80; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

AT 9.30S THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

217th St, n s, 350 ft w of Paulding Av, 91.4x93.8x127.6, gore; also 214th St, s s, 250 ft w of Laconia Av, 25x85; Daniel London against A. H. Mace et al.; Joseph Gans, attorney; due on first parcel, $666.03; second parcel, $204.82; to the plaintiff for $600.

By James J. Donovan.

Magenta Av, s s, 50.6 ft e of Rosewood Av, 36x100; Carolyn Freedman against Francesco Alfardo and another; Manion Marks, attorney; due, $757.20; taxes, &c., $312.49; to the plaintiff for $10.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

183th St, 406 East, s s, 110 ft e of 1st Av, 25x99, five-story tenement; A. H. Kahn against Lizzie Chest et al.; Lorence & H., attorneys; due, $4,141.56; taxes, &c., $150.

AT 9.30S THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Tremont Av, 1,022, s s, 307.6 ft e of Public Place, 50x75x irregular; John Gross against George Costar et al.; Knox & D., attorneys; due, $2,795.18; taxes, &c., $724.12; prior mortgage, $6,000.

By James J. Donovan.

138th St, 530-532 East, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 45x100, four-story flat; S. R. Welsar and another, Trustees, against Seventh Av. Amusement Co. et al.; F. E. Keefe, attorney; due, $31,034.37; taxes, &c., $1,850.24.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Fowler Av, w s, 102.6 ft s of Neil Av, 25x120.6 to Mosher Av x30.7x111; E. R. Ashley against Harmony Construction Co. et al.; F. A. Southworth, attorney; due, $8,033.36; taxes, &c., $46.57.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, s e corner 139th St, for a one-story store, 97x14; L. Johnston, 226 Broadway; owner; severance & Van Alen, 4 West 40th St, architects; cost, $6,000.

Castle Hill Av, w s, 55 ft n of Ludlow Av, for a one-story brick garage, 60x77; Edwin Haller, 1801 St. and Gallagher Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 3,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

East Broadway, 27, to a four-story store, loft, and dwelling; J. Mazo, premises, owner; M. J. Sturgeon, World Building, architect; cost, $10,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner 150th St, 99.11x100; Edward W. Martin Co. to Hermine Michaelyan, 870 West 180th St, or 180th St, s w cor Edgecombe Av; $10.

ESSEX ST, w s, 98.9 ft n of Division St, 25x87.6; Charles G. Koss to John G. Wendel, Irvington, N. J., h. and s. c. & f.; subject to 1st mtg $14,000; attorneys, Thompson, R. & W., 280 Broadway; also same property; John G. Wendel to Martha Schroeder, New York City, May 14, 1914; attorneys same; $11,000.

CROMCLEH CT, 101, s s, 76 ft e of Houston St, 25x100; Mathilda Kasserwitz, Newark, N. J., to Amanda von Grabera, Kaiser-Allee, 41 Wilmersdorf, Berlin, Germany, h. and s. m. $20,000; all liens, except taxes, assessments, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

LEXINGTON AV, 256, w s, 20.6 ft n of 40th St, 20.6x75; mtg $14,000; 40th or 42d St Realty Co. to Lexington Av, 20x24.8, mtg $7,000; foreclosure Sept. 12; William Bondy, referee, to Joseph Bacharach, 37 Hudson St; Sept. 12; attorney, H. M. Kirk, 135 Cedar St.

MANHATTAN AV, 407, e s, 111.6 ft s of Houston St, 20.7x92, foreclosure Aug. 31; Stanley L. Richter, referee, to Empire City Mortgage and Holding Co., Sept. 11; attorney, Joseph A. Seidman, 32 Park Row; $6,000.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 94th St, 100.8x irr; Gustav S. Boehm and another, exrs., against Mary E. Nicholas et al.; Nicholas Av, mtg $200,000; Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; $200,000.

PARK AV, 1,086, e s, 50.6 ft n of 97th St, 25x100; Joseph C. Levi, trustee, to Rafaele Servidio, 243 East 118th St, and Nicholas Illeni, Sept. 14; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

HOLLAND AV, 1,829, w s, 25x100; Eagle Savings and Loan Co. to Enis M. Lind, $10 Gates Av, Brooklyn, Sept. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROP....Enis M. Lind to Theresa Wachtel, 674 St. Anns Av, mtg $5,000, Sept. 14; attorney, same.....$1

JACKSON AV, 825, e s, 62x87.6; Albert Rosenthal to Victoria Bitterman, 35 Fort Washington Av, mtg $40,000, Sept. 15; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 300 Broadway.....$100

LONGFELLOW AV, 881, w s, 204x100; William Greenberger to Martin Hipff, 375 Tth Av, Sept. 5; attorney, George Meyer, 400 Lexington Av.....$100

LOT 92, Map Benson Estate; Joseph Flynn to Julia Hay, 433 East 151st St, Astr, 19; attorney, C. H. Griffiths, 120 Broadway.....$1

LOT 260, map of portion of Hunt estate; Jacob Nagel to Robert Orel, St., 1,758 Roland Av, mtg $5,000, Sept. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 263, map of Varian estate; Arthur N. Giegerich, referee, to Henry Hahnenfeld and another, 433 East 143d St, Sept. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

OLD ALBANY POST RD, e s, 704.5 ft n from west side of Bailey Av, 25x93.1x25x92.4; Morris Raab to Katherina A. Woods, 373 6th Av, Brooklyn, Sept. 12; attorney, Morris Raab, 3,473 Bailey Av.....$1

PERRY AV, w s, 300 ft s of Woodlawn Road, 25x100; Eva I. Houghton to Agnes Schaefer, 402 Marion St, Brooklyn, Sept. 11; attorney, A. Wilson, 149 Broadway.....$1

VYSE AV, 1,145, w s, 20x100; Morris J. Levine to Nathan Epstein, 1,133 Vyse Av, mtg $5,500, Sept. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, e s, w corner of 173d St, 50x88.11x44.10x50.6; Paragon Mortgage Co. to Siegfried Landau, 1,575 3d Av, mtg $36,000, Sept. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

132D ST, n s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x110; Elias J. McAuliffe to Margaret A. Delaney, 153 East 48th St, Sept. 11; attorneys, Treacy, R. & G., 50 Maiden Lane.....$1

236TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Oneida Av, 87x109.5x31x102.5; Samuel J. Joseph, referee, to Howard M. Shaw, 20 Main St, Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 8; attorney, Alva Collins, 141 Broadway.....$1,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 77th St, 102.2x 38, Sept. 14; Jno. H. Feldscher to Irving Savings Bank, 115 Chambers St, 5 years; attorneys, Ruahmore, B. & L., 61 Broadway.....$37,500

MADISON AV, s e corner 94th St, 100.8x95, Sept. 6, David Hoexter to West Side Bank, 481 8th Av, due and interest as per bond; prior mtg., $130,000; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

MANHATTAN ST, 7, w s, 117.6 ft n of Houston St, 25.2x75, Sept. 11; Empire City Mortgage and Holding Co. to Anna M. Nelson, 7,624 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, guardian, Arthur B. Nelson et al., due Sept. 1, 1919, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Joseph A. Seidman, 32 Park Row.....$7,500

WATER ST, 204-206, n w s, 102.3 ft n e of Peck Slip, 46.3x180x47x180, Sept. 14; Britannia Realty Co. to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, 5 years, 6% p. c.; attorney, Alfred Roelker, Jr., 32 William St.....$35,000

WEST BROADWAY, 533, w s, 175 ft n of Bleecker St, Sept. 7; Victoria M. Cavagnaro and another to The Italian Savings Bank, 64b Spring St, 3 years; attorneys, Wayland & Bernard, 165 Broadway.....$15,000

1st ST, 31 East, s s, 67.1 ft e of 2d Av, 26.2x75; Jno. Neuhaus to Chas. Hart, s. c., April 18; Jacob Kerner to Alfred Frankenthaler, 1,215 Madison Avenue, due as per bond; address 48 Nassau St.....$1,000

77TH AV, s w corner of 87th St, runs west 114.11x s 89x n e 15.2x s 13.3x e 100 to Av, xn 100.4 to beginning, Sept. 14; Rodin Studios, Inc., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, due Mar. 1, 1921, 6 p. c. until completion of building, then 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Butcher, T. & C., Mad. Av.....$700,000

77TH AV, s w corner of 87th St, runs w 114.11x s 89x n 15.2x s 13.3x e 100 to avenue x n 100.4 to beginning, Sept. 14; Rodin Studios, Inc., to Georgia T. Fry, 222 West 59th St, due Sept. 1, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $700,000; attorneys, Butcher, T. & C., 1 Madison Av.....$200,000

157TH ST, 167 West, n s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 20x80.4, Sept. 14; Arhutus Realty Co. to Augusta Krause, Broadway Park Association of Queens, due Sept. 1, 1919; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$6,000

161ST ST, 772 East, s s, 100 ft w of York Av, 25x100.11; Edward W. Burton to Augustus Schacht, 381 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, 5 p. c.; attorneys, Burger & B., 280 Broadway.....$2,500

Bronx.

CARPENTER AV, 3 East, corner of 238th St, 2x100; Realty Co., Inc., to Jacob Braunschweig, 1,053 Tiffany St, prior mtg. $18,500, Sept. 13, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. P. Halleck, 280 East 180th St.....$4,000

CROTONA AV, 2,412-2,416, e s, 100x100; Niata Construction Co., Inc., to Antonio Esposito, 153 West 43d St, prior mtg $17,000, Sept. 13, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, D. A. Trotta, 201 East 149th St.....$2,000

HOLLAND AV, 1,829, w s, 25x100; Enis M. Lind to Eagle Savings and Loan Co., 180 Ramsen St, Greenpoint, Sept. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

LONGFELLOW AV, 970, leasehold; Samuel Goldenberg, et al., to Julia Lieberman, 1,100 Avenue D, Aug. 15, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. E. Gossett, 201 Broadway.....$1,500

WASHINGTON AV, w s, part of lot, Map Morrisania, 25x100; Giuseppe Arena to Samuel Eckstein, 2,070 Marion Av, Aug. 29, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel Eckstein, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel Eckstein, 485 East 164th St.....$1,000

WILLIS AV, 261, e s, 25x114.5; Beatrice Di Figlio and another to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, Sept. 15, due Dec. 1, 1919; attorneys, Macmeller & G., 42 Vesey St.....$2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of the lessee.

CEDAR ST, 157, store, 12x—; Orland Holdine Co. to Harry E. Leslie, 4,370 Vetro Av, Bronx, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916; address not given.....$1,500

HOUSTON ST, 145 and 147 West, store and basement; Anglesea Weeks and another to Benjamin's Condensed Milk Co., 108 Hudson St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916; address not given.....$1,600

1st ST, 31 East, s s, 67.1 ft e of 2d Av, 26.2x75; Jno. Neuhaus to Chas. Hart, s. c., April 18; Jacob Kerner to Alfred Frankenthaler, 1,215 Madison Avenue, due as per bond; address 48 Nassau St.....$1,000

77TH AV, s w corner of 87th St, runs west 114.11x s 89x n e 15.2x s 13.3x e 100 to Av, xn 100.4 to beginning, Sept. 14; Rodin Studios, Inc., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, due Mar. 1, 1921, 6 p. c. until completion of building, then 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Butcher, T. & C., Mad. Av.....$700,000

77TH AV, s w corner of 87th St, runs w 114.11x s 89x n 15.2x s 13.3x e 100 to avenue x n 100.4 to beginning, Sept. 14; Rodin Studios, Inc., to Georgia T. Fry, 222 West 59th St, due Sept. 1, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $700,000; attorneys, Butcher, T. & C., 1 Madison Av.....$200,000

157TH ST, 167 West, n s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 20x80.4, Sept. 14; Arhutus Realty Co. to Augusta Krause, Broadway Park Association of Queens, due Sept. 1, 1919; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$6,000

161ST ST, 772 East, s s, 100 ft w of York Av, 25x100.11; Edward W. Burton to Augustus Schacht, 381 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, 5 p. c.; attorneys, Burger & B., 280 Broadway.....$2,500

Bronx.

161ST ST, 280 East, all; Barbara McArdle to Emma R. Greene, 4 and 6 West 181st St, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, J. H. Platiron Building, Broadway and 26th St.....$1,080

180TH ST, 940 East, west side, Johanna Birnhaupt to Clara White, 940 East 180th St, 3 years from June 1, 1916; attorney, White, 940 East 180th St.....$600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 111; Louis Goldstein against Louis Frankenthal, owner; Louis Wasserman, contractor.....$95

BROADWAY, 931; Michael Torpey against American Express Co. and James C. Fargo, owners; F. H. Chapman Contracting Co., contractor.....$1128

BROADWAY, 730; Michael Torpey against John Wanamaker, owner; F. H. Chapman Contracting Co., contractor.....$801

CORNELIA ST, 20-24; Jacob Hillow against Max Reich, owner and contractor.....$81

GREENWICH ST, 300; Michael Torpey against Underwood Typewriter Co., owner; F. H. Chapman Contracting Co., contractor.....$1128

LIBERTY ST, 60; Michael Torpey against Guaranty Trust Co., owner; F. H. Chapman Contracting Co., contractor.....$748

MADISON AV, 1,440; Louis Delsey against Ratner, owner; William Nachamkin, contractor.....$299

8TH AV, n e s, 99th to 100th St, 201.10x300; Michael Torpey against Mount Sinai Hospital, owner; F. H. Chapman Contracting Co., contractor.....$553

8TH AV, w s, whole front between 33d and 34th Sts, 100.04x100; Pittsburgh Meter Co. against 481 Eighth Avenue Co., Inc., owner; Cornelius Sheahan, contractor.....$357

28TH ST, 518 to 519 West; Miller, Daybill & Co. against Marginal Realty Corp., owner; F. H. Chapman Contracting Co., contractor.....$5,350

HOUSTON ST, 145 and 147 West, store and basement; Anglesea Weeks and another to Benjamin's Condensed Milk Co., 108 Hudson St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916; address not given; 815 north store and basement; Bridget Geraghty to Morris Sann, 808 East 32d St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1916; address Bernheimer & B., 198th St. and Arthur Av.....$720

SAME PROPERTY; assignment of lease; Morris Sann to David Wolf, 317 East 82d St, mtg $7,000, Aug. 31; address same.....$1

**1st ST, 31 East, s s, 67.1 ft e of 2d Av, 26.2x75; Jno. Neuhaus to Chas. Hart, s. c., April 18; Jacob Kerner to Alfred Frankenthaler, 1,215 Madison Avenue, due as per bond; address 48 Nassau St.....$1,000

Apartments of Highest Type

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601 West 115th St., N. W. Cor. Broadway
Attractive, Residential Neighborhood. Block from Subway.
6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths
Rents $1,400 to $1,850

NEW BUILDING—NORTHWEST CORNER OF
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6 and 7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rents $1,600 to $2,000
Also a 6 & 7 Room Apartment. Very Attractive for Doctor.

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Overlooking the Hudson River.
7 & 8 Rooms, Simplex Apts.
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Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
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Entire Block Opposite Apthorp.
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JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
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LOUIS KEMPNER & SON

2480 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 92d Street.
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OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS FOR RENT

ST. DENIS
North Cor. Riverside Drive & 92d St.
Only one apartment for rent. On Ground Floor. Rooms of exceptional size, as follows: Dining Room, 16'6x22'; Library, 14'6x15'9; Parlor, 14'2x19'5. These three rooms are contiguous, facing the Drive. All other room sizes in proportion. Apartment must be seen to be appreciated.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths—$2,100.

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6-story elevator apartment house, modern, fireproof, all improvements, southern exposure. A few choice apartments left.
Apartments of 5 and 7 Rooms and Baths. Rents $480 to $750

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

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S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
7 Rooms, one Bath
8 Rooms, two Baths
One block from Subway.
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Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
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The HAMPTONS
201 & 203 West 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Ave.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars.
7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,050 yearly.
Apply on premises or to
A.L.MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND STREET.

"SHROPSHIRE"
APARTMENTS
Two Rooms and Bath;
One Room, Entry & Bath
Suitable for Studio or Doctor
$40-60 Monthly, on Yearly Lease
Near Subway & L. Express Station
136 & 138 WEST 65TH ST

TO SUBLET
DUPLEX APARTMENT
10 exceptionally large, light rooms with 3 baths.

The Coliseum
South corner 110th St. and Riverside Drive.
A substantial reduction in rental can be had as the present lessee is unable to occupy. Apply to
Superintendent on Premises.

7 and 8 Room Apartments
with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,950 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5, 6 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets; $570-$900.
All night elevator, phone; all improvements.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

65 Central Park W
NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.
Very Desirable 8 Room Apartments.
Overlooking Central Park; unusually large, airy rooms, elevator, high class; rentals $1,500 upward. Apply to superintendent.

5 West 82nd St.
EIGHT LARGE ROOMS AND BATH. ELEVATOR. 5TH FLOOR, FACING SOUTH. RENT $1,100.
Apply Superintendent.

5 & 6 ROOMS
Elevator apartments, every convenience. Rents $47.50 to $50; exceptional value.
233 West 107th Street, near Broadway.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.
100th Street and Broadway.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, $30-$60
Tel. Morn. 4997. Owner on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping
2100 Broadway
At 73d Street
The Sherman—fronting Sherman Square, Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.—the most central and convenient location in the city.
2 & 3 Large Rooms & Bath
with elevator, telephone and maid service.
Rents $900 to $1,200
Meals served in apartment when desired.
Apply to Superintendent, or to
Direct Realty Co.,
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 70th St.
Telephone—Columbus 6314

Hendrik Hudson
Apartment Houses
Riverside Drive, 110th-111th Sts.
Annex, 110th St. & Broadway.
Commanding view of Hudson River and Palisades.
At Subway express station.
Gymnasium with Needle Showers for grown-ups; roof garden playground for the children.
Apartments of 5 rooms with 2 baths to 10 rooms with 3 baths, $1,100 to $2,800. The two best known apartment houses in New York.
FRANK A. PETELER, Mgr.
Telephone 4302 Morningside

New Apartments
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
8, 9, 10 Rooms—2-4 Baths
The CLEBURNE
924 West End Ave.
105th Street
Exclusive Neighborhood
Interior Driveway
Roof Garden
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co.,
158 Broadway. Tel. 6758 Cort.

Stanley Court
Northwest Corner West End Ave. and 106th St.
Modern 12-story fireproof apartments in the most desirable location. Two apartments of nine all light rooms and three baths.
Rent $2,200-$2,500
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,
162 West 72d St.

The HILLCREST
Modern Elevator Apts.
8 rooms & 3 baths.
Large, sunny
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
430 WEST 116TH ST

THE AVONEL
172 WEST 79TH ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Convenient to both "L" and Subway stations; large, light rooms, finished. 8 rooms and bath. Rent, $1,200 to $1,400.
Representative on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 WEST 72D ST.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,800 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

JACKSON HEIGHTS
APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED
Equal to the Best in Manhattan **$25 to $45** 4 & 5 Large Rooms & Bath
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
Many Unusually Attractive Features.
A Real Neighborhood Community. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys. Playground. Pavilion for Dancing.
THE **QUEENSBORO CORPORATION**
Renting Office, Jackson Avenue, corner of 25th St. Tel. Newtown 1314.
HOW TO GO From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Ave.), take Jackson Ave., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave. (FARE FIVE CENTS NOW.) Leave car at Jackson Ave. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. Or take Queensboro Subway, now connected with Interborough System at 42d St. Subway station, to Jackson Ave., Long Island City. Free transfers are issued to Queensboro Subway at Grand Central Subway Station.
TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE EITHER ROUTE.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
10 Story, Fireproof, 3 Elevators,
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,000 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT FOR DOCTOR WITH TWO ENTRANCES.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

The St. James
109-11-13 West 45th Street.
Hotel Apartments
ON LEASE.
2-3-4 Rooms and Bath.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Restaurant a la carte.
H. BAYLEY, Manager.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
LARGE SUNNY ROOMS
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The LATHAM
92 Morningside Avenue,
N. E. Corner 122d Street,
OVERLOOKING THE PARK.
Convenient to all lines of transportation. Greatest number of outside light rooms in city. Day and night elevator service.
Large Rooms—Low Rent.
5 Rooms and Bath, $50.00
6 Rooms and Bath, 60.00
7 Rooms and Bath, 70.00
Corner Apartment.
7 Rooms and Bath, $80.00
Resident Agent for Owner on premises where leases may be made.

Overlooking Central Park
Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
Southwest Corner 66th Street
8, 9, 10 and 12 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
$1,700-$4,000
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or at our office,
10 E. 45th St.
Tel. Murray Hill 3100
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

Placid Hall
Riverside Drive, S. E. Cor. 151st St.
High Class, 4-6-7 room corner Apartments. From $600 to $1,300.

210 FIFTH AVENUE
Choice apartments; central location; large rooms with bath and maid's services. Moderate rentals.
FRED'K FOX & CO.,
14 West 40th St. Phone 3240 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

CORNER APARTMENTS
With Southern Exposure
1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.
8-9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
$1,800 to $2,000
1261 Madison Ave., Cor. 90th St.
8-9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
$1,800 to $2,100
Superintendents on premises, or
DUFF & CONGER
Madison Ave. & 86th St.
Phone Lenox 8900

710 MADISON AV., cor. 63d St.
TWO ROOM & BATH APARTMENTS
With Service. Telephones in Rooms.
Attendant in Hall. Breakfast Served
Rent $500 to $550.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
710 MADISON AVE. Tel. 4951—Plaza.

A—640 MADISON AV., "Hoffman Arms," N. W. Cor. 59th.
8 ROOMS $1200 up
BATH.
Also Small Apartments and Studios,

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

87th St., 71 East The Niagara
CORNER OF PARK AVE.
5 Rooms and Bath....$480
8 Rooms and Bath..$1,000
Elevator Service, &c.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., 45th
Telephone Bryant 1263.

1337 Madison Ave.
S. E. Corner 94th St.
BEST RENTAL VALUES
8 Large, Light Corner Rooms, 2 Baths
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Elevator; all modern improvements. $1,000 to $1,500. Superintendent on premises. Also Corner Apartment for Physician.

HOLWORTHY CHAMBERS
32d St. and Madison Ave.
Bachelor Apartment
Two light rooms and bath, elevator, telephone, electric light, steam heat and open fireplace.
Breakfast and Valet Service.
References required.

CLIFTON
593 Lexington Ave.
S. E. Cor. Lexington Ave. & 52d St.
TO LET FROM OCT. 1ST.
APARTMENT 4 ROOMS & BATH, $35
APARTMENT 5 ROOMS & BATH, $40
APARTMENT 8 ROOMS & BATH, $70
Apply Janitor, on premises, or
LAURENCE McGUIRE, Agent.
135 Broadway. Tel. 218 Cort.

Physician's Corner Apartment
Choice Location
1337 Madison Ave.
S. E. Corner 94th St.
7 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, $1,100.
WILL ARRANGE FOR PHYSICIAN'S PURPOSES.

THE WITHINGTON
S. W. corner 60th St. and Madison Av., two rooms and bath, elevator and chamber service, from $50 up. Apply Frederick T. Barry Co., 646 Madison Av. Agents on premises.

75 EAST 81st ST.
Northwest Corner Park Av.
Six, seven, eight rooms.
$750, $900, $1,000, $1,200 Yearly.
Two doctors' apartments. Service unexcelled.

BRONX.

Announcing
The completion of an exceptional Apartment House, located in a neighborhood of quiet refinement and absolute exclusiveness amid university surroundings.
THE LORINGTON,
2,226 Loring Place,
Between 182d St. and Hall of Fame Terrace, Adjoining New York University. Take University Av. cars at 181st St. Broadway subway station to 183d St., walk two blocks west.
A few choice Apartments of
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath
are yet available in this most modern building, containing every conceivable appliance making for comfort and convenience.
Loring Construction Co.,
507 West 113th St.
8240—Morningside.

BEDFORD PARK
MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves., 2 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED.
4-5-6 Rooms..$27-$34-$42

BROOKLYN.

Choice Flatbush Apartments
975 Ocean Av., 4 rooms.....$35 to $37
385 E. 19th St., 4 & 5 rooms $37 to $45
127 Parkside Av., 4 & 5 rooms $32 to $50
2,114 Caton Av., 3-4-5-6 rooms $28 to $60
27 Argyle Road, 4 & 5 rooms $32 to $43
Apply on premises, or
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY
695 FLATBUSH AV.

REAL ESTATE
Forty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

100-foot apartment house, facing park, one mortgage, nearly 4 years to run; might trade. Hayward, 2,040 Broadway.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, detached, garage, nine rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,450. $980 cash; $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 17th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Building, to 17th.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION!—Own your own garage; 12x24 20; house 8 rooms; both fireproof; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; city home, country surroundings; 5 minutes from Broadway subway; price $7,000. Builders, 238th St. and Cannon Place. Telephone Kingsbridge 211.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., Depot Plaza, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 White Plains.

SCARSDALE.—Corner plot, 88x106; high, picturesque, restricted, shaded; water, sewer, electricity; $3,500; easy terms or loan to build; adjoining plot $2,700. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

For information about houses for sale or rent, furnished, unfurnished, White Plains, vicinity, write, call, WHITE PLAINS INFORMATION BUREAU, Depot Plaza, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 1516 White Plains.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$35 a month; beautiful Winter home by the ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 500, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Old-fashioned bungalow in a fine location on a hilltop; will sacrifice to quick buyer; house needs a few small repairs, and can be made into a dandy all-year home; plenty of ground for cultivation; only $100 cash and $12 monthly. "Bargain Bungalow," Box 137 Times Downtown.

For $12 monthly and $100 cash, will sell my small farm to good family; not far out, with a big plot of ground for truck farming and chickens; good rooms house; near depot and trolley. B. Brand, Box 136 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a small house with large porch and large, shady plot, near station and trolley, complete for $1,275, on terms of $75 down and $8 monthly, answer at once. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Far Rockaway.—Gentleman's home, fourteen rooms, three baths, modern; garage with two rooms and bath; three minutes from station. Telephone 420 Franklin.

Near Nassau, Piping Rock Clubs—Large house, wonderfully planned, substantially built; beautiful grounds; cheap. "Owner," 869 Times.

Good house, 35 minutes out; improvements, electric light, steam plant; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

HEALTH FIRST.
Artistic homes, located in healthy and restricted neighborhood, six rooms and tiled bathroom; all improvements; open fireplace; hot water heat; large plots; prices, $4,500 to $7,000; terms like rent. H. Wheeler, 153 Porterfield Place, Freeport.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

"TO LIVE, LIVE IN RIDGEWOOD," NEW JERSEY.
Delightful home, best section, near Country Club; plot 80x160; splendid lawn, trees, shrubs and flowers; modern 9-room house, large living room, open fireplace; garage; additional land available; 10 mins. walk exp. sta.; full details this office. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Equitable Bldg., N. Y. Tel. 7718 Rector. Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 535.

LEONIA, BOGOTA, MORSEMERE, PALISADE, TEANECK.
Full values. Wonder homes, sale or rent; convenient. Photos and particulars. Geo. B. Hitchcock, Bogota, N. J. Tel. Hackensack 2.

All-year country home, 12 rooms, 5 acres; fine trees; all improvements, garage, stable; 45 minutes on Lackawanna; sacrifice, $1,100; terms. Owner, Room 710, 19 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

Rare opportunity to purchase new and modern homes at exceptional prices; 6 to 8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; near station; $5,000-$6,000; easy terms; would rent with purchase option. Smith-Singer, Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

$40 per month buys new 7-room house 8 mins. Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R. Pays taxes, int. and ins.; 40 mins. N. Y.; lot 64x125; every convenience. W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD & SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
If interested in New Jersey real estate, you will find no suburb more attractive for a home; write us for information. J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange.

Bu-dal Homes, Maplewood, N. J.
Houses, $6,000 to $12,000; easy terms.
6 rooms and bath to 9 rooms and bath. Large plots, all improvements; $1,000-$3,500.
BU-DAL REALTY COMPANY, Maplewood.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

MONTCLAIR.—House, 9 rooms, 3 baths, garage; rent, $1,200 per annum.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers. Montclair, N.J.

Nutley.—$300 cash, balance terms; new bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; all improvements; lot 50x170; handy to car. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 353 Times Downtown.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

We Specialize in Bergen County Titles. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Second Mortgage.—Money in sums of $5,000 to loan on improved Manhattan real estate. Earle & Calhoun, 200 West 72d St.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartment, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; 8-room apartments, $12.50 to $21.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.

East Side, APARTMENTS West Side.
Elegantly Furnished, $150 to $1,500 Monthly.
THE FAL-CO.,
Murray Hill 4383. 505 5th Av.

Exceptional apartments of two rooms, bath, kitchenette; desirable neighborhoods; furnished excellent taste; $35-$100; lease. Bryant 6294. F 46 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4-ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; convenient to "L" and subway; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 94th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Corner apartment, in choicest residential section; eleven rooms; several unusually fine; two baths; furnished; sublease season or longer, $250 per month; references required. P 210 Times Downtown.

101st, 205 West, (Hotel Ludington.)—Beautifully furnished 5, 7, 8-room apartments; shower baths; $25-$35 weekly; all night elevator and maid service; immediate possession. Telephone 1763 Riverside.

59 West 54th St.—Two large rooms and bath, furnished; connected with Hotel Devon; rent $900, including complete service. Inquire Hotel Devon.

116th, 620 West, Apt. 103.—Overlooking river; six outside southern rooms; bath, homelike, attractively furnished; references required; call mornings.

In the 80s, near Riverside, desirable 8 room, 2 bath apartment, completely furnished; eighth floor; year's lease. Telephone 848 Columbus.

Opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases; $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 W. 73d. Col. 3974.

118th, 617 West.—Six rooms, overlooking Hudson, completely furnished, piano. Superintendent, River 1131.

47, 16 West.—Desirable, homelike, small kitchenette, hot water, bath, convenient; $50.

West End Av., 740, (Della Robbia.)—Four rooms, completely furnished, piano. Superintendent, River 1131.

Riverside Drive apartment, 7 roms, 2 baths; elegantly furnished; 1 year. Audubon 7340.

120 West 90th St.—Elegant single flat, eight rooms, bath; rent reasonable. Janitor.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

Attractive six-room apartment; year's lease; $1,320; adults; fine location. River 4093.

70th, 64 West.—Attractive, newly furnished, one, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $50-$55.

257 West 60th St.—Elegant single flat, ground floor. Janitor.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Furnished—West Side.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 99th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up.
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $55 and up.
4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Unfurnished—East Side.

188 MADISON AV., bet. 32d and 33d Sts.—5-room housekeeping apartment; rental, $1,800; elevator, steam heat, electric light. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Rebarer Studios, 420 Madison, near 48th, room, private bath, $35, $40; 2 rooms, kitchenette, (free electricity,) $60; 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, private hall, $80; spacious rooms, high ceilings, open fireplaces.

120 East 31st St., bet. 4th and Lexington Avs.—Unfurnished housekeeping apartment in fireproof building; 8 rooms and bath; all outside rooms. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

55th, 11 East, (opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $1,800.

6 rooms, bath, electric light, steam heat, all improvements. 51 East 87th St.

27TH, 142 EAST.—Two four, five rooms; high-class elevator; excellent services.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
19 West 54th Street.
Yearly Rentals, $660 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street,
Telephone 5700 John.

9-25 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
JUST COMPLETED.
4 AND 5 ROOMS.
All latest improvements, overlooking Central Park, bus passes door, subway ½ block 110th St.; select tenants. Apply premises.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, CONVENIENTLY LOCATED.
THE LINLAUGH, 2,647 Broadway, (100th.)
SIX AND SEVEN LARGE, NEWLY DECORATED ROOMS; EVERY IMPROVEMENT.
DIRECT SUPERVISION OF OWNER.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof building; standard service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,600-$1,800.

Brockton, 661 West 180th, N. W. corner Broadway. — High-class elevator house; large sleeping chambers; hardwood floors; 4 rooms, front, $38-$45; 5 rooms, corner, $50; 6 rooms, front, $50; 8 rooms, corner, $65-$90.

COURTWOOD,
Southwest corner 169th St. and Broadway.
Modern elevator apartment,
7 rooms and 2 baths, $1,000.
8-6 rooms and bath, $660-$750.

10th, 30 West.—Studio apartment, four rooms, bath and kitchenette; studio 26x 26; window 12x16; open fireplace, steam heat, electricity; also two and four-room apartment; all light, large rooms.

THE LANGHAM,
736 to 74th St. and Central Park West.
One Corner Apartment on first floor of eleven rooms,
And one of ten rooms.

Amsterdam Av., N. E. Cor. 76th St.—Choice seven-room apartment, all light, modern improvements, splendid location, for refined family; rent reasonable. Apply janitor.

20th St., 424 West.—Overlooking Episcopal Seminary grounds; 5 rooms, bath, steam, $37-$42; a very select class of tenants; no small children.

885 West 117th St., overlooking Park.
4 rooms, bath, all outside, $30.
6 corner rooms and bath, $40-$45.

224-228 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

228 WEST 58TH ST.
2 beautiful rooms, bath, and kitchenette; rent $50 to $60. Lovell, on premises.

84th St., 15 West.—7 large, light rooms & bath; newly decorated; immediate possession; $50 to $60.

To Rent—4-5-6 room apartment; elevator service all night. Inquire Supt., 1,950 Washington Av.

50th, 14 West.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; bachelor; permanent.

Bronx.

163D, 96 West, between Woodycrest and Ogden Avs.—Five large light rooms; hardwood, trimmings; electric light; telephone; $30-$35.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN, Plaintiff, against BERNARD YEAMANS, Robert McMaster Gillespie, and Central Trust Company of New York, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Lillian Stokes Gillespie, deceased; Harry Levy, Julius Simpson, and Albert Kruger, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Annis Diamond, deceased; Mandel Levy, Harry Levy, Rose Simpson, Esther Kaufman, Betsy Wollowitz, Lottie Wollowitz, Jennie Wollowitz, Sarah Wollowitz, Jacob Wollowitz, Sarah Rebecca Discount, Bernard A. Greenberg, Fanny Greenberg, Ettie Silver, Fanny Yeamans, Tessie Hurowitz, Albert Kruger, Joshua Samuel Solomon, Leon Silver, Home of the Daughters of Jacob, Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary Association, Uptown Talmud Torah Association, Rabbi Jacob Joseph School, Beth Israel Hospital Association, Nochim Rachmonioth Society, Agudath Achim Chesed Shel Emeth Society, Machzikei Yeshibath Eliz Chaim Talmudical Academy, People of the State of New York, Ray Cox, Augusta Cobe, Alex. Llebovitz, Joseph Pollack, Thomas Kelly, Max Altman, John Love, Clara De Lamater, and George Coffey, Defendants.—County Clerk's Index No. 23588. 1916.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, August 16th, 1916.
CHARLES H. DILLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Jacob Wollowitz, Sarah Wollowitz, and Sarah Rebecca Discount: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edwin R. Finch, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of September, 1916, and filed on the 14th day of September, 1916, with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the original complaint having been filed in said Clerk's office on the 17th day of August, 1916.

Dated, New York, September 14th, 1916.
CHARLES H. DILLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

FURNISHED ROOMS
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant large and small rooms.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large and small south rooms; steam heat; private house.

34TH, 40 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, all conveniences; $4; another, $2.50; 'phone.

35TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's rooms in private residence of Oriental art collector; references especially required; furnishings unusual.

68TH, 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; private family; gentlemen; references.

68TH, 26 EAST.—Large, pleasant rooms, with baths. Phone Plaza 8038.

EXCEPTIONAL room, 1st floor, private house and family, in 60s. 3800 Plaza.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, running water or baths; furnished or unfurnished; large rooms for teaching music.

West Side.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; private house; references.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; gentlemen.

40TH, 26 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high class; references; bachelors.

44TH ST., 12 WEST.—The Mansfield (adjoining Sherry's;) highest class bachelor apartments; furnished or unfurnished.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Small room; permanent; good location.

51ST, 69 WEST.—Magnificently furnished, large, small rooms; also beautiful suites; baths, electricity, kitchenettes, refined; $12-$25.

52D, 43 WEST.—Large single room, bath; steam heat; bachelor or business woman.

55TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

69TH STREET, 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Attractive room with private bath; also hall room; sanitary furnishings; superior service.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Room with bath; one adjoining bath; continuous hot water; breakfast optional.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all cars.

72D, WEST, Near Park, Subway, "L."—Private family; attractive room or suite; shower, electricity; gentleman; reasonable. Phone Columbus 3088.

72D ST., 120 WEST.
Try our 85 cent dinner; pleasant dining room; good service and best quality of food.

73D, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny front room for one or two; wash room, large closet, electricity; near subway and "L"; private house.

73D, 273 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Single, en suite; private; adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen preferred.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Business woman; top-floor room, adjoining bath; exclusive house; references. $6.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; exceptionally well-kept house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Music studio; monthly or hourly.

76TH 148 WEST.—Large and single room; electric light, telephone; reference.

76TH, 161 WEST.—Newly opened house; attractive parlor suite; also one double room.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable large, medium rooms; private bath; home atmosphere; reasonable.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; twin beds; medium room; conveniences; gentlemen.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; reasonable; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, with bath; newly decorated; private house.

78TH, 131 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; cosy kitchenette; telephone; subway, elevated.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath, opposite subway; reasonable; references.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large and medium newly furnished rooms; private bath; references.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 145 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; hot water, steam heat, private bath; gentlemen.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful suite second floor; private bath, phone; reference.

84TH, 31 WEST.—2 double rooms, bath adjoining; every convenience; tray breakfast.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Two large rooms, well furnished, hall room; running water.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, running water, bath, connecting, reasonable.

91ST, 94 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, single, en suite; private bath; reference.

92D, 46 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, newly renovated; convenient to bath; select private house.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Young couple offers attractive large, single room, southern exposure; modern apartment. Riverside 8333. Franklin.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; electric light; owner; references. Line.

96TH, 4 WEST.—ROOMS; GENTLEMEN; ALSO PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE; ELEGANT LOCATION; HARDWOOD FLOOR.

95TH, 233 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished outside room, adjoining bath; references. Line.

97TH, 143 WEST.—Private house; attractive front room, bath; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

101ST, 206 WEST, (Hotel Ladington, 2 Doors from Broadway.) also 251 West 71st, Near Riverside.—All night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3 to $6 weekly; strictly high-class. Telephone 6070 Riverside.

102D, 306 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Private house exceptionally furnished large rooms; bath; gentlemen; references given, required; board optional; telephone.

106TH, 63 WEST.—Cheerful room; kitchen; parlor; modern elevator; inexpensive. Apt. 14.

110TH ST., 200 WEST.—Apt. 3D. Attractive outside rooms; home comforts, convenient subway; gentlemen.

112TH, 508 WEST.—Sunny parlor, with bedroom; excellent location; bath, telephone; $7.50. Wilford.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Large corner room; southern exposure; lavatory; near bath. Mathison.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room, bath adjoining; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room; washroom; private family; gentleman. Apt. 22.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; high-class elevator apartment. Apt. 54.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Sunny suite; Morningside Drive; single; homelike; conveniences. Apartment 3.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Light, airy rooms, suites, overlooking Hudson; convenient; good references. Wells.

123D, 349 WEST.—Large, sunny, near Columbia; hot water; large closet. Nolen.

136TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive, newly renovated; all conveniences

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The cool wave reported in the Northwest Wednesday has spread eastward to the upper lake region and the Ohio Valley and southward over the Plains States and the South Rocky Mountain region.

Frosts and freezing temperatures occurred Thursday morning in Western North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho. Temperatures above the seasonal average continued throughout the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

General showers have fallen within the last twenty-four hours in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and scattered local showers in Texas, the Ohio, and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the lake region.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England, showers early Friday morning will be followed by clearing and cooler weather Friday and fair and cool weather through Saturday and Sunday. In the South Atlantic States clearing and cooler weather Friday will be followed by fair weather on Saturday. In the East Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region fair and cooler weather Friday will be followed by fair weather Saturday.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh, shifting winds and showers, followed by fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh shifting winds, becoming west; showers followed by fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable winds, becoming north; showers.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair and cooler Friday, preceded by showers in the early morning; fair and cool Saturday and Sunday; moderate west winds.

Western New York.—Fair and cooler Friday; Saturday, fair and continued cool.

Northern New England.—Local showers, followed by clearing and cooler weather Friday; Saturday, fair and cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	73	65	4 P. M.	86	82
9 A. M.	71	65	6 P. M.	82	79
9 A. M.	74	73	9 P. M.	77	73
12 M.	84	82	11 P. M.	76	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 80, for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 67.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 86 degrees at 1:40 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 4:30 A. M. Humidity, 85 per cent., at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
1:30–439-481	E. 8 St.;	Usherento Sophiro ..... Slight
3:45–39	Thompson St.;	A. Murphy ..... Slight
4:26–Ft.	Walker Av.,	A. Westchester Creek; not given $15,000
6:15–525-533	W. 54 St.;	Isadore Miller ..... None
7:05–18	1st Av.;	not given ..... None
7:40–949	5 Av.;	Armon Fertoss ..... Slight
7:50–128	E. 108 St.;	not given ..... Slight
P.M.		
12:10–2,042	Madison Av.;	Catharine Dehnhafe ..... None
5:25–129	Charlton St.;	Uncle Sam Doll Co. ..... Slight
6:40–22	Washington St.;	not given ..... Slight
7:00–71	E. 112 St.;	Meyer Walt ..... Slight
7:05–1,010-1,020	B'way;	M. Schnepp ..... Slight
8:00–30	W. 99 St.;	John Methington ..... Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—1st Lt. J. Dibble, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Washington, Md., and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

1st Lt. E. F. Graham, Cav., is assigned to 2d Cav. He is relieved from West Point and will join 2d Cav. at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Name of 1st Lt. E. F. Pierson, 14th Cav., is detached and name of 1st Lt. E. F. Graham, Cav., removed.

Orders of Sept., relating to Col. I. A. Haynes, C. A. C., are amended to direct him to proceed about Sept. 20, to this city for duty as assistant to Chief of Coast Artillery.

Col. R. P. Davis, C. A. C., from duty as assistant to Chief of Coast Artillery, Sept. 30, then to Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., and assume command of the coast defenses of San Francisco.

1st Lt. P. T. Hoyle, M. R. C., from duty as surgeon of the transport Kilpatrick, effective on arrival of that ship at Newport News, Va., then report by telegraph to Commanding General, Eastern Dept., for assignment to station.

1st Lt. P. C. Traver, M. R. C., to active duty, and will proceed to Newport News, Va., for duty on the Burnside, with station in New York City, reporting by telegraph to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

The advancement to the grade of Major on the retired list of Capt. J. A. Lockwood, retired, is announced.

Following officers will report to Col. F. G. Treat, F. A., General Staff Corps, President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion: Capt. C. H. D. Todd, Jr., C. A. C., and Maj. C. W. Fenton, 2d Cav.

1st Lt. D. M. Scott, 5th Cav., to Ft. Myer, Va., for duty.

1st Lt. J. Kennard, 7th Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for detail in Aviation Sec. of Sig. Corps, then to his station.

Capt. S. B. Pearson, Q. M. C., is relieved from detail in that corps, effective Sept. 23.

Capt. P. J. Jones, M. C., from duty at Walter Reed Hospital, D. C., to Ft. Bayard, N. M., general hospital for duty.

Capt. R. S. A. Dougherty, Corps of Engrs., to South Bend, Ind., to inspect tool wagons now being constructed by the Studebaker Co., then return to Wash'n Barracks, D. C.

Maj. Gen. J. B. Aleshire, Q. M. C., is retired on account of disability.

1st Lt. C. G. Sturtevant, 9th Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas.

Name of Capt. H. R. Richmond, 8th Cav., is ordered to the Raleigh, and name of Capt. D. H. Biddle, cav., removed. Capt. Biddle is assigned to 6th Cav. He is relieved from duty with organized militia.

1st Lt. F. F. McNeill, C. A. C., now at Ft. Barrancas, Fla., will join his station at Ft. Soriven, Ga.

The advancement to the grade of Major on retired list of 1st Lt. C. H. Cabaniss, Jr., retired, is announced.

Col. I. A. Haynes, C. A. C., is detailed as a member of the Board of Ord. and Fortifications, vice Col. R. P. Davis, C. A. C., relieved.

Col. R. P. Davis, C. A. C., is relieved as member of the Boards of Officers appointed in orders of July 30, 1914; Feb. 16, 1910, and June 15, 1916.

Capt. G. R. Guild, 29th Inf., is detailed for service in the Sig. Corps.

Maj. C. F. Harimann, Sig. Corps, to this city and report to Chief Sig. Officer of the Army for consultation in connection with work of the Sig. Corps, then to his station.

Maj. L. B. Moody, Ord. Dept., to Detroit, Mich., on business pertaining to procurement of ord. material, then to his station.

Lt. Col. H. C. Fisher, M. C., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., to inspect the hospital there and make recommendations in regard to changes necessary to place it in satisfactory condition, then to his station in this city.

Leaves: Maj. J. G. Coxetter, Adjt. Gen. Florida N. G., 3 days; Maj. J. A. Shipton, Q. M. C., 10 days, and 1st Lt. C. A. Baker, C. A., Massachusetts N. G., 10 days' extension.

Navy.

Comdr. R. B. Bearer, from works of William Cramp & Sons Co., to wait orders.

Lts. C. P. Withers, to the Memphis; to Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., sick; C. A. Jones, the Memphis, to Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., sick; S. H. Lawton, the Cleveland, to command of the Hull; G. C. Pegram, the Hull, to Naval Academy, and E. R. Shipp, the Annapolis, to Naval Academy, Sept. 27.

Lt. (jg.) L. J. Kelly, the Memphis, to Naval Hosp., Washn., D. C., sick.

Ens. S. B. Dombrowski, the Rhode Island, to the Supply via Ost. transport, and F. D. Wade, the Nebraska, to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Surg. H. F. Strine, the Solace, to wait orders.

P. A. Surgns. J. V. Howard, the Raleigh, to Naval Station, Guam, via transport of Nov. 8; W. G. Steadman, Jr., the Saturn, to temp. duty Naval Hospital, Mare Island; P. E. Woodland, Naval Hosp., Naval Home, Philadelphia, Penn., to the Solace; G. B. Trible, the Solace, to wait orders, and L. C. Whiteside, the Jupiter, home, wait orders.

Asst. Surgns. T. A. Fortescue, the Marietta, to the Jupiter; C. W. Depping, Guam Station, to Asiatic Station; P. M. Harrison, the Cleveland, to the Raleigh, and J. C. Trout, the Melville, to duty with expeditionary forces at Santo Domingo.

P. A. Payms. H. B. Ransdell, the Panther, Oct. 31, to the Columbia, Nov. 15; W. Gower, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., Oct. 16, to the Panther, Oct. 31, and W. H. Van Buren, the Columbia, Nov. 15, to Commissary Officer, receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 30.

Asst. Paym. R. S. Robertson, to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., as Pay Officer and Commissary Officer, Oct. 16.

Chief Mach. C. F. Croker, the Saratoga, to the West Virginia.

Mach. C. H. Willey, the Memphis, to Naval Hosp., Washn., D. C., sick.

Mid. Dln. E. P. Stone, retired, died at North Sutton, N. H., Sept. 5.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Following at Southern Drill Ground: Ariwin, Balch, Baltimore, Birmingham, Cassin, Conyngham, Cummings, Cyclops, Drayton, Dubuque, Fanning, Jacob Jones, Jarvis, McCall, McDougal, Nevada, New Hampshire, O'Brien, Paulding, Porter, Tucker, Wadsworth, and the Winslow; Caonine, Hancock, and the Prairie at Santo Domingo City; Des Moines at Algiers; Dolphin at Tail of Horseshoe; Kentucky at Philadelphia; L-4 and MacDonough at Boston; Maine at New York Yard, and the Mayflower at Sandy Hook.

Sailed: Barney, Philadelphia for Trenton, Celtic, Port au Prince for Santiago; Cushing and Duncan, Southern Drill Ground for Boston; Flusser, Iona Island for Southern Drill Ground; Monaghan, Smith, and Sterett, Boston for Southern Drill Ground; Neptune, Sanches for Norfolk; New Orleans, Bremerton for Astoria; Nicholas, New York Yard for Southern Drill Ground; Pittsburgh, Manzanillo for Acapulco; Solace, Washington for Hampton Roads, and the Worden, Newport for Block Island.

The Cleveland was placed in ordinary at Mare Island Yard Sept. 11.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Public Schools 72, 82, 110, 125, 174, and 175, Brooklyn, when they open on Sept. 25 will be operated on the Gary or duplicate plan.

The Teachers' Council will hold a meeting this afternoon in Educational Hall, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

The Board of Education has rejected a number of bids for furnishing and delivering paper supplies for the public schools because of the excessive advance in prices.

President Willcox of the Board of Education in a talk to the high school teachers at De Witt Clinton High School yesterday said that he favored not only retirement of teachers on half pay after they were worked out, but also temporary retirement with half pay for the purpose of recuperation, say at the end of fifteen years of service. The statement was generously applauded. He said he was also in favor of pensions, but that the pensions must be partly contributed by the teachers.

Ava L. Parrott, President, and Maude R. Osborne, Secretary, announce that owing to the strike the Professional Elementary Teachers' Association cannot hold the three meetings which it had planned to hold in Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island before the return of the children to school. Its officers and members, however, have been busy during the Summer months working for the association. Much work is ready for the consideration of the association at its first meeting this Fall, which will be held at the earliest possible moment. Replies have been received from the Board of Superintendents to resolutions forwarded it. Answers to these are ready for consideration by the association together with two articles upon the pension question, one answering an article upon the question by Edward Mandel shortly before school closed, the other showing the defects in the Carnegie Foundation plan. A complete plan for the formation of a Teachers' Council according to principles of equity and justice and the best interests of the schools has also been worked out and awaits the vote of the association.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., Sept. 17: E. C. Devenport, 170, to C. O. Squad, duty as chauffeur. Annual, 4 P. M., Sept. 16: J. J. Reid, 283, to 285; H. A. Harrison, 285, to 283.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. J. C. Vissers, 15, to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 16; P. F. Clifford, Bridge, to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 17; W. A. Stevens, 154, to Bridge, 30 days, 9 A. M., Sept. 17.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol: T. Quirk, 17, 11:55 P. M., Aug. 27, during disability; M. Murphy, Traf. Div., Sub-div. C, 3:10 P. M., Aug. 8, to noon, Sept. 2.

Fire Department.

Decisions rendered:

Firem., 1st gr., H. W. Robinson, H. & L. 78. (Absence without leave.) Guilty. Decision reserved. Firem., 1st gr., R. R. Broderick, Eng. 40. (Violation of Sec. 106, R. & R., 1912.) Guilty. Reprimanded. Lieut. M. Nugent, Eng. 39. (Reckless driving.) Charge dismissed. Firem., 1st gr., H. N. Smith, H. & L. 28. (Neglect of duty.) Charge dismissed. Firem., 3d gr., E. D. Bleier, F. & L. 6. (Feigning illness.) Charge dismissed. (Absence without leave; disobedience of orders.) Guilty. Five leaves withheld.

Special leaves:

Eng. of Steamer T. J. McLaughlin, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 17. Firem., 1st gr., D. H. Mullen, H. & L. 41, 48 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 16. Firem., 1st gr., T. McFarland, Eng. 10, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Oct. 1. Firem., 2d gr., J. F. King, No. 8, H. & L. 42, 48 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 16. Lieut. W. H. Kempf, Eng. 70, 84 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 18.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission has ordered examinations for electrician, temporary work; structural field draftsman, grade D, and assistant engineer, grade C.

The examinations for inspector of gas and watershed inspector have been canceled.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 3 an examination for sawyer, for men only, to fill a vacancy at a salary of from $840 to $1,000 a year in the Indian Service, Tongue River, Montana. The appointee will have charge of a sawmill with a capacity of about 6,000 feet of lumber a day, and a planing mill; he will do general work about the plant, keeping the machinery in good running order, taking care of the lumber, &c. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability, training and experience. Applicants must show that they have had at least three years' good experience as sawyers. They must have reached their twentieth, but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

To Let for Business

Forty cents an agate line.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short leases; unfurnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. THE SUBLEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 8786.

Loft for light manufacturing, about 2,000 square feet, with heat and power. 832 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

Light front office, with fixtures; rent reasonable. 41 West 21st, Room 501.

Large front parlor, as studio, dancing, or music. 133 East 60th.

118 West 48th; store fronts; terms reasonable. Apply Samson, 178 William St.

Offices, desk room, lofts; all parts city. Realty Sublessing Co., 220 Broadway.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Houses to Let

Forty cents an agate line.

City—Unfurnished.

Owner desires to rent to a desirable party a very attractive dwelling in the Hill residence section of Jamaica, Borough of Queens, New York City; nine rooms, 4 baths; heat; hardwood floors; with every modern appointment. John I. Doherty, attorney, 42d Street Building, Manhattan.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED PRIVATE HOUSE, 1018T, 232 WEST, ADJACENT TO BROADWAY; ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE DOCTOR OR DENTIST. NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE, SUBWAY, SURFACE CARS; $1,800; NIGHT SERVICE.

For Rent—10 Pierpont St., Brooklyn, modern house; all conveniences; park view from rear; will decorate to suit; occupancy after Oct. 1; rental $1,800, for a term of years. Isaac H. Cary, Agent, 200 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Telephone 302 Main.

Out of Town.

For rent, furnished, at Garden City, L. I., eleven-room house, two bathrooms; garage; near station. The Garden City Company, Garden City.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 3161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Beautiful gentleman's farm; modern improvements; healthy mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$12. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $32 to $52 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 48 South Walnut St., East Orange.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Business man desires comfortable room, (breakfast optional), with refined family on Long Island, outside Greater New York; easy commutation; state terms. P 157 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A. 1917 Chalmers R'dst'r
1916 Chandler Coupelet
1916 Scripps Booth
1916 Hudson Sedan
1916 White Limousine
1915 Overl'd Brougham
1914 S.G.V. Landaulet
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 Broadway, 3d Floor.

1916 Stutz Special
1916 Olds "8" Tour.
1915 Packard Coupe
1915 Hudson Limo.
1915 S. G. V. Touring
1915 Ford Sedan
1913 Marmon Tour.

A.—1916 CHANDLER, $750.

Owner will sell seven-passenger touring; like new. Manager, 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

A.—1914 WINTON, $750.

Will sell high-class car, cost $3,258; has left-hand drive. 101 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

BUICK, 6, 54, 1916; $960; driven 6,000 miles; two extra tires; no brokers need apply. Phone Bradley, Col. 5161, before noon today.

BUICK touring, almost new; six cylinder; excellent condition throughout; can be bought for $550 cash. 1,849 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1913 LIMOUSINE.
ASKING PRICE $750.

Not a spot or blemish anywhere; mechanically perfect; all good shoes, and not a penny to spend for anything; upholstery covered with silk slip covers; always in a private family, and the care it has had an inspection will show; mechanical inspection invited, and will demonstrate day, evening, or Sunday. Is on exhibition at The Brighton. 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1916 seven passenger; cannot be distinguished from new in appearance and mechanical condition; luxuriously equipped throughout; must be sold at once. 1,849 Broadway.

Chandler 1916 touring; used 5 months; price, $750. Owner, 253 Hicks St., Near Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn.

CHALMERS.—A 1916 Chalmers, $750; 7-passenger touring; practically new; run 6,128 miles. 130 West 55th.

COLE.—1913, Model Junior, 5-passenger, equipped with Delco lighting and starting system; good tires; looks and runs like new. Bargain price.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Decatur 4004.

COLE—1915, light six, 7-passenger car; up to the minute equipment, non-skid tires all around; very attractive car at a low price.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Decatur 4004.

FORD touring car; latest model engine; big snap. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE, 1914, 1915, and 1916 models; touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled and newly painted and are guaranteed same as new; they have full equipment and many extras; we will not refuse any reasonable offers.
DIUGUID BROTHERS,
1,285 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, convertible Sedan; run a little over 5,000 miles. Willers, Flatbush Auto Exchange, 807 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

LOCOMOBILE.—Must sell six-cylinder touring; quick, cash, $400. 1,849 Broadway.

DODGE.—1916 and 1915 Dodge touring cars at attractive prices; condition like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Decatur 4004.

MARMON 1914 five-passenger sedan; in excellent condition.
Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1915 seven-passenger touring car; like new.
Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MERCER 1915 two-passenger runabout; like new.
Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MERCER 1915 six-passenger touring car.
Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE.—A 1916 body Oldsmobile; 4-cylinder; every modern equipment, extras. Mr. Hyman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 9881 Riverside.

OVERLAND.—One 1915 and one 1914, touring cars, both equipped with electric lighting and starting systems and good tires. Very attractive prices on both.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Decatur 4004.

OVERLAND, 1913, 6 cyclinder, 7-passenger; looks and runs like new; cost $1,473 new; bargain.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Decatur 4004.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car for sale. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1916, landaulet; used very little; will sacrifice. Herman Karp, 5322 Columbus.

Packard Six, 48, 1912; electric equipment; excellent condition; quick, $650. Phone Morningside 5838.

PACKARD Roadster, a bargain. Room 715, Tel. 548, Rector, 74 Broadway.

PEERLESS 7-PASSENGER TOURING.
6-48, beautiful condition throughout; cost $6,000; equipped with Gray-Davis starter, lights; $750. Phone 4015 Circle.

Renault 12-18 Brougham, latest model.
Renault 30 Landaulet by Demarest.
Renault 12-16 collapsible Landaulet, Brewster.
Above cars represent exceptional values.
George Wallace Copley,
177 Broadway. 8012 Columbus.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH for sale, 1916 runabout, reasonable, and 1915 Buick touring. 1,849 Broadway.

SIMPLEX touring, 1912; shaft drive; 38 H. P.; Lee puncture proof tires; cost $6,000, will accept $1,000. 1,849 Broadway.

STEARNS SILENT KNIGHT; great sacrifice; 6-cylinder touring; cost $4,850; only used ten months; fully equipped; price $750 cash. Owner, 2 Grace Court, corner Hicks St., two blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ RACEABOUT, NEARLY NEW.
HUDSON 1916 SEDAN.
HUDSON 1916 CABRIOLET.
CADILLAC 1915 TOURING.
MOON 1916 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1914 touring; electric lights and starter; fully equipped. Willers, Flatbush Auto Exchange, 807 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Velie 1916 demonstrators almost new; rare bargains; several other makes taken in trade; will sell for cash or on installments to responsible parties. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 touring car; bargain. Willys-Overland Inc., Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

WINTON 1913, overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed; price $700. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON, 1915, model 21A; light six touring car; fully equipped; guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,094 Broadway.

Automobiles For Rent.

AUTOMOBILES.—RENAULT, $3, $4 per hour; special monthly rates. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

CHALMERS.—Elegant 1916 seven-passenger; $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

PACKARD sixes and twin six touring, landaulet and limousine cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,834 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 1478.

PACKARD for hire, seven-passenger, by hour, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 9082.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3830 Bryant.

PACKARD and Lozier touring cars; late models; reasonable rates; hour, day, month; special Mardi Gras and country trips. Plaza 5440.

PACKARD landaulet, 1916, twin sixes; month or yearly agreement. Karp, 5322 Columbus.

PACKARD for hire, 1915; classy; hour, trip, monthly; reasonable. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

RENAULT landaulet; nicely appointed; monthly solicited. Block, 218 West 65th. Columbus 3256.

Automobiles Wanted.

BUICK 1916 runabout or 4-passenger; state terms; no dealers. G 44 Times.

Five or seven-passenger limousine wanted in perfect condition; state year, make, and condition of car. Address George E. Steinbugler, 94 Lenox Road, Brooklyn. Telephone Rector 3814.

Sedan or coupe wanted, 1916 or 1917 model only, not over $1,800. Keedell, 471 East 140th St.

1914 LIMOUSINE wanted, or landaulette body for 1914, 6-48 Packard chassis. Norman, 153 East 53d St.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE. U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 811 W. 57th St. 1920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE course in REST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant, and be convinced. 226 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,128 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADDRESSERS.—Commercial penmen; easy addresses; good pay; piece work. Apply after 8:30 A. M., Boyd's, 19 Beekman St.

ARTISTIC YOUNG WOMAN as assistant in photographic studio; no experience necessary. Apply C. H. Packard, 1,416 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, for customers' controlling accounts; must be accurate; state age, experience and salary. G 62 Times.

EXPERIENCED MODELS.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require the services of experienced models for two days' time; costumes to exhibit; must make an attractive appearance and be a perfect 36; good salary. Apply to Superintendent.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED COMPLAINT CORRESPONDENTS FOR THEIR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
ALSO STOCK GIRLS
FOR THE MILLINERY AND SUIT DEPARTMENTS.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
FIFTH FLOOR, 32d ST. SIDE.

GIRLS.
STEADY
EMPLOYMENT.

Those having factory experience preferred; $7 to start; excellent opportunity to advance under piece-work arrangement.

LOOSE-WILES
BISCUIT CO.,
LONG ISLAND CITY,
OPPOSITE 59TH ST. BRIDGE.

GIRL who has had experience in traffic manager's office; must be able to write shorthand and file transportation claims and check freight rates. X 274 Times Annex.

GIRL, bright, wanted in stock room, wholesale ribbon house. Address by mail, Wertheimer Bros., 19 East 24th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—General housewerker; must be good cook; small family; Irish woman preferred. Apply Apartment 3B, any evening before 9 o'clock, 454 Riverside Drive.

LAW OFFICE.—Experienced young lady as stenographer and office assistant; permanent position and advancement offered; salary to start, $12. Address in own handwriting, stating qualifications and references. Equitable, 327 Times Downtown.

MILLINERS.—ONLY THOSE WITH FIRST CLASS EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. LONG SEASON, GOOD SALARY TO THE RIGHT PEOPLE. J. M. GIDDING & CO., FIFTH AV. AND 46TH ST.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SPOTTER and finisher. Apply C. H. Packard, 1,416 Broadway.

SALESLADIES EXPERIENCED IN RETAIL CLOAK AND SUIT STORE; WELL PAID. APPLY 17 DIVISION ST.

SECRETARY.—Church office; operate dictaphone; good mental training. Apply Grace Methodist Church, 131 West 104th St.

SALESLADIES, extra, on Saturday; $1.50 day. Call Welsbecker, 206-270 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER in busy office of large manufacturing concern; preferably one with experience in the sheet metal goods industry; state age, experience fully, and salary. Address Metal Novelties, 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—French, English; able correspondent, experienced in making statistical reports; salary, $18-$25. Apply before 9:30 A. M., or between 5 and 6 P. M. Bailly & Cie., 354 4th Av., Room 1,618.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, reliable; good references; secretarial work and executive ability; Rooms 501-2-3 Foster Building, 280 Madison Av., at 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED. — Downtown bank requires the services of an experienced stenographer (female) who has a thorough knowledge of English and Spanish; apply, stating age, experience and general qualifications to "Foreign," Box 194 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, on invoices, orders, and general work; must be fast and accurate; state experience, salary wanted, and references. P 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have at least one year's experience; good chance for advancement. C. S. Davisson & Co., 30 Main St., Brooklyn, Sweeney Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright American girl; must be reliable, accurate and experienced; state age, experience expected, general qualifications, &c. G 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced law, of good education; reply by letter, stating qualifications and salary desired. Address Box P 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant, experienced American; careful; good opening; only unusually competent girls need apply. G 49 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, law office; dictaphone used; $12. Ashton Parker, 51 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER for French and English dictations afternoon, 2 to 6. Apply P 154 Times.

TYPIST WANTED.—$8 a week; temporary, but may be permanent if experienced in multigraphing. Apply in person, Eaton, 51 Lafayette Street.

TYPIST, some knowledge bookkeeping; nice, light office; permanent; good opportunity. P 193 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, bright, for errands, 15 to 16 years. Apply Revillon Freres, 20 West 35th St.

YOUNG LADY with general knowledge of motion picture exhibiting and executive ability to act as assistant manager. Savoy Theatre, 112 W. 34th St. Call between 12 and 1.

YOUNG LADY, beginner, to assist in office, large corporation; salary to commence, $10 month. Taylor, P. O. Box 1,548, New York.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted; an intelligent and refined girl, to take charge of busy pastor's telephones and be generally useful; must live at his house. Call Saturday, 4 P. M., 1,273 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

TYPIST—To do billing and operate long-carriage Underwood; $18.

STENOGRAPHER—Position in institution in Westchester County; $23 month and board.

$ $ CALL. Several other fees to $40. Also abroad; must be well educated, of good appearance, and thoroughly experienced; $1,200.

ACCOUNTANT—Able to take charge controlling accounts, factory costs, &c.; $30.

STENOGRAPHER—Rapid, accurate, good education; $20.

STENOGRAPHER—Rapid, accurate, good education; $18.

BILL CLERK—Underwood machine; $10. Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., city.

STENOGRAPHERS, ENGLISH; ALSO ONE TRANSLATE SPANISH-GERMAN; TYPISTS, EXPERIENCED CLERKS, DICTAPHONE OPERATORS. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 545-547 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Fred. Meagher, M. A., Director.

A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES. REGISTERED by the REGENTS of STATE of N. Y. Desks reserved as seats become vacant. Register NOW for Fall session. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. F. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT AND EXECUTIVE man between 35 and 40, widely experienced in all phases of accounting, wanted by large manufacturing concern. One who has done public accounting on manufacturing lines preferred. Excellent opportunity for high-class man. State age, experience and salary expected. E. A. Box 130 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING WRITERS WANTED.

I have two positions which should prove permanent, to offer on my staff; one in New York City, other to start in up-State village; salary $40 weekly, and increase as merited. I am a successful producer of advertisements and allied service for
MAIL ORDER
establishments. I want to hear until October from applicants fitted by ability, training, experience, and personal efficiency to assist me. I invite long letters and samples of work, to be returned on request. Address G 37 Times.

ADDRESSERS, COMMERCIAL PENMEN; EASY ADDRESSES, GOOD PAY; PIECE WORK. APPLY AFTER 8:30 A. M., BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

ARTIST to make lace sketches; one with foreign experience preferred. G 50 Times.

A STOCK RUNNER for a Stock Exchange house; also a board boy. Address Box 41, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St.

AUDITOR and ACCOUNTANT—senior—experienced stock brokerage work; temporary employment; liberal pay to high-class man. P 342 Times Downtown.

BILL CHECKER for purchasing department, experienced in checking bills for metals, metal parts, hardware, &c., not under 23, for plant 25 miles from New York; state age, education, experience, and salary expected, under "Checker." X 204 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man with good references; to act part time as counter salesman; state age, salary, &c. Wholesale Whips, F 105 Times.

BOOK SALESMEN who are at present handling high-class subscription publications to sell theatrical program service; liberal commission. Address G 48 Times.

BOY, with some high school or business school education, wanted by large corporation; good chance for advancement and to learn business; experience unnecessary; must be quick to learn, of good address and ambitious; address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, experience if any, salary expected, &c. box 207 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOY to act as messenger in newspaper office; only one making good appearance, having good education, and willing to work hard need apply; salary to start small; excellent prospect of advancement. X 280 Times Annex.

BOY to become acquainted with our men and business by delivering our mail in the office. If you are a bright chap of 16 with no experience here is a real opportunity. Salary $30 monthly to start. X 210 Times Annex.

BOY.—If you are a smart, energetic boy, about 15 years old, with plenty of ambition and not afraid of work, there is an unusual opening for you in the office of a big publishing house. Write P 120 Times.

BOY wanted, one experienced copying letters, indexing, operating switchboard, also to make himself useful around the office; $7 per week. York Safe & Lock Co., 55 Maiden Lane.

BOY, American, in office of steel concern; high school graduate preferred; references required. Apply by letter to Steel House, P. O. Box 807, New York City.

BOY, about 16, with some knowledge of general office work, bright, willing, and anxious to grasp opportunities for advancement; start $5 week. P 293 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by large publishing house; quick, intelligent office boy; $5 weekly; opportunity. Apply by letter, P. O. Box 300, Pennsylvania Terminal.

BOYS.—Bright; good handwriting; quick and accurate at figures; for office; $4 to start with; good opportunity for right party. Laces,

NOW THINK RAT FLEA CARRIES PARALYSIS

But Health Department Is Not Ready to Abandon Human-Contact Theory.

SCHOOL REGULATIONS HOLD

Record Shows Two More Deaths and Five More New Cases Yesterday Than on Wednesday.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Wednesday.	Deaths. Yesterday.	New Cases. Wednesday.	New Cases. Yesterday.
Manhattan	6	9	9	19
Brooklyn	2	1	1	7
Bronx	1	..	3	6
Queens	..	1	5	4
Richmond	..	..	1	..
Total	9	11	31	36

Total of deaths to date.....2,162
Total of cases to date.....8,650

Fleas abiding in the fur of rats are now supposed to be carriers of infantile paralysis, according to Health Commissioner Emerson.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday, however, that the theory that human beings transmitted the disease through personal contact was still considered the most plausible by the New York health authorities, and that the Health Department would continue to act on that assumption. He admitted, however, that recent developments in the search for the carrier of poliomyelitis indicated that suspicion of the rat flea was justified.

"We have eliminated every other bug and animal," said Dr. Emerson, "but the rat flea. I am not prepared to say that we have found the carrier, and this theory has not been verified, but careful observations would indicate that we are on the right track."

It was said by a doctor in the Health Department that the Rockefeller Institute has been working on the rat flea theory, using hundreds of rats supplied by the Health Department in an effort to establish the truth or falsity of the theory by exposing monkeys. The results have not yet been announced.

Professor C. T. Brues of Harvard University, working under the supervision of the city health authorities, has also been searching for evidence to convict the flea.

The rat flea theory, it was said yesterday, has been held by physicians for half a dozen years, since Dr. H. W. Conn of the Connecticut State Laboratory made a report on the matter in 1910. At the outbreak of the epidemic in New York City Dr. Mark Richardson, formerly Secretary of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, warned doctors here to watch for rats.

Commissioner Emerson said the arrangements which the Health Department has made for segregating school children from infected houses would be carried out regardless of the beliefs of anybody. Schools will open on Sept. 25, and the children in registering will tell the teacher where they have been during the two weeks just previous to the opening day. Those from infected towns must bring health certificates or be quarantined for two weeks. All children from an infected house will be quarantined for two weeks from the time the house is cleared of the disease. In case of more than one family living in a house the apartment will be considered as the infected premises.

Thirty-one more cases of poliomyelitis were reported to the New Jersey State Health Department yesterday, against thirty cases on Wednesday. They were distributed as follows:

Newark, 5; Elizabeth, 3; Ocean City, Kearney, Trenton, Wall Township, 2 each; Maywood Borough, Chesterfield Township, Chester Township, Lumberton Township, Palmyra, Bloomfield, Orange, Hampton Borough, Belmar, Long Branch, Rockaway Township, Paterson, Bernards Township, Linden Township, and Independence Township, 1 each.

Health Department records for New York State, exclusive of the city, yesterday showed fifty-four new cases and eight deaths, fourteen more cases and five more deaths than on Wednesday. The deaths were in Auburn, New Rochelle, Peekskill, Briarcliff Manor, Hyde Park, Gouverneur, Buffalo, and Oswego. The new cases, by counties, were: Westchester, 1; Suffolk, 7; St. Lawrence, 6; Sullivan, 5; Onondaga, 4; Nassau, Oswego and Erie, 3 each; Cayuga, 2, Albany, Tompkins, Chenango, Delaware, Greene, Schoharie, Dutchess, Oneida, Rensselaer, and Columbia, 1 each. The total of cases is now 2,785 and of deaths 296.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Jos. McGowan, 310 10th Av.
Alfred Sharapiro, 124 McDougal St.
Olga Labomose, 535 East 19th St.
Michael Carpenter, 336 East 48th St.
John Wellbrock, 412 East 90th St.
Bernard Scheuerish, 907 East 77th St.
David Mallow, 843 East 55th St.
Michael Migtiar, 792 9th Av.
Wm. Ford, 428 West 53d St.
Edw. Masi, 502 West 148th St.
Dorothy Burke, 2,218 8th Av.
Thos. Hurley, 517 West 181st St.
L. Martin, 207 Dyckman St.
Jerome Meslin, 64 East 97th St.
Edw. Kalacsic, 441 East 119th St.
D. Dejerlia, 168 West 135th St.
Max Cohen, 81 East 113th St.
Jerome Levy, 141 West 111th St.
Tessie Margolis, 1,890 7th Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Thos. F. Marron, 611 West 176th St.
John Arontio, 2,002 2d Av.
Edw. Craig, 201 West 61st St.
Frank Varga, 32 West 113th St.
May Quinn, 354 East 32d St.
Jos. Furno, 234 East 106th St.
Jos. McGowan, 301 10th Av.
Jos. Palazzo, 515 East 81st St.
Leo Schesitz, 1,425 Amsterdam Av.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

— Kuper, 1,980 Prospect Av.
Grace Hyle, 212 Willis Av.
Tainter Charnlohiko, 590 E. 137th St.
Wm. Fay, 2,325 Prospect Av.
— Madoff, 1,225 Boston Road.
Jos. Selden, 974 Freeman St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Milton Manning, 73 Messerole Av.
Jerome Scheit, 312 Bainbridge St.
Julian Heintz, 438 Hendrix St.
Arthur Erickson, 160 Prospect St.
Julia Vanchick, 54 Box St.
Ethel Benzin, 1,219 Hancock St.
Muriel Nurnane, 278 Court St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Thos. Braddish, 125 Marion St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Tony Marella, 535 South St., Jamaica.
Chas. Kirschbaum, 241 Union Hall St., Jamaica.
Wm. Clark, 364 12th Av., Astoria.
Louise Henning, 60 Halsey St., Astoria.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Catherine Weinberg, 94 N. Lincoln Av., Rockaway Park.

GIFTS FOR THE BRACE FUND.

Health Department Now Has $36,769—Yesterday's Donations.

The Department of Health yesterday announced contributions of $101 for its brace fund for crippled children. The total is now $36,769.26. The check which was received from the National Americanization Committee, was for the Barren Island Fund, and was deducted. Contributions follow:

Dr. R. E. Stetson, $40; George H. Bower, $25; George A. Enalenks, $20; Chaloner Berry Slade, George L. Curtis, and Helen Wormser, $5 each; Josephine Muller, $1.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received $658 for the brace fund and for toys for paralysis cripples in hospitals. The contributors were:

A fair held at the Ausable Club, St. Jubert's Post Office, Essex County, N. Y., $505; "In the memory of Little Nancy," $50; Jacob Cahn, $50; Collin Kemper, $25; A. Simes, L. M. B., Jr., and M. L. B., Mrs. R. Mencher, $5 each; "Granada," an entertainment given by Abbie and Dorothy Newman, and Caroline and Buster Weiner, $3.

The fair at the Ausable Club was held by twelve little girls averaging 11 years. They made the articles themselves. The little girls were: Constance Woolworth McCann, Katherine and Barbara Aitken, Constance Clemons, Elinor White, Estelle Manville, Dorothy Havemeyer, Elizabeth and Anne Morrow, Lydia and Mary Merrill, and Marjorie Weld.

STILL HAVE FAITH IN BRIDGE

Experts, Says the Engineering Record, Will Finish Quebec Structure.

The loss of the centre span of the great Quebec cantilever bridge across the St. Lawrence River is discussed technically in the current issue of The Engineering Record, out tomorrow. In the opinion of the editors of The Record, the remainder of the bridge structure, which supported the whole weight of the lost span, has vindicated the judgment of the bridge designers.

"The loss of the span, while it may in the lay mind cast discredit on those responsible for the work, in reality put the remaining parts of the structure to a most extraordinary test and so proved the ability of the designers and builders," The Record says. "The suspension of the span from the cantilever arms deflected their ends between nine and ten inches. The application of the load was gradual. The release, on the contrary, was sudden.

"Men on the ends were thrown down, while the vibration lasted long enough for one man to run about 250 feet toward the anchorage. At least the full deflection must have been recovered, and probably the momentum carried the ends above the normal unloaded position. Yet the cantilevers stood—and apparently undamaged.

"The bridge, which has thus received a setback, for it is only a setback, is extraordinary in so many respects that it is a pity it should not have come through with a clean record. The K-truss design, the marvelous precision and finish of the shopwork, the ingenious and highly successful erection methods—each would have made the structure notable among steel bridges, even though the span were less than the record.

"Engineers, who must constantly face unknown factors in breaking new paths, will not lose faith in their brethren at Quebec, though the layman, noting only the outstanding fact of a second serious loss at the site, may be a doubting Thomas. The men at Quebec will stand by their guns. The loss has only served to set their jaws in a determination to complete the structure and by the method planned."

NUNS READY TO FLEE FIRE.

Blaze Near Car Barns Starts Rumor of Strike Incendiarism.

Fire on the top floor of the five-story factory building at 525 to 533 West Fifty-fourth Street yesterday morning threatened several large buildings and alarmed the nuns of St. Ambrose's Church. Three alarms were sent in, and after a stiff fight, in which one fireman was overcome by smoke, the fire was controlled after it had done $20,000 damage.

The fire started from some unknown cause in the shoe factory of Isidore Miller, manufacturer of theatrical boots, and it practically destroyed his stock and part of the floor below. The large car barn of the Third Avenue Railroad Company at Tenth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street is directly across the street from the factory, and for a while it was feared that this building would be ignited by flying sparks.

When the dense smoke was first seen a rumor spread that the car barn had been fired by strikers, but nothing developed to substantiate this. A four-story tenement at 535 West Fifty-fourth Street was set on fire by flying sparks, but that blaze was quickly extinguished.

The nuns in the convent adjoining St. Ambrose Church were awakened when the fire was discovered, and after dressing quickly, gathered on the ground floor ready for a speedy exit.

Jeremiah F. Harrington, attached to Hook and Ladder Company 35, was the fireman overcome by smoke. The crowd that had gathered cheered as he was brought down a ladder by Fireman Goldstein of the same company.

BAKERS PLAN CO-OPERATION

Small Producers Would Handle Output—Wheat Embargo Petition.

Max Strasser, former President of the United Master Bakers of New York, an organization of about 1,000 small bakers, said yesterday that the members of the organization were losing money on their products despite the fact that higher prices were being charged for smaller loaves of bread, and that consequently he had proposed at a meeting of the bakers that they build a huge co-operative bakery to reduce overhead expenses. A committee of ten has been appointed to consider the project, he said, and is expected to report in a short time.

Mr. Strasser said the co-operative baking establishment would be supported by the small bakers, who now do their baking in their own shops, but that the bread would continue to be distributed by the small bakers. He said a petition was being sent among the small bakers, to be sent later to the Federal and State authorities, it sets forth that on account of the increasing export of wheat to Europe, New York would be without wheat in February or March next, before the Argentine crops began to arrive. While the bakers do not ask it in their petition, they would like the Government to establish at least a partial embargo on wheat exports.

YACHT SEIZURE IN COURT.

To Hear Lawyer and Detective About Hoadley's Boat on Monday.

The hearing in the case of Karl T. Frederick of the law firm of Satterlee, Canfield & Stone, who was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct on Wednesday, when he attempted to take possession of a yacht belonging to Joseph H. Hoadley in the name of Hoadley's creditors, was adjourned until Monday, when it came up in the West Side Court yesterday morning. The case of John Kennedy, the detective arrested with Frederick, was also put over.

Frederick represented the American and British Manufacturing Corporation, which was organized by Hoadley and which is now suing him for moneys alleged to belong to the corporation. Frederick was out of town yesterday and it was said that no other member of his firm was connected with the case at his residence, the Hotel Netherland, nor at the office of several of his companies, 30 East Forty-second Street. It was said there that he was an infrequent visitor.

WILL TRY DR. BAYLIS.

Swann Ignores Report Exonerating Allied Relief Head.

Notwithstanding the fact that a committee named at the instigation of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, exonerated the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis of charges growing out of his administration of the Allied Hospitals Relief Commission, District Attorney Swann announced yesterday that Dr. Baylis must stand trial.

"Dr. Baylis will go on trial some time in October," Mr. Swann said. "I do not intend to try the case in the papers, nor will I enter into any discussion with Judge Parker, who, by the way, is counsel for Dr. Baylis. C. Walter Randall, who is associated with him, is the attorney of record, I believe."

Mrs. Edith F. Ranger, formerly associated with the commission, through whose testimony Dr. Baylis was indicted, called the attention of the District Attorney to the fact that Mr. Randall was a member of the committee which exonerated the minister.

NICHOLS CONFESSION MAY FREE A 'LIFER'

Mulholland Says Convicted Pantry Boy Did Not Take Part in the Murder.

PART OF LOOT RECOVERED

Gems Valued at $16,500 Sold for $500—Only One Robber Got the Proceeds.

As a result of the confessions in the Nichols murder case made by Arthur Waltonen and Joseph Mulholland, the two men arrested after detectives had been working on the case for more than a year, persons who interested themselves in the case of Onni Talas when he was on trial for Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols's murder were making tentative plans yesterday to make an appeal for clemency on his behalf.

Talas was the pantry boy in Mrs. Nichols's household, and was convicted of murder in the first degree after testimony had been brought out indicating that he had guilty knowledge of the intention of the three other men, Waltonen, Mulholand, and Edward Lehto, to rob and, if necessary, murder Mrs. Nichols. The two confessions, however, absolve young Talas of any participation in the affair, and, though they make it appear that he had been urged to take part, and was therefore acquainted with the intentions of the three men, he got no share of the booty and was not present when Mrs. Nichols was murdered.

Charles E. Le Barbier, the former Assistant District Attorney who defended Talas when he was tried last October, began making inquiries yesterday regarding the exact nature of the Waltonen and Mulholland confessions.

The Rev. John E. Lillback, the Finnish clergyman whose activities were largely instrumental in procuring the commutation of Talas's sentence and in stirring up Finns the country over to look for Waltonen, said last night that he would follow the trials of Waltonen and Mulholland and would use the evidence given there in an attempt to obtain a pardon for the boy.

"I have every reason to believe that Talas was unwilling to enter into the plot," he said last night, "and that he was forced to take the part which he finally played in the robbery and the death of Mrs. Nichols. He made no decisions and had nothing to do with the plans. The committees which I organized previously will continue in force and we shall try to raise money to carry this campaign based on the new evidence to the Governor in hopes of obtaining a complete pardon."

Talas was convicted and sentenced to die in the electric chair, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Whitman. If new efforts at clemency are made on his behalf, it is thought that a full pardon or release on parole is sought.

Following his long examination by Inspector Faurot on Wednesday, Mulholland was questioned at length yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Brothers, who took part in the prosecution of Talas. Mulholland repeated in this examination much of the confession he had made to the detectives the day before.

The clues given in Mulholland's confession as to where the $16,500 worth of stolen jewelry was disposed of were followed up by detectives yesterday, and three pieces of the jewelry were recovered. They included a diamond brooch, a pear-shaped ring, and a valuable diamond that had been set in another ring. More recoveries are expected today.

Mulholland was the only one of the four involved to get any of the loot. The police say that he kept the jewelry until only a short time ago, and that during this period it was in a rough-looking package which he had asked a saloon keeper to keep in his safe. Despite the fact that the manufacturing jeweler valued the property stolen at $16,500, Mulholland is said to have received only $500 for it when he finally sold it.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 14.—Arthur Waltonen is today on his way to New York to face the charge of having participated in the murder and robbery of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols, widow of one of the founders of Austin, Nichols & Co. He is in the custody of detectives Enright and Fogarty of New York. Before leaving here late last night Waltonen said "there were others who will have to take their medicine," and said that Onni Talas had had a hand in the conspiracy. He said that Talas had been bound purposely to make it appear that he had had nothing to do with the affair. Waltonen reiterated his earlier assertions that Mrs. Nichols really died of heart disease.

FIGHTS THE "THIRD DEGREE."

Sing Sing Official Uses Talas Case as an Example of Its Infamy.

Spencer Miller, Jr., the Deputy Warden at Sing Sing Prison, spoke on "The New Sing Sing" at the Rotary Club's luncheon yesterday, and denounced the "third degree" methods of detectives.

"Onni Talas, Charles Stielow, and Thomas Bambrick are three of the men who were sent to Sing Sing to be put to death," said Mr. Miller. "Stielow came within 18 minutes of death. These are three men who not only were innocent of murder in the first degree, but of the charges made against them.

"It is necessary that there should be a certain change in the procedure of our laws, if three men can be placed, as these were, in the cells of the condemned. This is due to one thing, and one thing only. That is, the third degree which is put over on these fellows. I'll leave just one phrase with you, and that is, that 'the third degree must go.'"

OPERATE ON DR. BIGGS.

Relief of Chronic Appendicitis Sought at Mayo Hospital.

Word was received here last evening from Rochester, Minn., that Dr. Hermann M. Briggs, State Commissioner of Health, had been successfully operated upon in the Mayo Hospital there for chronic appendicitis and gallstones. Dr. Biggs went to Minnesota for the operation, accompanied by Dr. George D. Stewart, his New York physician.

Dr. Stewart wired from the hospital that the operation promised to be successful.

ARROW COLLARS
GO WELL WITH BOW OR FOUR-IN-HAND 15 cts. each, 6 for 90 cts.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

URGE NEED OF WATERWAYS.

Delaware River Towns Want Canals Developed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Justice J. Harry Covington of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, at a luncheon of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association in Wilmington, Del., today, said that the millions along the Atlantic coast in the near future would face starvation unless waterways were developed so that food could be transported expeditiously and economically to the congested districts. All the indications were, he said, that the district lying between the Alleghenies and the Atlantic coast would soon become the most densely populated area in the world.

The delegates to the Waterways Convention went for an excursion today down the Delaware River as far as Delaware City, the entrance to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Just off League Island the delegates saw submarines in operation. The K-5 submerged and then came to the surface again. The K-1 acted as a convoy for the delegates' excursion boat Queen Anne for a distance down the river. Off Essington the delegates were met by a flying boat from the aviation school at Essington.

The excursionists stopped at Chester, where ex-Mayor Ward told them that the population and industrial activity of Chester had doubled in the last eighteen months. William R. Ramsey, another speaker, said that Chester was producing more freight than the railroads could haul and that unless the inland waterways were developed Chester must stand still.

Governor Charles R. Miller, in welcoming the delegates at Wilmington, said that anything less than a thirty-five-foot channel in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal would be as useless as no canal. If the two canals on the Delaware River had been either in Germany or England he asserted they would have been developed years ago. In the West $120,000,000, he said, had been spent in irrigating arid lands and only 54 per cent. of the land had been utilized. The canals, he said, could be developed for much less than this, would be used to their limit and would produce revenue.

Secretary Daniels will attend the convention's sessions tomorrow. The delegates will visit the League Island Navy Yard.

SEWER WORK HALTS SUBWAY

Part Between Times Square and Queensboro Bridge Affected.

The opening of the part of the new subway system being built by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, from Times Square to the Manhattan end of the Queensboro Bridge, will probably be delayed several months because of the city's slowness in completing its new sewer under the subway tunnel at Forty-sixth Street, according to J. O. Shipman, the Public Service Commission's engineer supervising this part of the work.

When this section of the new subway was planned the B. R. T. engineers thought it would be necessary to dig a very deep tunnel for it to get beneath the city's sewer at Forty-fifth Street, Mr. Shipman said yesterday, but the city officials made the suggestion that if the B. R. T. would help build a new sewer on a lower level at Forty-sixth Street this extra depth of the larger excavation could be avoided. The B. R. T. agreed to dig the sewer from Broadway to Eighth Avenue, and the city was to dig it from Eighth Avenue to the North River. Bids for contracts were advertised and Frazer and Burchinel bid in the contract for $280,000, though the city engineers had estimated that the work would cost about $300,000. When the first bid last month the contractors quit after finding that it was a losing proposition. The city is now advertising for new bids by other contracting firms.

"The B. R. T. has finished its excavation for the sewer and has almost finished the whole job in this section," Mr. Shipman said yesterday. "The city was to finish its work on the new sewer by Dec. 1, but thus far it would be a liberal estimate to say that it has finished 25 per cent. of the work. The subway cannot be used, of course, until the sewer is built, and there is no way to tell when that will be. Originally it was planned to have this part of the subway completed by next April."

The new contractor who takes the job for the city is to be allowed 200 days in which to complete it. The first was allowed 250 for the whole job. The recent decision of the engineers to build a tunnel under the East River for the subway, instead of trying to strengthen the Queensboro Bridge and having the trains run over it, as originally planned, will make it impossible to open the new route to Long Island in less than three years, it is said.

FAVOR FEWER STATUTES.

National Credit Men Also Oppose Unnecessary Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 14.—Characterizing law-making processes of the country as absurdly defective, the National Association of Credit Men in session at the Marlborough-Blenheim today favored fewer statutes.

The credit men recommended that only laws should be passed when human efforts were unable to prevail in correction of abuses. The association went on record as favoring only laws that were absolutely necessary, so far as commercial matters were concerned. The organization favors simplified judicial procedure and relieving the statute books of obsolete laws.

"We really have for the first time in the history of our country a credit system," declared J. H. Tregoe of New York, the Secretary of the association. "There is now more co-operation between credit men and more indignation against commercial fraud."

About twenty-five officers and Directors of the association are in attendance at the convention.

Special—
Pajamas
$1.35

Friday and Saturday Only.

They're standard Wallach garments that sell right along at $1.65, $2 and $2.50.

We took them out of stock for this week's Special, and marked them $1.35 for to-day and to-morrow.

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246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

FRIGHT KILLS GIRL IN ELEVATOR FALL

Car Out of Control Runs Up and Down Bearing Panic-Stricken Men and Women.

PULLED FROM MOVING CAGE

Tenants in Loft Building Rescue All But Young Woman Stricken with Heart Failure.

Shrieks and calls for help from the elevator in the Livingston Building, an eight-story loft structure at 55 West Third Street, on the corner of West Broadway, started tenants on each floor running to the elevator shaft doors at 5:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Those on the lower floors got to the doors in time to see the elevator shoot by. There were nine women and two men in it, beside Fred Small, the negro operator, who called that he could not stop the car.

It descended to the bottom of the shaft, where the recoil of the bumpers sent it bounding aloft again. A girl sprang from it as it started up, and Small followed her. They landed, bruised, but otherwise unhurt, on the cellar floor.

The car's mechanism apparently had reversed itself, for it continued up after the first rebound, but it moved slowly and, at the fifth floor, two girls managed to open the shaft door and jump out. At the sixth floor Abraham Eleshewitz, son of the proprietor of a hat manufactory, had the door already opened, and he pulled five girls from the car.

It continued to the roof, still carrying a girl and two men, and on the return trip Eleshewitz got both men off at his floor. The girl lay on the floor of the car, and he could not reach her.

Meantime Small had found Albert Hill, the engineer, told him what had happened, and got him to shut off the power. The elevator descended to the bumpers again and ran up to the third floor before it halted. The girl was taken from it, and, when he could not resuscitate her, Hill called an ambulance. Dr. Salmon and Dr. O'Rourke came from St. Vincent's Hospital and said the girl was dead. It is supposed she died of heart disease and fright. She was identified as Edith Fiecner of 619 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J., employed in the building as an operator.

The doctors found all the women hysterical and treated these for bruises and shock: Kate Felder of 216 East Tenth Street, Jennie Stricker, 60 Manhattan Street; Fannie Zimmerman, 119 Attorney Street, and Elizabeth Unger, 510 East Eighty-first Street.

Small was locked up charged with homicide. He said he had run the elevator only three days, though he had had experience in other elevator jobs. He said the car had a capacity of only 1,500 pounds and he was accustomed to carry no more than seven or eight persons. He had that many at the seventh floor, he said, when several girls ducked under his arm and boarded the car notwithstanding his protest. Then, when he started it, the car began to descend with increasing speed, and he could not stop it. He jumped off, he said, in an effort to catch the girl who jumped, and not because he intended to desert the car. He is 23 years old, married, and lives at 30 West 136th Street.

UNTERMYER OPERATED UPON

Lawyer's Condition Said to be "Most Encouraging."

Samuel Untermyer, the lawyer, was operated upon for an intestinal complaint at his home, Greystone, in Yonkers yesterday by Dr. John F. Erdman of New York, assisted by Dr. William J. Vogeler of this city. The patient's condition was said to be most encouraging last night, and the physicians foresaw no danger of serious after effects. He will be confined to his home for about two weeks.

Mr. Untermyer had been suffering from the ailment that necessitated the operation for nearly a year. An operation was postponed two months ago at a time when he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. He was compelled to withdraw from the contest because of his health and it was a keen disappointment to him. Later he again postponed the operation to go to Maine to assist in the Democratic campaign there.

FIVE I. M. M. SHIPS ARRIVE.

Cedric Sails with 17,000 Tons of War Munitions—A Port Record.

Five steamships of the International Mercantile Marine Company arrived in port yesterday and one sailed in the ten hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. This was the record for one company since the beginning of the war.

The Manhattan arrived from London at 8:30, the Melford Hall at 10:30, the Atlantian at 12:30, the Krooniand at 5 P. M., and the Lapland at 6 P. M. The last two brought passengers, mails, and about $30,000,000 in securities from the Bank of England.

The White Star liner Cedric sailed at 12:30 P. M. with 17,000 tons of war munitions for the British Government, including aeroplanes, armored motor trucks, shell cases, rifle cartridges, flour and all kinds of provisions.

For Young Men Only

Young men of twenty; young men of forty and more—there's just the right sort of style YOU want—in our new

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Varsity Fifty Five Fall Suits

They're fresh from the hands of the world's best tailors—beautiful patterns in blues, greens and browns. New Pinch-back styles—and some clever variations in vests, too.

Suits—$20 to $50
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HERE is one of the dandy smart Fall Hats we have ready for you. Never in the history of our business have we been able to give you such superior quality.

There isn't a style shown anywhere, that you won't find here. See them in our windows and you will agree with our enormous following: *"You can't tell a Kaufman from a high-priced hat."*

$1.50 "That's All"

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CANTATA ON A PLAYGROUND.

Small Tubercular Children Give "The Voices of Nature."

The children who go to Bellevue Hospital every week for the tubercular clinic transformed a part of the city's most congested area into a big flower garden last night and turned themselves into flowers, bees, birds, and frogs to represent "The Voices of Nature" in a cantata by that title. It was held in the playground at 420 East Twenty-sixth Street, which was given by Mrs. William Church Osborn for the use of the tubercular children.

Four-year-old Lucy Gibbia, who played one of the bees, and James Morano, a year older, who was one of the soloists, were the chief attractions. James had two sisters and a brother in the play and his mother, Mrs. Margaret Morano, made all of the costumes. All of the children were under 14 years of age.

The young actors and actresses were trained by Mrs. Augusta Farrington Fenn of the Daily Vacation Bible Association. Miss Valentine McArdle was stage director.

Miss Sarah E. Shaw is in charge of the tubercular clinic, which is for children not actually suffering from tuberculosis, but subject to it.

Redmen Install Officers.

WILDWOOD, N. J., Sept. 14.—The Great Council of Redmen raised their new chiefs at the final session of the council here today. The ceremonies were conducted by Joseph Farrar of Philadelphia and Judge William H. Boyce of Delaware. The new officers were: Incohonee, Thomas Jefferies, Georgia; Senior Sagamore, James T. Rogers, New York; Junior Sagamore, A. G. Rutherford, Tennessee; Prophet, Frederick M. O. Downs, Massachusetts; Chief of Record, Wilson Brooks, Illinois; Keeper of Wampum, David K. Reed, West Virginia; Tokanon, Charles T. Bisch, Illinois; Minowa, Clair W. Robinson, Montana; Guard of Forest, Clarence R. Winfield, California.

WIFE SUES J. J. SHUBERT.

Complaint Charges Theatrical Manager with Desertion.

The complaint in the suit for separation brought by Mrs. Catherine M. Shubert against Jacob J. Shubert of the Shubert Theatrical Company was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by her attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

Mrs. Shubert alleges that on June 23 last, while the plaintiff and defendant were living at 525 West End Avenue, the defendant, "without the consent and against the wishes of the plaintiff, and with intent to remain away permanently, willfully deserted her." Mrs. Shubert says that her husband is a man of "vast wealth, and is worth more than a million dollars and is in receipt of a large income sufficient to maintain and support this plaintiff and the issue of the marriage." There is one son, Jacob J. Shubert, Jr.

She alleges that since June 23 last Mr. Shubert has refused to provide for her support.

WHITMAN AT STATE FAIR.

Accepts for His Stewardship to State's Farmers.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 14.—More than thirty-six thousand persons welcomed Governor Charles S. Whitman to the State fair today. It was Governor's Day. Mr. Whitman addressed a crowd of thousands in Empire Court. His speech was an accounting of his stewardship as affecting the agricultural interests of the State.

"Every dollar devoted by the State to agriculture is an investment, not a gift," the Governor said. "To make two blades of grass grow where one grew before is plain business."

Governor and Mrs. Whitman were guests tonight at a dinner given by ex-Governor and Mrs. Horace White.

MORGENTHAU TO STUDENTS.

Ex-Ambassador Addresses Wilson College Men's League.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, spoke yesterday at a rally of the National Woodrow Wilson College Men's League at the headquarters in the Hotel Biltmore. He was introduced by "Big Bill" Edwards, former Street-Cleaning Commissioner and President of the league, as "a thoroughbred American." Men from all of the colleges in New York and several outside were present.

"If we should allow a man of the Wilson type to fail in vindication," Mr. Morgenthau said, "I cannot see how in twenty or fifty years another such man will be found to lead the country. I speak warmly about this because I feel deeply. I feel that we are the trustees, the builders of the future. If we are simply going to live in prosperity, with total disregard of what we leave the future generations, we do not deserve the luxuries, the comforts, the happiness that we possess."

Club women from all parts of the country were the guests yesterday of Mrs. George Baxter at the Hotel Biltmore, where she gave a tea and entertainment and formed a committee of club women, who will visit President Wilson at Shadow Lawn on Saturday to express their appreciation of his signing the Child Labor bill. Incidentally the women will charter a train and take a number of poor women down to see the President.

Among those present were Mrs. Dorothy Usner Baxter, Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, Mrs. Sarah Harryot Holt Dey, Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young of Chicago; Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn, Mrs. Nathan Straus, Mrs. George H. Childs, Miss Florence Alexander, Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, and Princess Paleologue.

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20th Century Limited

Lv. New York 2.45 p.m. Ar. Chicago 9.45 a.m.
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It is famous because nothing is too good for the people who travel on the Century. They expect the utmost in equipment and service and they get it.

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It is to the public's interest to see that the railroads are insured fair rates, just regulation, equitable taxation and reasonable demands from labor so that railroad service may be built up—not pulled down.

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